Note by the Secretariat

This document contains the final version of the Taking Stock (otherwise known as the “Stocktaking”) paper, prepared for the April 2016 Agriculture Ministerial meeting. The paper takes stock, in summary form, of the work undertaken by the Committee for Agriculture since Ministers last met at OECD in February 2010, and links to the Background Notes prepared for the Ministerial.
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TAKING STOCK: FIVE YEARS OF OECD WORK IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of OECD’s founding policy committees, in existence since 1961. It has continuously sought to provide the evidence base and analysis to support governments in improving policy performance and creating the enabling environment for the sector to thrive and for citizens and consumers to enjoy ample supplies of food and, increasingly, non-food products.

Agriculture Ministers last met at OECD in February 2010. Ministers from OECD and partner countries reached a large degree of consensus about the opportunities and challenges they would face in ensuring that an adequate supply of safe and nutritious food would be available to feed – in a sustainable way – a growing world population. The meeting took place in the aftermath of the 2007/08 food price crisis which had increased the numbers of undernourished in the world and had sparked fears that a period of increasing pressure on the global food system had begun. Against this background, Ministers tasked the OECD to deepen and broaden its work in a number of key market and policy areas, and placed particular emphasis on the need to do so in ever closer cooperation with partner countries and organisations beyond its own membership. This note summarises the ways in which the OECD’s Committee for Agriculture has responded to that Ministerial mandate.

Going global

Since 2010, OECD membership has grown from 30 to 34, and a further five countries are currently undergoing an accession process. The OECD has been forging ever closer ties with Key Partners (Brazil, India, Indonesia, the People’s Republic of China [hereafter “China”], and South Africa) as well as with the G20. Outreach to the Southeast Asia region has become a key pillar of the organisation’s global relations strategy, and stronger links are also being created with Latin America, the Middle East-North Africa (MENA) region and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Mirroring these developments, the Committee for Agriculture has become increasingly more global in its efforts. G20 members are invited systematically to dedicated meeting sessions and to the Global Forum of the Committee, where food and agriculture issues of global significance are discussed. Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and Romania are full participants in the Committee’s work. The Committee collaborates closely with successive G20 presidencies. Close links are also being developed with countries in the Southeast Asia region and with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), with a focus on food security issues. In recent years, the Secretariat has hosted visiting experts from Brazil, China, India and South Africa.

Partnerships and collaboration with other international organisations active in agricultural and food policy are crucial to the work of the Committee. The FAO is a key partner institution, co-producing the long-established medium-term Outlook. Co-operation is also strong in key policy areas such as policy monitoring and food issues. OECD partners with an ever-growing range of other international organisations including the World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the regional development banks. It supports the World Trade Organization (WTO) by promoting domestic policy reforms that are non-production and non-trade distorting, and by providing data and analysis relevant to ongoing multilateral trade negotiations. Multi-disciplinary work on human and animal health issues is being carried out in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
New methods and approaches

Recent years have seen not just widening geographical reach, but also new work methods, interdisciplinary approaches and focus on issues beyond the farm gate and throughout the food chain. Since 2010, the Committee has redoubled its efforts to incorporate knowledge and insights from other policy areas and disciplines. It has been working intensively with the OECD Trade Committee, the OECD Environmental Policy Committee, and with innovation, health and development experts across the organisation. Work on climate change and on animal health issues is increasingly carried out in collaboration with scientists, agronomists, veterinarians and epidemiologists. While maintaining its valued development of comparable cross-country analysis, policy advice has become more concrete and operational and increasingly tailored to the needs and circumstances of individual countries. In pursuit of deeper insights and value for money, networks have been created to leverage national knowledge and capacity, notably to better use micro-data and in examining food chain issues. The Committee has been developing “foresight” capacity and innovative ways of characterising an unknown future, and has contributed to OECD’s ground-breaking New Approaches to Economic Challenges (NAEC) initiative. Agriculture and food policy advice is increasingly placed within broad, integrated policy frameworks that recognise that the challenges facing the sector are economy- and society-wide. The Committee has increasingly sought to define an alternative, positive reform agenda that is long term in its vision and that adopts a holistic approach encompassing the entire policy set, in order to contribute to the development of a thriving, competitive sector that can deliver sustainable productivity growth.

