

설 명 자 료

(농 립 부)

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제 목 : WTO/DDA 협상, 농업분야 의장 보고서 초안 발표

- 11월 22일 저녁(한국시간) Falconer WTO 농업위원회 특별회의 의장은 홍콩 각료회의를 위한 농업분야 보고서 초안(Draft report)을 배포하였음.
- 금번 초안은 의장 책임하에 작성한 보고서로서 작년 8.1일 기본골격(Framework) 채택 이후 현재까지 각국의 제안서와 논의사항을 토대로 의견이 접근된 것은 접근된 대로, 대립된 것은 대립된 대로 객관적으로 정리한 수준임.
 - 관세·보조금 감축을 위한 구간 수 등 진전을 보인 분야도 있음을 언급하였으나, 관세·보조금 감축을 등의 핵심쟁점에 대하여는 주요국들이 제안한 구체 수치를 범위(Range)로 명시
- 시장접근분야에서는 관세구간외에 구간경계 및 구간내 관세감축율의 수치에 있어서도 각국 입장이 범위로 제시된 것은 협상 진전에 의미가 있는 것으로 평가되나, 구간경계·관세감축율·관세상한에는 여전히 의견차가 크다는 것을 확인하였음.
 - 다만, 관세구간의 감축방식과 관련하여서는 단순선형감축방식으로 의견접근이 되고 있는 상황
 - 민감품목 및 특별품목의 수와 관련해서는 제안된 수치를 모두 담고 있으나, 의견차가 크고 대우에 대해서는 구체적인 논의진전이 없어 전반적으로 관세감축에 따른 현단계에서의 영향 평가는 어려운 상황

□ 국내보조분야에서는 구간의 수, 구간경계 및 국가배치에 대해서는 의견접근이 있으나, 보조금 감축율에 대해서는 입장차이가 큰 상황임.

○ 우리나라는 감축대상보조금(AMS) 감축을 위한 구간 배치시 최하위 구간에 속할 것으로 보이나, 적용될 감축율에 대해서는 최소 37%, 최대 60%로 입장차이가 큰 상황

□ 의장 보고서 초안 배포 직후 개최된 전체 회원국 회의에서는 대부분의 국가들이 의장 초안이 대체로 객관적이고 중립적으로 기술했다고 평가함.

○ 의장은 동 보고서를 조만간 WTO 무역협상위원회(TNC) 회의에 제출할 계획임을 밝힘

□ 동 초안은 향후 Lamy WTO 사무총장이 작성할 종합보고서(Composite report)에 포함될 예정이나, 동 초안을 토대로 홍콩 각료회의까지 새로이 본격적 협상이 진행될 가능성은 높지 않으며, 대부분의 핵심쟁점에 대한 협상은 홍콩 각료회의 이후 이루어질 전망이다.

○ 다만, 동 초안이 각국의 의견을 차등없이 정리한 보고서 성격인 점에서 그동안의 주요국 주장과 협상구도에 비추어 볼 때, 홍콩 각료회의 이후 최종 협상 결과에 대한 전망에 있어서는 신중한 접근이 필요할 것으로 평가

□ 정부는 앞으로 동 초안을 토대로 한 홍콩 각료회의 합의문 초안 작성 과정에 우리 관심사항 반영을 위해 G10, G33 등 유사입장국과 공조를 통하여 적극 대응키로 하였음.

※첨부 : Falconer 농업위 의장 TNC 보고초안 요지 1부. 끝.

<참고>

Falconer 농업위 의장 TNC 보고초안 요지

1. 의장 평가

- 동 보고서 초안(Draft report)은 의장 자신의 책임하에 지금까지 논의결과에 대해 사실을 객관적으로 정리(Summary report)한 것임
- 미 합의 쟁점은 대립의견을 사실대로 기술하고 의견차이가 좁혀진 쟁점은 접근 수준을 제시
- 동 보고서는 회원국을 구속하지 않으며, 어떤 결과도 예단하지 않는다는 점을 명시하면서, 향후 동 보고서를 WTO 무역협상위원회(TNC)에 보고할 계획을 제시

2. 분야별 요지

가. 시장접근 분야

☐ 구간별 관세감축

- 구간수는 4개 구간에 의견 접근이 이루어지고 있는 상황
- 구간경계 및 감축율(일반품목 추정)

