

22. Trade [327]

Commitment

“We remain fully committed to the development dimension of the DDA, promoting progressive trade liberalisation, helping developing countries to better integrate into the multilateral trading system and providing support to the poorest countries in order to enable them to benefit from the significant opportunities of globalisation.”²¹⁰⁶

G8 Trade Declaration

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada	-1	0	+1
France	-1		
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.56

Background

On 9-14 November 2001, the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference was held among complaints from developing nations that previous WTO Ministerial Conferences had been excessively weighed to the interests of the developed-nation members of the OECD.²¹⁰⁷ The result was a new trade round based on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). The Doha Development Agenda provides a mandate for negotiations on a range of subjects. Its goal is to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system by preventing restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.²¹⁰⁸

The Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference was held on 10-14 September 2003 in Cancun, Mexico. The Ministerial collapsed after the QUAD countries (US, EU, Japan and Canada, i.e. the G7) failed to reach an agreement with the G20 bloc of developing countries. The G20 bloc is led by India and Brazil and includes power world trading nations such as China and South Africa. Together, these countries represent over two-thirds of the world's population and world farmers.²¹⁰⁹ The unification of the emerging trade powers in the G20 bloc has led to negotiations that are more confrontational than they were previously, as the G20 bloc represents a strong counterforce to the United States and the European Union in setting and agreeing on the terms of negotiation.²¹¹⁰

Subsequent Ministerial Conferences failed to arrive at agreement on the terms of an accord between the QUAD member states and other negotiating parties. Nevertheless, leaders of the QUAD countries maintain

²¹⁰⁶ G8 Trade Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-trade.html>>

²¹⁰⁷ The Case for Reviving the Doha Trade Round, The Centre for American Progress (Washington D.C.) 8 January 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. <<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2007/01/pdf/doha.pdf>>

²¹⁰⁸ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2005. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf>

²¹⁰⁹ Demystifying Doha, Harvard International Review (Cambridge, MA) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.harvardir.org/articles/1458/>>

²¹¹⁰ Demystifying Doha, Harvard International Review (Cambridge, MA) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.harvardir.org/articles/1458/>>

the importance of assisting less-developed nations in their trade capacities in order to promote economic growth and alleviate poverty. To this end, they made a commitment at the Sea Island Summit in June 2004 to resume negotiations and meet extended deadlines.²¹¹¹

On 1 August 2004, WTO members adopted a General Council decision on the Doha Work Programme, informally known as the July Package, which established a framework for placing the DDA on track for completion by 2006. The Programme was negotiated by the “Group of Interested Parties,” comprised of the US, EU, Australia (from the Cairns Group), Brazil and India (from the G20). Under the Programme, industrialized countries agreed to major concessions that they had previously resisted in Cancun: the EU agreed to place all agricultural subsidies on the table for discussion; wealthy countries agreed to an immediate 20% reduction in total current agricultural subsidies; Less-Developed Countries (LDCs), including approximately 25 African states, received an agreement in principle to receive increased market access while maintaining the right to shelter their domestic industries; and three Singapore Issues (foreign investment, competition policy, and government procurement) were dropped from the DDA, with the fourth (trade facilitation) kept on in the understanding it would result in a clarification and simplifying of current agreements. In exchange, developing countries agreed to open their markets further to manufactured imports and to continue negotiations on a deal in trade in services.²¹¹²

The conclusion of the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Hong Kong on 13-18 December 2005, displayed progress in establishing a credible commitment to eliminate export subsidies by 2013. No timeline was established for the elimination of trade-distorting domestic support.²¹¹³ As of June 2007, negotiations within the DDA were stalled following an impasse between the US and the EU, representing rich state interests, and India and Brazil, representing the developing world.²¹¹⁴ Talks collapsed after both sides complained about the other parties’ unfair demands.²¹¹⁵