Improving policy performance: Measuring and monitoring policy

OECD’s policy measurement and monitoring exercise now covers 50 countries which together account for 88% of global value added in agriculture. Most recent additions to the country coverage include Indonesia, Viet Nam and Colombia, and work is underway on Costa Rica, the Philippines and India. This annual exercise produces comparable, up-to-date policy indicators and tailored policy advice. Constant efforts are made to ensure that the methodology can appropriately encompass new policy developments, including in countries at very different levels of development. Dissemination has been prioritised through innovative web-based tools such as “compare your country”. In-depth country studies have been undertaken for Indonesia, Viet Nam, Kazakhstan, Colombia, and Switzerland, and tailored advice has been offered to numerous countries contemplating or implementing reform programmes, including Switzerland, Mexico, Japan and the European Union. Reviews of the most recent reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union and of the 2014 US Farm Bill will be undertaken during 2016. OECD is spearheading a broad-based consortium of international organisations which aims to harmonise indicators of agricultural support and protection to enable global benchmarking and analysis. This consortium includes the OECD, IFPRI, the World Bank, United Nation’s Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Asian Productivity Organisation (APO), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).
Markets, prices and trade

In the aftermath of the food price crisis of 2007/08 and the ensuing repeated price volatility, the annual medium-term outlook exercise carried out in partnership with the FAO has proven extremely valuable to policy-makers and market analysts. Special features on China, India and Brazil have enabled a deeper understanding of these major players on world markets. The 2016 edition of the Outlook will focus on the prospects for food and agriculture markets in Sub-Saharan Africa. In recent years, OECD has acquired short-term market outlook expertise through participation in the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS – led by FAO). Motivated by governments’ needs to develop robust and flexible policy strategies to deal with risks and uncertainties surrounding the long-term future of the agriculture and food sector, OECD has developed an “alternative futures” exercise, based on scenario analysis.

During 2011, under the auspices of the French Presidency of the G20, OECD and FAO led a group of international organisations in the preparation of a report entitled Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses. This report included comprehensive recommendations to governments on actions, long- and short-term, to be taken to prevent or reduce volatility and to mitigate its consequences. OECD’s participation in the AMIS, which concentrates on policy drivers of short-term market developments, grew out of this G20 collaboration. Based on in-depth study of policy responses to the food price crisis and drawing on the different modelling tools at its disposal, OECD has contributed to ongoing reflections about the impact of different types of policies – export and import restrictions, biofuel support – on markets, trade and prices, including on price volatility.

Responding to ongoing concerns about market structure – concentration and non-competitive practices, the committee has facilitated dialogue with business and civil society interests through the Food Chain Analysis Network and has surveyed governmental responses to the 2007/08 food price hikes and continuing subsequent volatility.

Trade policy issues in food and agriculture

Annual measurement and monitoring of policy developments, including trade policy, and the medium-term outlook work, together provide the context for the discussion of international trade policy issues in food and agriculture, including comparable “benchmarking” indicators of protection. Despite the enduring difficulties in bringing the Doha Development Agenda negotiations to completion, COAG has continued to promote domestic reforms that are non-production and non-trade distorting and which would permit beneficial market opening. The 2014 Global Forum on Agriculture reviewed policy settings in depth for key OECD and emerging economies relative to existing and proposed multilateral commitments. Quantitative analysis of the impacts of domestic and trade policy reform are being updated and expanded with a view to informing policy makers about the options available to them and the likely impacts of different reform paths.
New issues have been analysed or old issues subject to innovative analytical approaches. In the wake of the 2007/08 food price crisis, particular attention has been paid to export restrictions with a view to proposing less damaging, alternative policy approaches to mitigate the impact of price peaks on consumers. Agricultural-specific aspects of trade facilitation and of global value chains have begun to be explored. The role of trade in achieving food security has been examined in depth, with methods tailored to the situation in individual countries, mainly in Southeast Asia.