구간	관세구간 경계 및 범위	관세구간별 감축율
1	0~20/30%이하	20~65%
2	20/30~40/60%이하	30~75%
3	40/60~60/90%이하	35~85%
4	60/90초과	42~90%

- 구간내 관세감축은 단순선형감축방식으로 상당수준 의견 접근
 - 일부 국가들은 구간내 신축성을 포기하지 않고 있어, 구간내 신축성을 포함시킬지 여부에 대해 협상해야 할 필요

- 관세상한과 관련하여 일부 국가(Some members)들은 관세상한의 도입에 반대하는 반면, 다른 국가들은 75~100%의 상한을 설정할 것을 주장

□ 민감품목

- 민감품목의 수는 각국 전체 농산물 품목중 최소 1%, 최대 15%로 대립하여 의견차이를 좁힐 필요
- 다만, 민감품목의 대우에 대해서는 구체 논의가 없어 추가 논의 필요

□ 개도국 특별품목(Special Products)

- 개도국은 특별품목수의 지정에 대해 각국 전체 품목중 20%를 주장하나, 선진국·수출국들은 반대 입장
 - 현재까지 제시된 제안을 토대로 특별품목의 선정기준을 마련하기는 불가능하며, 특별품목의 관세감축과 TRQ 증량 수준, 품목수 지정, 선정기준 등에 대해서는 추가제안이 필요
- 대우와 관련, 개도국은 시장접근 약속(관세감축 및 TRQ 증량)에서 제외를 주장하나, 선진국·수출국들은 동 품목의 시장접근 개방 정도를 고려하면서 신축성을 인정해야 한다는 입장

□ 개도국 특별긴급수입제한조치(SSM)

- 개도국에 대해서 SSM의 발동 필요성과 발동기준에 대해서는 큰 의견차가 없는 상태(다만, 수입증가 물량기준 발동방식의 세부기준은 미합의)
 - SSM의 가격기준 발동에는 의견차가 큰 상태
- SSM 대상품목 범위에 대해서는 모든 품목을 적용대상으로 해야 한다는 주장과 일정 품목으로 제한하자는 주장이 대립

□ 개도국 우대(S&D)

- 관세구간수 및 경계에 대해서는 추가논의 필요
 - 개도국은 선진국과 차별 필요성 제기
- 관세구간내 감축율과 관련하여 선진국 감축율 대비 ⅔수준을 검토하자는 상당한 의견이 있음
- 개도국 관세상한 문제와 관련, 150%의 상한을 주장하는 입장과 개도국에 대해서 관세상한 적용을 제외하는 주장이 있음
- 개도국의 민감품목에 대해서는 추가 신축성을 부여해야 된다는데 이견이 없으나, 그 수준에 대해서는 선진국 기준에 비추어 추가 논의 필요

□ 기타쟁점

- 저율관세 철폐 및 경사관세 문제는 의견 대립
- SSG 철폐문제에 대해서는 수입국들이 반대하고 있음
- 선진국 및 선발개도국에 대해서는 최빈개도국산 농산물을 대상으로 무관세 및 저율관세를 철폐토록 한 기본골격 합의사항에 대해 구체적 논의진전이 없는 상황

나. 국내보조분야

□ 무역왜곡보조 총액 감축 관련 제안

<선진국>

구간	구간범위	해당국가	감축율
1	0~100억불	기타 선진국	31~70%
2	100~600억불	미국·일본	53~75%
3	600억불 이상	EU	70~80%

<개도국> 최하위 구간 또는 별도 구간으로 배치

□ AMS 감축 관련 제안

구간	구간범위	해당국가	감축율
1	0~120/150억불	기타 선진국	37~60%
2	120/150~250억불	미국	60~70%
3	250억불 이상	EU·일본	70~80%

□ 품목특정 AMS 상한

- 상한 설정의 기준기간에 대하여 1995~2000년, 1999~2001년 등의 기준을 정하자는 제안들이 제시되어 있으나, 개도국 우대 등을 포함하여 적절히 해결될 필요

□ De-minimis 감축

- 선진국에 대해서는 50~80% 수준으로 감축하자는 주장 제시
- 개도국에 대해서는 의견이 대립되는 상황이며, 감축면제 또는 AMS가 없는 개도국만 면제하자는 주장이 있음
 - 어떤 경우든지 개도국 적용 감축율은 선진국의 ⅓ 이하 수준으로 하자는 의견이 있음