The World Bank claims that, in order for nations to realize gains in welfare and foreign exchange earnings, the largest cuts in tariffs and subsidies must be made in agricultural sectors.²¹¹⁶ The inability of the parties to conclude negotiations rests on political rather than technical issues.²¹¹⁷ The main obstacle to agreement raised by the G8 countries remains trade-distorting domestic subsidies on the part of the United States and import barriers for agricultural products on the part of the European Union and Japan.²¹¹⁸ The G20 bloc, on the other hand, is accused of not being willing to make further concessions on the issue of tariffs on industrial goods.²¹¹⁹

Team Leader: Mila Khodskaya

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment on trade. Canada has promoted progressive trade liberalization, assisted developing countries to better integrate into a multilateral trading system and

²¹¹¹ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2004. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf>

²¹¹² Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Sea Island Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2005. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf>

²¹¹³ Trade: 2005 Gleneagles Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf>

²¹¹⁴ Potsdam G4 meeting ends with no agreement on industrial tariff cuts, European Commission (Brussels) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/june/tradoc_135087.pdf>

²¹¹⁵ G4 talks collapse, throw trade round into doubt, Reuters (New York) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 26 January 2008. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/topNews/idUSL2179513320070621>>

²¹¹⁶ Impact of global trade and subsidy policies on developing country trade, World Bank (Washington, DC) March 2006. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETTRADE/Resources/Internal-Training/287823-1116536061368/DohaG24paper0306rev.pdf>>

²¹¹⁷ Development Vs. Free Trade, YaleGlobal Online (New Haven, CT) 20 July 2006. Date of Access: 2 May 2008 <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display_article?id=7850>

²¹¹⁸ The Case for Reviving the Doha Trade Round, Center for American Progress (Washington, DC) January 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008 <<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2007/01/pdf/doha.pdf>>

²¹¹⁹ U.S. accuses Doha of dissidents, Financial Times (Paris) 6 September 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://search.ft.com/ftArticle?queryText=US+accuses+Doha+dissidents&y=0&aje=true&x=0&id=070906012693&ct=0>>

has announced additional financial support to help the poorest countries in benefiting from the significant opportunities of globalization.

On 19 July 2007, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced new free trade negotiations between Canada and the states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).²¹²⁰ Prime Minister Harper supported the negotiations by stating that they are an “indispensable foundation on which to build national and regional endeavours which can lead to fair and sustainable growth and prosperity.”²¹²¹ The negotiations are ongoing and “Canada is committed to negotiating a modern trade agreement with CARICOM Members that will take into account differing levels of development, vulnerabilities associated with island states, and trade-related capacity challenges.”²¹²²

In September 2007, Canada announced its intention to provide CAD19.2 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework over five years to further enable LDCs to build their productive capacities such that they can take advantage of emerging global market opportunities.²¹²³

Furthermore, on 9 September 2007, while at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, Prime Minister Harper, together with the other APEC leaders, stressed the importance of the Doha Round of negotiations and the crucial role that discussions on industrial and agricultural goods played in the potential success of the Round.²¹²⁴

Canada has shown its interest in promoting trade liberalization by appealing to other states to re-evaluate their agricultural policies. Canada made an official request to the WTO dispute settlement panel on 8 November 2007 in order to resolve the issue of trade-distorting American agricultural subsidies.²¹²⁵ In the interests of supporting the Doha negotiations, Minister of International Trade David Emerson stated that “Canada believes that the United States has breached its international obligations by providing agricultural subsidies that exceed the levels allowed by the WTO.”²¹²⁶ Canada, along with Brazil, is most affected by these subsidies. On 12 December 2007, Minister of Agriculture Gerry Ritz expressed his disappointment over the European Union’s decision to continue the use of export subsidies for certain pork products, referring to it as a “...stark contrast to its [the EU’s] stated commitment in the current round of World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations to end export subsidies on agricultural products, including pork.”²¹²⁷

In January 2008, Canada signed a free trade agreement with the European Free Trade Association (Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). This is the first such agreement with European countries.²¹²⁸

²¹²⁰ Prime Minister Harper urges CARICOM nations to embrace free trade as the path to prosperity, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 July 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1762>>