OECD’s Codes and Schemes for International Trade continue to facilitate trade in seeds, tractors and fruits and vegetables and have a widening membership going way beyond the OECD itself. Building on earlier efforts to explore costs and benefits of different kinds of non-tariff measures applied in agricultural trade, the Committee is now turning its attention – in collaboration with the Regulatory Policy Committee – to how international regulatory co-operation could be developed to ease trade flows and lower trade costs.

**Structural issues along the food chain**

OECD work on structural issues and market functioning along the food chain stresses that the policy environment should be supportive of needed structural adjustment while also providing accompanying measures to assist those unable to participate in the transition. The importance of investment in the enabling environment is stressed – particularly in developing and emerging countries – as the best means to assist integration of smallholders into domestic and international markets, including through global value chains. Structural issues beyond the farm gate and throughout the food chain have also been investigated, notably with respect to transparency and price formation issues. Market concentration issues have been looked at, drawing on the expertise and knowledge available through the Food Chain Analysis Network.

**Sector performance: Productivity, sustainability and green growth**

Amid divergent views and incomplete information, OECD has sought to clarify trends in productivity and sustainability globally, with a view to accurately evaluating the scale of the challenges facing the food system. OECD analysis has found that in general, productivity growth remains robust, although there are signs of slowdown in some specific products or regions. Nevertheless, in the face of climate change, and with resource pressures mounting, the real need is for sustainable productivity growth and green growth. Contributing to a deep horizontal OECD-wide exercise on green growth, a broad strategy has been defined for an economic development path that is consistent with long-run environmental protection, using natural resources within their carrying capacity, while providing acceptable living standards and poverty reduction in all countries. County experiences in developing and implementing green growth policies in the agricultural sector have been reviewed. Green growth indicators have been proposed for development. The role of agricultural advisory services, training and extension in promoting green growth has been evaluated. The potential of particular farm practices to generate green growth has been
investigated, ranging from integrated pest management, to organic farming, biotechnologies and precision farming.

**Environmental performance of agriculture, natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation**

OECD work on climate change has quantified the possible scale of impacts on the sector as well as the sector’s contribution to the greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change. It has identified an urgent need for strong policy action to spur both adaptation and mitigation efforts beyond what farmers would otherwise undertake by themselves. It underlines the need for integrated, coherent, and consistent policy frameworks which – first and foremost – remove perverse and conflicting policy signals. Ongoing efforts seek to identify win-win policy solutions that can assist the drive for sustainable productivity growth and climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to address trade-offs.

A considerable body of work has documented agricultural use of water resources and its likely evolution in the medium to longer term. Agriculture is already a major – sometimes dominant – user of water. It will face increased competition for scarce water resources from urban and industrial uses, as well as stresses related to climate change in coming decades. Water quality issues, including pollution, will also need to be resolved. Policy recommendations at farm, catchment and national levels have been developed. Ongoing work seeks to identify important agriculture-producing regions in the world that are either already experiencing or likely to experience water stress at a level which will affect production capacity – “groundwater hotspots” – and to propose policy solutions now that will avert more severe problems later.

Building on policy practices in a number of OECD countries, recommendations to optimise the provision of public goods and minimise public bads have been developed. Governments are advised about how to ensure additionality, cost-effectiveness and efficiency in provision of public goods as well as how to implement innovative policy instruments so as to generate environmental co-benefits and reduce costs.

**Innovation for sustainable productivity growth**

A large body of work undertaken by the committee suggests that innovation, broadly defined, is crucial to achieving the needed sustainable productivity growth in the face of climate change and resource pressures. For sustainable productivity growth to be achieved, policy signals throughout the economy need to be pointing in the same direction. A comprehensive multi-dimensional framework has been developed, in collaboration with the G20, to evaluate the extent to which broad policy settings – and innovation systems in particular – are conducive. This framework has already been applied to four countries, all of which are OECD and G20 members, and is currently being applied to a further three as well as to the Southeast Asia region. Policy recommendations are being developed to help governments ensure consistency in the overall
policy settings, and to strengthen innovation systems in particular. The emphasis is on responding to demand, ensuring that the different actors in the system are joined up, and leveraging private sector investment where the conditions and objectives warrant it.