□ 블루박스(Blue Box) 기준

- 기본골격보다 보다 강화된 제한이 필요하다는 데 상당한 의견 접근이 있었으나, 구체적 방법은 아직 미결된 상황
- 기본골격에서 블루박스 상한을 농업총생산액의 5%로 정한 것을 2.5%로 축소하자는 제안이 있었으나, 신규 블루박스 제한에 더 중점을 두며 이에 반대하는 주장과 신규 블루박스와 기존 블루박스 모두를 제한하자는 주장이 제시됨

□ 그린박스(Green Box) 기준

- 그린박스 기준의 재검토 및 명료화 작업의 뚜렷한 성과는 없음
- 기존 그린박스 기준의 수정에 대하여 강하게 반대하는 입장과 기준 재검토가 진행중인 개혁을 저해하지 않으면서도 가능하다는 입장이 대립
- 개도국에 대해서는 기본적으로는 무역왜곡적이지 않으면서 개도국의 농업현실에 맞게 그린박스를 조정하는 적절한 방법을 모색하는 것에 대체로 우호적인 분위기

다. 수출경쟁분야

□ 수출보조 철폐 시한

- 수출보조를 조기에 철폐하자는 주장과 품목별로 차등 철폐하자는 주장이 제시되었으나, 현 단계에서 의견 접근을 이루지 못한 상황

□ 수출신용, 수출국영무역기업, 식량원조

- 기술적인 쟁점들에 대한 논의는 있었으나, 의견 접근을 이루지 못한 상황

<참고>

WTO/DDA 농업협상 주요국 제안 내용

		E U		미 국	G20	G10	ACP
		10.13 제안	10.28 제안				
시장접근	구간경계	(선진국) 30-60-90 (개도국) 40-80-120	(선진국) 30-60-90 (개도국) 30-80-130	20-40-60	(선진국) 20-50-75 (개도국) 30-80-130	(선진국) 20-50-70 (개도국) 30-70-100	(선진국) 20-50-80 (개도국) 50-100-150
	관세감축률	(선진국) 20-30-40-50 (개도국) 13.3-20-26.6-33.3	(선진국) 35-45-50-60 *최하위(20-45%) (개도국) 25-30-35-40 *최하위(10-40%)	60-70-80-90	(선진국) 45-55-65-75 (개도국) 25-30-35-40	(예시1) 27-31-37-45 (예시2) 32±7-36±8-42±9 -50±10	(선진국) 23-30-35-42 (개도국) 15-20-25-30
	관세상한	(선진국)100%	(선진국)100% (개도국)150%	(선진국)75% (개도국) X%	(선진국)100% (개도국)150%	반대	반대
	민감품목	8%	8%(축소가능) 관세감축은 1/3 ~ 2/3 수준	1%	(선진국) 1% (개도국)1.5%	일정 비율 (10~15%)	-
	특별품목	제한적 인정	제한적 인정	한시적 인정	특별품목 지지	-	관세감축 면제 TRQ 증량 면제
	지리적 표시	-	모든 농산물 대상 지리적 표시 보호	-	-	-	-
국내보조	AMS	EU·일본 70%감축 미국 60% 기타 -	EU·일본 70%감축 미국 60% 기타 50%	EU·일본 83%감축 미국 60% 기타 37%	EU·일본 80%감축 미국 70% 기타 60%	EU - 일본·미국 - 기타 -	
	무역왜곡 보조총액	-	1구간 70%감축 2구간 60% 3구간 50%	EU 70%감축 미·일 53% 기타 31%	EU 80%감축 미·일 75% 기타 70%	-	
	de minimis	최소 65% 감축	선진국 80% 감축	50% 감축	AMS없는 개도국 감축면제	-	
	Blue Box	신규 Blue Box 제한규정 필요	신규 Blue Box 제한규정 필요	농업총생산액의 2.5%(상한)	Blue Box 제한	-	
	Green Box	현행 규정 유지	현행 규정 유지	현행 규정 유지	개도국 관련규정 완화	현행 규정 유지	

※ 수출보조 : 수출보조금 철폐 (미국은 2010년 까지 철폐, EU는 품목별 차등 철폐 주장)

**Draft Report by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture,
Special Session, Ambassador Falconer, to the TNC**

The present report has been prepared on my own responsibility. I have done so in response to the direction of Members as expressed at the informal Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture on 11 November 2005. At that meeting, following the informal Heads of Delegation meeting the preceding day, Members made it crystal clear that they sought from me at this point an objective factual summary of where the negotiations have reached at this time. It was clear from that meeting that Members did not expect or desire anything that purported to be more than that. In particular, it was clear that, following the decision at the Heads of Delegation meeting that full modalities will not be achieved at Hong Kong, Members did not want anything that suggested implicit or explicit agreement where it did not exist.