²¹²¹ Prime Minister Harper urges CARICOM nations to embrace free trade as the path to prosperity, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 July 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1762>>

²¹²² Canada-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Free Trade Negotiations, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 14 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 January 2008. <<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/caricom.aspx?lang=en>>

²¹²³ CIDA’s Statement at the World Trade Organization Aid for Trade Global Review, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 February 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/stat_rostami_e.doc>

²¹²⁴ Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_aelm_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹²⁵ Canada Requests New WTO Panel on U.S. Agricultural Subsidies, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385576&language=E&docnumber=156>

²¹²⁶ Canada Requests New WTO Panel on U.S. Agricultural Subsidies, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385576&language=E&docnumber=156>

²¹²⁷ Government of Canada denounces European Union’s Re-Introduction of Export Refunds for Pork Products, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 12 December 2007. Date of Access: 14 January 2008.

<http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2007&page=n71212a>

²¹²⁸ Canada’s Global Trade Agenda, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 31 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008

On 8 January 2008, the Ministry of Agriculture issued its response to the eight Working Papers released by the WTO in order to reach an agreement on trade barriers. In a news release, Canada reiterated that, while remaining heavily involved in the DDA and having shown strong leadership on the issue, it has strong concerns "...about key elements of the Chair's document on sensitive products. Canada continues to actively oppose any tariff quota expansion or tariff cuts for sensitive products and we continue to take a firm position on this issue."²¹²⁹

On 9 March 2008, following an increase in general economic volatility, Prime Minister Harper stated that Canada's economic policies should not drift towards protectionist trade policies. He reminded Canadians that "broader economic policies must be shaped around building strong, long-term fundamentals that are forward-looking, not bailouts of today's problems."²¹³⁰ Furthermore, on 18 April 2008, the Prime Minister stressed the importance of improving trade ties with India, noting that "Canada simply cannot afford to miss out on India's phenomenal economic growth. That's why our government is putting so much emphasis on improving trade and investment between our countries."²¹³¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of the three components of the trade commitment.

Analyst: Mila Khodskaya

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. France failed to actively endorse the three priority topics as part of its stance on the trade negotiations within the DDA. In addition, France has made statements undermining the push for increased liberalization in agricultural markets.

On 11 September 2007, at the International Trade Fair for Livestock in Rennes, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced plans to reform the European Union's €30 billion farming subsidies during France's EU Presidency in July 2008.²¹³² He plans to modernize the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) by creating a better EU framework for achieving food security and food sovereignty rather than promoting trade liberalization.²¹³³ The "European preference" approach favours EU products and greater export subsidization.²¹³⁴ President Sarkozy stated that it may be necessary to kill the DDA in order to save the CAP.²¹³⁵

On 21 September 2007, Minister of Agriculture Michel Barnier reaffirmed President Sarkozy's position by arguing for "custom protections" against products that enter Europe "without any consideration for the ecology or health and safety."²¹³⁶ According to Minister Barnier, France intends to maintain import tariffs

<http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&Language=E&publication_id=386020&docnumber=71>

²¹²⁹ Government of Canada Continues to Defend Canadian Agricultural Interests, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 8 January 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2008&page=n80104>

²¹³⁰ Prime Minister Harper calls balanced fiscal plan key to Canada's long-term prosperity, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 7 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008

<<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=2008>>

²¹³¹ Prime Minister urges stronger trade relations with India, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008.

<<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=2072>>

²¹³² Nicolas Sarkozy pledges reform of European Farming Subsidies, Times Online (Paris) 12 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2007. <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2434567.ece>>

²¹³³ Speech by Prime Minister Sarkozy at the International Trade Fair for Livestock, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 11 September 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/press_871/international_trade_fair_for_57535.html>

²¹³⁴ Nicolas Sarkozy pledges reform of European Farming Subsidies, Times Online (Paris) 12 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2007. <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2434567.ece>>

²¹³⁵ Nicolas Sarkozy pledges reform of European Farming Subsidies, Times Online (Paris) 12 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2007. <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2434567.ece>>