The Co-operative Research Programme aligns increasingly to the committee’s policy priorities through its fellowships and conferences.

**Risk and risk management**

Early work on risk management proposed careful delineation between risks which can and should be borne by farmers, where market-based instruments can be developed, and catastrophic risk where governments have a clear role to play. Risk management systems have been studied in depth in a number of countries to ascertain the extent to which these general policy principles are followed, and to define best practices. Specific dimensions of risk management facing smallholders in emerging economies have been identified. The impacts of different risk management instruments have been analysed under a number of possible climate change scenarios. More recently, attention has been paid to risk management in relation to livestock diseases, identifying the efficiency and effectiveness of different policy responses to outbreaks and, in so doing, bringing together veterinarians, epidemiologists and economists.

**Poverty, development, food security**

Food security has remained a major preoccupation of governments in the wake of the 2007/08 food price crisis and in view of persistent food insecurity and malnutrition and the prospect of continuing increases in population. OECD has sought to place the food security issue in a broader context of development and poverty reduction, emphasising multi-faceted approaches going beyond food production per se. In-depth work has been carried out to determine the appropriate balance between domestic production, food reserves and trade in achieving food security in countries at different levels of development and with different resource endowments and comparative advantage in agricultural production. In a novel approach, a theoretical framework was developed to evaluate the effectiveness of different policy measures in dealing with transitory threats to food security coming from a variety of internal and external shocks. This approach was applied to Indonesia and is now being applied to a broader range of countries in the Southeast Asia region. Ongoing work seeks to investigate social safety nets to mitigate household level food insecurity and private storage as alternatives to the buffer stocks mechanisms which governments sometimes use in pursuit of food security.

- **Risk Management of Outbreaks of Livestock Diseases**
- **Smallholder Risk Management in Developing Countries**
- **Managing Risk in Agriculture: Policy Assessment and Design**
- **Risk Management in Agriculture in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Spain**
- **A Comparative Study of Risk Management in Agriculture under Climate Change**

**Related Ministerial Background Note**

- **Agricultural risk management: A holistic approach**

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- **Agricultural Policies for Poverty Reduction: A Synthesis**
- **Global Food Security: Challenges for the Food and Agricultural System**
- **Managing Food Insecurity Risk: Analytical Framework and Application to Indonesia**

**Related Ministerial Background Note**

- **Getting the policy mix right for global food security and nutrition**
Antimicrobials in livestock production, food loss and waste in the agro-food chain

The 2007/08 food price crisis brought the issue of food waste and food losses into sharp focus, as governments and stakeholders reflected on how to reduce food insecurity for a growing population. OECD, in close collaboration with FAO, has reviewed available data, identifying gaps and inconsistencies. Policy approaches to reduce waste have been studied in depth in a number of countries. Market and trade impacts of a significant reduction in food waste have been quantified. OECD has facilitated dialogue with the private sector and consumer groups about how to reduce losses and waste through the Food Chain Analysis Network.

Amid growing concern about the impact of antimicrobial resistance in humans, OECD has undertaken studies of antimicrobial usage in livestock production and its impact on public health and the food economy. An inter-disciplinary approach brings veterinarians and health professionals together with economists and policy makers. Policy issues and knowledge gaps have been identified. The economic impacts of withdrawing growth-promoting use of antimicrobials have been examined. Ongoing work in collaboration with OECD’s Health Committee will seek to better understand links between the use of antimicrobials in animal husbandry and the human health dimension of their use.