This is not, of course, the kind of paper that I would have chosen or preferred to have prepared at this point. Ideally, my task should have been to work with Members to generate a draft text of modalities. But this text reflects the reality of the present situation. There will be – because there must be if we are to conclude these negotiations – such a draft text in the future. I look at this now as a task postponed, but the precise timing of this is in the hands of Members.

As for this paper, it is precisely what it is described to be. No more, no less. It is the Chairman's report and, as such, it goes from me to the TNC. As such, it is not anything more than my personal report – in particular, it is not in any sense an agreed text of Members. It does not therefore in any way prejudice or prejudice the positions of Members on any matter within it or outside of it. And, it certainly does not bind Members in any way.

As to the character of the paper, I have endeavoured to reflect what I discerned as the wishes of Members when they directed me to prepare this paper. I have tried to capture as clearly as I can such conditional progress and convergence as has developed in the post-July 2004 period. In doing so, I have not tried to brush under the carpet divergences that remain, and the paper tries to be just as clear on those points. Of course, it is a summary report. As such, it cannot – and does not – recapitulate each and every detail on each and every issue. But I took from Members' comments that they would prefer a paper which could 'orient' further discussion.

In that regard, I hope that anyone reading this paper would be able to get a pretty clear idea of what it is that remains to be done. Members made it clear that it was not my task as Chair to prescribe what is to be done next in a programmatic way. My task was to register where we are now, but I confess to having done so with an eye to genuinely clarifying where key convergences exist or key divergences remain, rather than obscuring or overcomplicating matters.

My own sense, when I review this myself, is the compelling urgency of seizing the moment and driving the process to a conclusion as rapidly as possible. We have made – particularly since August of this year – genuine and material progress. Indeed, it has come at a relatively rapid pace. It is also clear to me that it has been the product of a genuinely negotiating process. In other words, it has been a case of making proposals and counterproposals. That is why the matters covered in this report have an essentially conditional character. As I see it, the reality is that we have yet to find that last bridge to agreement that we need to secure modalities. But it would be a grave error, in my view, to imagine that we can take much time to find that bridge. As Chair, I am convinced that we must maintain momentum. You don't close divergences by taking time off to have a cup of tea. If you do so, you will find that everyone has moved backwards in the meantime. That, it seems to me, is a profound risk to our process. I would like to believe that this report at least underlines to us that there is indeed something real and important still within our grasp and we ought not to risk losing it.

The future life of this paper, if any, is a matter entirely in the hands of TNC Members to decide. This, as I see it, is the proper safeguard of the integrity of what has come to be described as a "bottom-up" process.

DOMESTIC SUPPORT

There has been very considerable potential convergence, albeit on a manifestly conditional basis.

Overall Cut

- There is a working hypothesis of three bands for overall cuts by developed countries. There is a strongly convergent working hypothesis that the thresholds for the three bands be US\$ billion 0-10; 10-60; >60. On this basis, the European Communities would be in the top band, the United States and Japan in the second band, and all other developed countries at least in the third band. For developing countries, there is a view that either developing countries are assigned to the relevant integrated band (the bottom) or that there is a separate band for them.¹
- Based on post-July 2005 proposals, there has been an undeniably significant convergence on the range of cuts. Of course, this has been conditional. But subject to that feature, a great deal of progress has been made since the bare bones of the July 2004 Framework. The following matrix provides a snapshot:

Bands	Thresholds (US\$ billion)	Cuts
1	0-10	31%-70%
2	10-60	53%-75%
3	> 60	70%-80%

De Minimis

- On product-specific *de minimis* and non-product-specific *de minimis*, there is a zone of engagement for cuts between 50% and 80% for developed countries.
- As regards developing countries, there are still divergences to be bridged. In addition to the exemption specifically provided for in the Framework, there is a view that, for all developing countries, there should be no cut in *de minimis* at all. Alternatively, at least for those with no AMS, there should be no cut and, in any case, any cut for those with an AMS should be less than 2/3 of the cut for developed countries.