²¹³⁶ Michel Barnier: 'We won't be naïve about agriculture', Cafebabel.com (Paris) 21 September 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <<http://www.cafebabel.com/en/article.asp?T=T&Id=12231>>

while implementing tougher food safety and quality standards as protection from “unfair competition.” The Minister elaborated on the possibility of eventually replacing import tariffs with non-tariff barriers in what he describes as “the European model.”²¹³⁷

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, France adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹³⁸

On 18 February 2008, France spoke out against the latest WTO proposal for a global trade deal, rejecting its large tariff and subsidy cuts for fear of its effect on the farming sector.²¹³⁹ Minister for Agriculture Michel Barnier said that France is one of 20 EU nations that prefer no agreement over a bad agreement.²¹⁴⁰ This is in line with the Ministry of Agriculture’s plan to continue the CAP beyond 2009. France is the largest recipient of CAP subsidies.²¹⁴¹

On 27 March 2008, France issued a joint summit declaration with the United Kingdom, promising to “push for an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive agreement in the WTO negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda”.²¹⁴²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for the hostile language of French officials directed at principles of the DDA.

Analyst: Anna Chen

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment.

On 27 June 2008, Claudia Dörr, the Director-General for European Policy in the German Ministry of Economics and Technology, reaffirmed the commitments of both Germany and the EU in “opening markets through bilateral and regional free trade agreements.” The Director-General added that “it is impossible for Europe to stem the tide of globalisation by resorting to protectionism.”²¹⁴³

On 6 November 2007, Federal President Horst Köhler highlighted the benefits of free trade in the opening speech at the Club of Rome Conference on “Policy Changes in the Next Phase of Globalization.” President Köhler noted that “it is more profitable for a country to open up to international trade because it is anything but a zero-sum game.”²¹⁴⁴

On 13 November 2007, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier reiterated Germany’s support for Central Asian countries and their respective bids for WTO membership. Minister Steinmeier spoke at

²¹³⁷ Paris for ‘protection, not protectionism’, Financial Times Online (Paris) 24 October 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <http://search.ft.com/ftArticle?queryText=%22Michel+Barnier%22&id=071024000553&ct=0&nclink_check=1>

²¹³⁸ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹³⁹ France rallies EU partners against world trade pact, EurActiv (Brussels) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 28 March 2008. <<http://www.euractiv.com/en/trade/france-rallies-eu-partners-world-trade-pact/article-170401>>

²¹⁴⁰ France says 20 EU nations oppose latest WTO farm proposals, International Herald Tribune Online (Brussels) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www.ihf.com/articles/2008/02/18/business/wto.php>>

²¹⁴¹ France to Push for Extension of EU Farm Subsidies, Inter Press Service (Paris) 24 March 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2008. <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=41706>>

²¹⁴² Joint UK-France Summit Declaration, 10 Downing Street (London) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/files/pdf/UK-FR%20Communique%20270308.pdf>>

²¹⁴³ Speech by Claudia Dörr, Director-General for European Policy in the German Ministry of Economics and Technology at the Conclusion of Germany’s EU Council Presidency, Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology (Berlin) 27 June 2007. Date of Access: 26 November 2007. <<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/speeches-and-statements,did=209494.html>>

²¹⁴⁴ Address by Federal President Horst Köhler at the opening of the Club of Rome conference on “Policy Changes in the Next Phase of Globalisation”, Office of the President (Berlin) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.bundespraesident.de/en/-/5.642739/Address-by-Federal-President-H.htm>>

the conference on “Central Asia and Europe: A New Economic Partnership for the 21st Century,” held in Berlin. The Minister also publicized Germany’s intent to assist in the implementation of any “necessary trade-law and customs-law reforms.”²¹⁴⁵

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, Germany adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹⁴⁶

On 21 April 2008, the World Trade Organization announced that Germany had donated €1 million to the Doha Development Agenda Trust Fund, equivalent to its contribution for 2007.²¹⁴⁷ The grant will go towards technical assistance programs and training for developing countries in order to help them benefit more from the multilateral trading system, according to WTO Director General Pascal Lamy.²¹⁴⁸

On 23 April 2008, Germany joined France in opposing cuts to the EU’s agricultural subsidies, hindering a new deal for the Doha Development Round. German Agricultural Minister Horst Seehofer argues that the CAP is necessary for European food security and does not contribute to the global food crisis or hurt developing countries. According to Minister Seehofer, “we have to make sure that we produce enough to combat hunger in the developing world.”²¹⁴⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its policy pronouncements in favour of trade liberalization, despite its support for the CAP.