- Antimicrobial Resistance: The Use of Antimicrobials in the Livestock Sector
- The Economic Costs of Withdrawing Antimicrobial Growth Promoters from the Livestock Sector
- Food Waste Along the Food Chain
- Market and Trade Impacts of Food Loss and Waste Reduction

Related Ministerial Background Note
- Use of antimicrobials in livestock production; Food loss and waste in the agro-food chain
Annex

List of Publications

1. Improving policy performance; Measuring and monitoring policy
   - Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2015
   - Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2014: OECD countries
   - Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2013: OECD Countries and Emerging Economies
   - Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2012: OECD Countries
   - Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2011: OECD Countries and Emerging Economies
   - Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries 2010: At a Glance
   - PSE Database and Compare Your Country
   - Agricultural Policies in Switzerland 2015
   - Agricultural Policies in Viet Nam 2015
   - OECD Review of Agricultural Policies: Colombia 2015
   - OECD Review of Agricultural Policies: Kazakhstan 2013
   - OECD Review of Agricultural Policies: Israel 2010
   - Evaluation of Agricultural Policy Reforms in Turkey 2011
   - OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers
     - Fertiliser and Biofuel Policies in the Global Agricultural Supply Chain (N°69, 2014)
     - The Development Policy Evaluation Model (DEVPEM) (N°51, 2011)
     - Modelling the Distributional Implications of Agricultural Policies in Developing Countries (N°50, 2011)
     - Distribution of Support and Income in Agriculture (N°46, 2011)
     - Long Term Trends in Agricultural Policy Impacts (N°45, 2011)
     - Evolution of Agricultural Support in Real Terms in OECD Countries and Emerging Economies (N°37, 2011)
     - Analysing the Composition of Producer Support (N°32, 2010)

2. Markets, prices and trade
   - OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2015
   - OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2014
   - OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2013
   - OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2012
   - OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2011
   - OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2010
   - Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)
   - Alternative Futures for Global Food and Agriculture
   - Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses (2011)
OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers

- World Wheat Price Volatility (N°59, 2012)
- Stochastic Model Development and Price Volatility Analysis (N°57, 2012)
- Structural Change in Commodity Markets: Have Agricultural Markets Become Thinner? (N°54, 2012)
- International Agreements for Commodity Price Stabilisation: An Assessment (N°53, 2011)
- Agricultural Commodity Price Volatility: An Overview (N°52, 2011)
- Potential Market Effects of Selected Policy Options in Emerging Economies to Address Future Commodity Price Surges (N°35, 2010)
- Policy Responses in Emerging Economies to International Agricultural Commodity Price Surges (N°34, 2010)
- Demand Growth in Developing Countries (N°29, 2010)
- The Impact of Index and Swap Funds on Commodity Futures Markets: Preliminary Results (N°27, 2010)

3. Trade policy issues in food and agriculture

- Issues in Agricultural Trade Policy

OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers

- Regional Trade Agreements and Agriculture (N°79, 2015)
- Trade Dimensions of Food Security (N°77, 2015)
- Agricultural Specific Trade Facilitation Indicators (N°74, 2015)
- The Impact of Regional Trade Agreements on Trade in Agricultural Products (N°65, 2013)
- The Impact of Regional Trade Agreements on Chilean Fruit Exports (N°64, 2013)
- How Export Restrictive Measures Affect Trade of Agricultural Commodities (N°63, 2013)
- Design and Implementation of Food-Import Related Regulations (N°62, 2013)
- Changing Patterns of Trade in Processed Agricultural Products (N°47, 2011)
- Regional Trade Agreements - Treatment of Agriculture (N°44, 2011)
- Case Studies of Costs and Benefits of Non-Tariff Measures (N°28,

4. Structural issues along the food chain

OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers

- Price Formation (forthcoming)
- Strategies for Addressing Smallholder Agriculture and Facilitating Structural Transformation (N°90, 2015)
- Measuring Competitiveness of Agro-Food Industries (N°67, 2014)
- Structural Change in Commodity Markets: Have Agricultural Markets Become Thinner? (N°54, 2012)