Blue Box

There is important and significant convergence on moving beyond (i.e. further constraining) Blue Box programme payments envisaged in the July 2004 Framework. However, the technique for achieving this remains to be determined. One proposal is to shrink the current 5% ceiling to 2.5%.² Another proposal rejects this in favour of additional criteria disciplining the so-called "new" Blue Box only. Others favour a combination of both, including additional disciplines on the "old" Blue Box.

AMS

- There is a working hypothesis of three bands for developed countries.
- There is close (but not full) convergence on the thresholds for those bands. There appears to be convergence that the top tier should be US\$25 billion and above. There is

some remaining divergence over the ceiling for the bottom band: between US\$12 billion and 15 billion.

- There is working hypothesis agreement that the European Communities should be in the top tier, and the United States in the second tier. The basis for Japan's placement as between these two tiers has been narrowed but remains to be finally resolved.
- There has been an undeniably significant convergence on the range of cuts. Of course, this has been conditional. But, that understood, a great deal of progress has been made since the bare bones of the July 2004 Framework. The following matrix³ provides a snapshot:

Bands	Thresholds (US\$ billion)	Cuts
1	0-12/15	37-60%
2	12/15-25	60-70%
3	>25	70-83%

- For developed countries in the bottom band, with a relatively high level of AMS relative to total value of agriculture production, there is emerging consensus that their band-related reduction should be complemented with an additional effort.
- What is needed now is a further step to bridge the remaining gap in positions – particularly as regards the United States and the European Communities, it being understood that this is not a matter to be resolved in isolation from the other elements in this pillar and beyond.
- On the base period for product-specific caps, certain proposals (such as for 1995-2000 and 1999-2001) are on the table. This needs to be resolved appropriately, including the manner in which special and differential treatment should be applied.

Green Box

The review and clarification commitment has not resulted in any discernible convergence on operational outcomes. There is, on the one side, a firm rejection of anything that is seen as departing from the existing disciplines while there is, on the other, an enduring sense that more could be done to review the Green Box without undermining ongoing reform. Beyond that there is, however, some tangible openness to finding appropriate ways to ensure that the Green Box is more "development friendly" i.e. better tailored to meet the realities of developing country agriculture but in a way that respects the fundamental requirement of at most minimal trade distortion.

EXPORT COMPETITION

End date

While concrete proposals have been made on the issue of an end date for elimination of all forms of export subsidies, there is at this stage no convergence. There are suggestions for the principle of front-loading or accelerated elimination for specific products, including particularly cotton.

Export credits

Convergence has been achieved on a number of elements of disciplines with respect to export credits, export credit guarantee or insurance programmes with repayment periods of 180 days and below. However, a number of critical issues remain.⁴

Exporting state trading enterprises

There has been material convergence on rules to address trade-distorting practices identified in the July 2004 Framework text, although there are still major differences regarding the scope of practices to be covered by the new disciplines. Fundamentally opposing positions remain, however, on the issue of the future use of monopoly powers. There have been concrete drafting proposals on such matters as definition of entities and practices to be addressed as well as transparency. But there has been no genuine convergence in such areas.

Food Aid

There have been detailed and intensive discussions, some of which have even been text-based, but not to a point where a consolidated draft text could be developed. This has been precluded by Members clinging to fundamentally disparate conceptual premises. For instance, one firm view has been an insistence that all food aid should be cash only. Another view has rejected this approach and, in turn, insisted that there should be a safe harbour for emergency food aid and that the fulcrum of any disciplines should be the distinction between emergency and non-emergency situations. Absent movement on the basics, it has proven to be impracticable to explore more productively certain elements and possibilities that are already on the table.⁵

Special and differential treatment

Framework provisions for special and differential treatment, including with respect to the monopoly status of state trading enterprises in developing countries and an extended lifetime for Article 9.4, have been uncontroversial, but details remain to be established.

Special Circumstances

Work on the criteria and consultation procedures to govern any ad hoc temporary financing arrangements relating to exports to developing countries in exceptional circumstances is not much developed.

