

GOALS FOR URUGUAY ROUND
AGRICULTURAL NEGOTIATIONS

Enhancing Food Security

- 1) Ensure the right of each member nation to achieve the level of food self-sufficiency they deem appropriate.
- 2) Provide a mechanism for maintaining adequate world reserve stocks to meet all emergency food and feed needs. These must be positioned for immediate availability, financed by both exporting and importing nations, and effectively isolated from the market to prevent negative impacts on market prices or stability.
- 3) Ensure that there is economically viable and environmentally safe production distributed among as many countries as possible to ensure that no single or small number of countries can monopolize the market, and to ensure that there is enough reserve capacity, geographically dispersed, to cover any shortfalls from major regional crop failures.

Insure Fair Competition

- 1) Export dumping, defined as the sale of farm exports at prices below their full cost of production, must be phased out. Subsidized commodity exports to meet specific objectives, such as emergency food needs, must be done by agreement among the major exporters and importers.
- 2) Import controls, including quality and safety regulations, are necessary to protect the integrity of domestic food and farm programs. For example, import quotas are necessary to avoid dumping and to ensure the level of food self-sufficiency a nation feels is appropriate. GATT Article XI, which defines the rules for import quotas, must be strengthened and clarified so that all import control measures can operate in a manner consistent with these provisions.
- 3) The burden of maintaining adequate global stocks must be shared equitably by both exporters and importers, including supply reduction measures to reduce stocks when they rise above maximum levels.