5. Sector performance: Productivity, sustainability and green growth

- Farm management practices to foster green growth (forthcoming)
- Green Growth Indicators for Agriculture: A Preliminary Assessment (2014)
- Policy Instruments to Support Green Growth in Agriculture (2014)
- Food and Agriculture (2011)
- Fostering Productivity and Competitiveness in Agriculture (2011)
OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers

- Alternative Payment Approaches for Biodiversity Conservation in Agriculture (forthcoming)
- Measuring Competitiveness of Agro-Food Industries: The Swiss Case (N°88, 2015)
- Dynamics of dairy farm productivity growth (N°87, 2015)
- Cross Country Analysis of Farm Economic Performance (N°60, 2013)
- Competitiveness, Productivity and Efficiency in the Agricultural and Agri-Food Sectors (N°30, 2010)

6. Environmental performance of agriculture, natural resources, climate change and adaptation and mitigation

- Mitigating Droughts and Floods in Agriculture: Policy Lessons and Approaches (2016)
- Drying Wells, Rising Stakes: Towards Sustainable Agricultural Groundwater Use (2015)
- Providing Agri-environmental Public Goods through Collective Action (2013)
- OECD Compendium of Agri-environmental Indicators (2013)
- Water Quality and Agriculture: Meeting the Policy Challenge (2012)
- Farmer Behaviour, Agricultural Management and Climate Change (2012)
- Climate Change and Agriculture: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation (2010)

OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers

- Voluntary environmental and organic standards in agriculture: Policy Implications (N°86, 2015)
- Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change (N°85, 2015)
- Public goods and externalities: Agri-environmental Policy Measures in the Netherlands (N°82, 2015)
- Public goods and externalities: Agri-environmental Policy Measures in Japan (N°81, 2015)
- Public goods and externalities: Agri-environmental Policy Measures in Australia (N°80, 2015)
- Modelling Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture (No. 70, 2014).

7. Innovation for sustainable productivity growth

- Innovation, Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability in Australia (2015)
- Innovation, Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability in Brazil (2015)
- Innovation, Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability in Canada (2015)

OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers

- Public-private partnerships for agricultural innovation: Lessons from recent experiences (N°92, 2016)
8. Risk and risk management

- Livestock Disease Policies: Building bridges between science and economics (2013)
- Livestock Diseases: Prevention, Control and Compensation Schemes (2012)

**OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers**

- Risk Management of Outbreaks of Livestock Diseases (N°91, 2015)
- Smallholder Risk Management in Developing Countries (N°61, 2013)
- A Comparative Study of Risk Management in Agriculture under Climate Change (N°58, 2012)
- Farm Level Analysis of Risk and Risk Management Strategies and Policies (N°48, 2011)
- Risk Management in Agriculture in Spain (N°43, 2011)
- Risk Management in Agriculture in New Zealand (N°42, 2011)
- Risk Management in Agriculture in The Netherlands (N°41, 2011)
- Risk Management in Agriculture in Canada (N°40, 2011)
- Risk Management in Agriculture in Australia (N°39, 2011)
- Farm Level Analysis of Risk and Risk Management Strategies and Policies (N°26, 2010)

9. Poverty, development, food security

- Global Food Security: Challenges for the Food and Agricultural System (2013)

**OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers**

- Enabling Environment for Agricultural Growth and Competitiveness (N°67, 2014)
- Agricultural Progress and Poverty Reduction (N°73, 2011)
- Economic Importance of Agriculture for Poverty Reduction (N°31, 2010)

10. Food chain and health

**OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers**

- The Economic Costs of Withdrawing Antimicrobial Growth Promoters from the Livestock Sector (N°78, 2015)
- Preventing Food Waste: Case Studies of Japan and the United Kingdom (N°76, 2015)
- Market and Trade Impacts of Food Loss and Waste Reduction (N°75, 2015)
- Food Waste Along the Food Chain (N°71, 2014)
- Antimicrobial Resistance: The Use of Antimicrobials in the Livestock Sector (N°68, 2014)
- Food Losses and Food Waste in China: A First Step (N°66, 2014)