MARKET ACCESS

Tiered approach

- We have progressed on *ad valorem* equivalents.⁶ This has successfully created a basis for allocating items into bands for the tiered formula.
- We have a working hypothesis of four bands for structuring tariff cuts.
- There has been very considerable convergence on adopting a linear-based approach for cuts within those bands. Members have, of course, by no means formally abandoned positions that are even more divergent.⁷ We need now to narrow the extent of divergence that remains. This will include whether or not to include any "pivot" in any band.
- Members have made strong efforts to promote convergence on the size of actual cuts to be undertaken within those bands. But, even though genuine efforts have been made to

move from formal positions (which of course remain), major gaps are yet to be bridged. Somewhat greater convergence has been achieved as regards the thresholds for the bands. Substantial movement is clearly essential to progress.⁸

- Some Members continue to reject completely the concept of a tariff cap. Others have proposed⁹ a cap between 75-100%.
- Members have been prepared to make concrete - albeit conditional - proposals on the number of sensitive products. But, in a situation where proposals extend from as little as 1% to as much as 15% of tariff lines, further bridging this difference is essential to progress.
- The fundamental divergence over the basic approach to treatment of sensitive products needs to be resolved.¹⁰ Beyond that, there needs to be convergence on the consequential extent of liberalisation for such products.

Special and Differential Treatment

- Just as for developed countries, there is a working hypothesis of four bands for developing countries. There is no disagreement on lesser cuts within the bands. A certain body of opinion is open to considering cuts of two-thirds of the amount of the cuts for developed countries as a plausible zone in which to search more intensively for convergence.¹¹ But significant disagreement on that remains, and divergence is, if anything, somewhat more marked on the connected issue of higher thresholds for developing countries.¹²
- Some Members continue to reject completely the concept of a tariff cap for developing countries. Others have proposed¹³ a cap at 150%.
- For sensitive products, there is no disagreement that there should be greater flexibility for developing countries, but the extent of this needs to be further defined, necessarily (but by no means exclusively) in light of where the zone of convergence for developed countries is eventually established.¹⁴

Special Products

- Regarding *designation* of special products, there has been a strong divergence between those Members which consider that, prior to establishment of schedules, a list of non-exhaustive and illustrative criteria-based indicators should be established and those Members which are looking for a list which would act as a filter or screen for the selection of such products. Latterly, it has been proposed (but not yet discussed with Members as a whole) that a developing country Member should have the right to designate at least 20 per cent of its agricultural tariff lines as Special Products, and be further entitled to designate an SP where, for that product, an AMS has been notified and exports have taken place. This issue needs to be resolved as part of modalities so that there is assurance of the basis upon which Members may designate special products.
- Some moves toward convergence on *treatment* of Special Products have been made recently. Some Members had considered that special products should be fully exempt from any new market access commitments whatsoever and have automatic access to the SSM. Others had argued there should be some degree of market opening for these products, albeit reflecting more flexible treatment than for other products. In the presence of this fundamental divergence, it had clearly been impossible to undertake any definition of what such flexibility would be. It is to be hoped that further convergence

will now be facilitated by a new proposal for a tripartite categorization of Special Products involving limited tariff cuts for at least a proportion of such products.

Special Safeguard Mechanism

- There is agreement that there would be a special safeguard mechanism and that it should be tailored to the particular circumstances and needs of developing countries. There is no material disagreement with the view that it should have a quantity trigger. Nor is there disagreement with the view that it should at least be capable of addressing effectively what might be described as import "surges". Divergence remains over whether, or if so how, situations that are lesser than "surge" are to be dealt with. There is, however, agreement that any remedy should be of a temporary nature. There remains strong divergence however on whether or, if so how, a special safeguard should be "price-based" to deal specifically with price effects.
- There is some discernible openness, albeit at varying levels, to at least consider coverage of products that are likely to undergo significant liberalisation effects, and/or are already bound at low levels and/or are special products. Beyond that, however, there remains a fundamental divergence between those considering all products should be eligible for such a mechanism and those opposing such a blanket approach.

Other elements

There has been no further material convergence on the matters covered by paragraphs 35 and 37 of the July 2004 Framework text. The same may be said for paragraph 36 on tariff escalation, albeit that there is full agreement on the need for this to be done, and a genuine recognition of the particular importance of this for commodities exporters. Certain concrete proposals have been made on paragraph 38 and met with opposition from some Members.

