

**Achieving the Doha Development Agenda: Seminar Two**  
**Domestic Supports: Political Environment for Reform in OECD Countries, Addressing the**  
**Concerns of Developing Countries and Options for the WTO Negotiations**  
**Room E, Centre William Rappard**  
**September 10, 2002**  
**9:30 to 13:30**

**Continental Breakfast and Registration, Fourth Floor Cafeteria, Centre William Rappard**  
**8:45-9:30**

**First Session: How Will the Domestic Political Environment in the United States, the European Union and Japan Affect Their Positions in the WTO?**

**Robbin Johnson, Senior Vice President, Cargill, United States**

**Piet Bukman, Former Minister of Agriculture, and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands**

Hero Shiraiwa, Counselor, Japan International Agricultural Council, Japan

9:30-10:45

The Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture brought domestic subsidies under international trade rules. However, while the URAA encouraged some OECD countries to shift their support from Amber to Green Box policies, the total level of support to OECD farmers remains significant. Many voices are calling for further reductions in domestic support under the Doha Negotiations. In recent months, the United States has enacted a new farm bill, announced its negotiating proposal and passed Trade Promotion Authority. The European Commission has announced plans to shift support from Amber to Green Box payments, a proposal that has met with resistance in some member states. The Japanese government is considering further reforms in Japan's agricultural policy regime. What is the political environment for further domestic policy reform in key OECD countries? How will the domestic political environment affect them in the WTO negotiations on domestic supports?

**Coffee Break 10:45 -11:00**

**Second Session: How Should Developing Country Concerns be Addressed?**

**Luisa Bernal, Agricultural Trade Consultant, South Centre**

**Robert Thompson, Senior Advisor, Agricultural Trade, World Bank**

**Panos Konandreas, Food and Agriculture Organization**

11:00-12:15

What are the pros and con's of creating another box? What are the possible contents of a Development Box? Is a Development Box necessary or could the Green Box be revised to address developing country concerns? Should a "Development Box" be available to any country eligible for S & D, or should it be limited to "Least Developed Countries"? Should developing countries be allowed a longer time frame to implement domestic policy commitments? Should developing countries be allowed a higher *de minimis* level for non-commodity specific support? How should macroeconomic issues, such as hyperinflation and exchange rate depreciation, be addressed? What types of disciplines on OECD countries would best address developing country concerns?

**Third Session: How Should Domestic Supports be Disciplined in the Doha Round?**

**Mike Gifford, Former Chief Negotiator, Canada**

**Rolf Moehler, Former Deputy Director General, Agriculture, European Commission**

Dr. Magdi Farahat, Minister Plenipotentiary, Egyptian Mission to the WTO

12:15-1:30

Should limits be placed on Green Box policy expenditures? Should the definition of Green Box policies be expanded, or narrowed? Should countries be allowed to address "non-trade concerns" through Green Box measures only, or through Amber Box Measures? How should Amber Box policies be disciplined? Should

Amber Box limits be made commodity specific? What should be done with the Blue Box? Should the Peace Clause be renewed, to avoid politically sensitive challenges to domestic policies, which could undermine support for the WTO? Or should the Peace Clause be applied only to Green box policies, and allowed to expire for Amber Box policies to exert discipline on domestic spending? How will countries that exceed their Amber Box limits be disciplined? How does the recent US proposal address these issues? How does the EU's CAP reform address them?

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