Concrete proposals have been made on how to implement the July Framework on tropical and diversification products. But there remains divergence over the precise interpretation of this section of the July Framework¹⁵ and no common approach has been established. Nor is there any convergence on how, as a practical matter, this element of the Framework relates to the Framework provisions regarding preference erosion and long-standing preferences.

The importance of the latter is well recognised and a number of concrete proposals have been made and discussed intensively.¹⁶ There seems not to be inherent difficulty with capacity building being part of the nexus. However, while there is some degree of support for e.g. longer implementation periods for at least certain products in order to facilitate adjustment, there is far from convergence on even this. Some argue it is not sufficient or certainly not in all cases, while others that it is not warranted at all.

LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

There is no questioning of the terms of paragraph 45 of the July Framework agreement, which exempts least-developed countries from any reduction requirement. The stipulation that "developed Members, and developing country Members in a position to do so, should provide duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from least-developed countries" is not at this point concretely operational for all Members. At this stage, several Members have made undertakings. Proposals for this to be bound remain on the table.¹⁷

On Cotton, while there is genuine recognition of the problem to be addressed and concrete proposals have been made, Members remain at this point short of concrete and specific achievement.

There is no disagreement with the view that all forms of export subsidies are to be eliminated for cotton although the timing and speed remains to be specified. Proposals to eliminate them immediately or from day one of the implementation period are not at this point shared by all Members. In the case of trade distorting support, proponents seek full elimination with "front-loaded" implementation.¹⁸ There is a view that the extent to which this can occur, and its timing, can only be determined in the context of an overall agreement. Another view is that there could be at least substantial and front-loaded reduction on cotton specifically from day one of implementation, with the major implementation achieved within twelve months, and the remainder to be completed within a period shorter than the overall implementation period for agriculture.¹⁹

RECENTLY-ACCEDED MEMBERS

Concrete proposals have been made and discussed, but no specific flexibility provisions have commanded consensus.

MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE

A proposal has been made but there is no material advance at this point.

OTHER ISSUES

On the paragraph 49 issues, certain positions and proposals have been tabled and/or referred to. They are issues that remain of interest but not agreed.

At this point, proposals on paragraph 50 have not advanced materially.

In the case of small and vulnerable economies, a concrete proposal has been made recently. It has not yet been subject to consultation.

There is openness to the particular concerns of commodity-dependent developing and least-developed countries facing long-term decline and/or sharp fluctuations in prices. There is, at this point (where, overall, precise modalities are still pending), support for the view that such modalities should eventually be capable of addressing effectively key areas for them.²⁰

Notes

¹ On the proposed basis that cut remains to be determined for those developing countries with an AMS. In any case, there is a view (not shared by all) that cuts for developing countries should be less than 2/3 of the cut for developed countries.

² The exact extent of the flexibility to be provided pursuant to paragraph 15 of the July 2004 Framework remains to be agreed.

³ Of course, this needs to be viewed as illustrative rather than overly literally, if for no other reason than that these are conditional figures. For instance, while the European Communities has indicated it could be prepared to go as far as 70% in the top tier, they make it clear that this is acceptable only if the United States will go to 60% in the second tier. The United States for its part, however, has only indicated preparedness to go to that 60% if the European Communities is prepared to go as high as 83% - which it has not indicated it is prepared to do.

⁴ This includes, but is not limited to: exemptions, if any, to the 180 day rule; whether the disciplines should allow for pure cover only or also permit direct financing; the appropriate period for programmes to fully recover their costs and losses through the premia levied from the exporters (principle of self-financing - there needs to be convergence between position which range from one year to fifteen years); the disciplines regarding special circumstances; and the question of special and differential treatment, including whether, as some Members argue, developing countries should be allowed longer repayment terms for export credits extended by them to other developing countries and the specifics of differential treatment in favour of least-developed and net food-importing developing countries.

⁵ There is in fact openness to exploring a distinction between "emergency" food aid and food aid to address "other" situations. But this would at least require convergence on a common understanding of where genuinely emergency food aid ends and other food aid begins sufficient to ensure this is not a loophole. Beyond that, the fundamental divergence has effectively precluded convergence on such matters as what disciplines, if any, should be established with respect to monetization of food aid. The importance of operationally effective transparency requirements is generally acknowledged, but details have still to be developed, particularly those relating to the role of the WTO in this context. Further work is required to clarify the role of recipient countries and relevant international organizations or other entities in triggering or providing food aid.

⁶ The method for calculating the AVEs for the sugar lines is still to be established.

⁷ At one end of the spectrum, as it were, a "harmonisation" formula within the bands; at the other end "flexibility" within the formula.

⁸ The matrix below is an illustrative table that portrays the extent of divergences that remain, even on the basis of post-August 2005 proposals. This does not entirely cover all the subtleties of those proposals to utilize a "pivot" (although most are in fact within the ranges tabulated), but is intended to convey a snapshot of the status of average cuts proposed post-August.

	Thresholds	Range of cuts (%)
Band 1	0% - 20/30%	20-65
Band 2	20/30% - 40/60%	30-75
Band 3	40/60% - 60/90%	35-85
Band 4	>60/90%	42-90

⁹ As an element in certain conditional proposals on overall market access, tabled post-July 2005.

¹⁰ Some see this as being tariff quota based and expressed as a percentage of domestic consumption, with proposals of up to 10%. Others propose *pro rata* expansion on an existing trade basis, including taking account of current imports. Some also propose no new TRQs, with sensitivity in such cases to be provided through other means, e.g. differential phasing.

¹¹ In this pillar, as well as in the other two, there is general convergence on the point that developing countries will have entitlement to longer implementation periods, albeit that concrete precision remains to be determined.

¹² The matrix below is an illustrative table that portrays the extent of divergences that remain, just on the basis of post-August 2005 proposals.

	Thresholds	Range of cuts (%)
Band 1	0% - 20/50%	15-25*
Band 2	20/50% - 40/100%	20-30*
Band 3	40/100% - 60/150%	25-35*
Band 4	>60-150%	30-40*

*There is also a proposal that cuts to developing countries should be "slightly lesser" than the outer bounds of the tariff cuts for developed countries shown in the preceding table.

¹³ As an element in certain conditional proposals on overall market access, tabled post-July 2005.

¹⁴ One group of countries has proposed, in the post-August period, an entitlement for developing countries of at least 50% more than the maximum number of lines used by any developed Member. This would (based on developed country proposals) amount to a potential variation between 1.5% and 22.5% of tariff lines. But it needs also to be borne in mind that this is not a matter to be mechanically determined proportionately in accordance with eventual convergence on an approach for developed countries. For instance, the ACP countries have proposed that products relating to long-standing preferences shall be designated as sensitive and that any TRQ expansion should not be "at the detriment of existing ACP quotas" (this approach is strongly opposed by some other Members). It is also proposed that the principles of treatment for sensitive products generally and for treatment of TRQs specifically should be different for developing countries.

¹⁵ It is argued by some Members that this is to be interpreted as meaning full duty- and tariff quota-free access, but by others as less than that.

¹⁶ Such as e.g. that long-standing preferences should be designated as sensitive products, that any TRQ expansion on an MFN basis should not be to the detriment of existing ACP quotas, and that paragraph 16 of TN/AG/W/1/Rev.1 be used as a reference.

¹⁷ It is also proposed that this should be accompanied by simple and transparent rules of origin and other measures to address non-tariff barriers.

¹⁸ Concrete proposals have been made, with a three-step approach: 80% on day one, an additional 10% after 12 months and the last 10% a year later.

¹⁹ A Member has indicated that it is prepared to implement all its commitments from day one and, in any case, to autonomously ensure that its commitments on eliminating the most trade-distorting domestic support, eliminating all forms of export subsidies and providing mfn duty- and quota-free access for cotton will take place from 2006.

²⁰ This would appear to include in particular such a matter as tariff escalation, where it discourages the development of processing industries in the commodity producing countries. The idea of a review and clarification of what the current status is of GATT 1994 provisions relating to the stabilisation of prices through the adoption of supply management systems by producing countries, and the use of export taxes and restrictions under such systems is also on the table. Proponents would seek something more than this such as more concrete undertakings in the area of non-tariff measures and actual revision of existing provisions. There is, at this point, no consensus in these latter areas, but an appreciation at least of the underlying issues at stake.