Analyst: Anna Chen

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. Italy has failed to elaborate any policy on the Doha Round of negotiations since June 2007, apart from their country’s support for the European Commissioner for External Trade, Peter Mandelson. Nevertheless, it has provided some support to low-income nations to help them to integrate better into the multilateral trading system.

In a press release on 21 June 2007, the Minister for International Commerce Emma Bonino noted that there was no “miracle” to help restart the negotiations of the G4 (the European Union, the United States, India and Brazil).²¹⁵⁰ Former Minister Bonino continued to note the positive aspect of an increase in global trade volumes, but did not make any pronouncements on trade policy or the importance of the Doha Development Agenda.²¹⁵¹

During a speech to the 3rd National Italy Latin America Caribbean Conference in Rome on 16 October 2007, then Minister of Foreign Affairs Massimo D’Alema noted that, while he is in favour of a trade deal emerging from the Doha Round of negotiations, he fears that the Round will end without agreement.²¹⁵² He

²¹⁴⁵ Address by Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier at the conference on “Central Asia and Europe: A New Economic Partnership for the 21st Century”, Office of the President (Berlin) 13 November 2007. Date of Access: 1 January 2008. <<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Rede/2007/071112-Zentralasienkonferenz.html>>

²¹⁴⁶ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹⁴⁷ Germany offers EUR1 million to WTO training programme for developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr523_e.htm>

²¹⁴⁸ Germany offers EUR1 million to WTO training programme for developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr523_e.htm>

²¹⁴⁹ German minister rejects cuts in EU farm subsidies, International Herald Tribune (Berlin) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.ihf.com/articles/2008/04/23/business/farm.php>>

²¹⁵⁰ WTO, Bonino “Non c’è stato il miracolo, adesso seria riflessione”, Ministero di Commercio Estero (Rome) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.mincomes.it/news/news2007/giugno/cs210607b.htm>>

²¹⁵¹ WTO, Bonino “Non c’è stato il miracolo, adesso seria riflessione”, Ministero di Commercio Estero (Rome) 21 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.mincomes.it/news/news2007/giugno/cs210607b.htm>>

²¹⁵² Intervento del Ministro D’Alema alla III Conferenza Nazionale Itali America Latina Caraibi, Ministero d’Affari Esteri (Rome) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071115_interventodalema>

stressed this point as a reason why Latin American nations should seek bilateral agreements with the European Union.²¹⁵³ Again, no mention was made of Italy's policy objectives for the Doha Round. Similarly, in an earlier speech in New Delhi, former Minister D'Alema stressed the importance of the success of the Doha Round, but gave no indication of Italy's goals for multilateral negotiations on trade.²¹⁵⁴

Italy has, nonetheless, made financial contributions toward the integration of low-income states into the multilateral trading system. On 8 October 2007, the World Trade Organization announced that Italy had donated €200 000 to the Doha Development Agenda Trust Fund (DDATF).²¹⁵⁵ The donation will aid the DDATF in providing technical assistance to developing nations. On the same date, it was also announced that Italy would donate €100 000 to the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), a body jointly managed by the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Organization for Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization.²¹⁵⁶ On the occasion of the two donations, Italy's Ambassador to the WTO remarked that "[w]ith these new contributions, Italy wishes to enhance the WTO's technical assistance programmes and to contribute to the common goal of allowing developing countries to make full use of the multilateral trading system and gain easier market access."²¹⁵⁷

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, Italy adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹⁵⁸

On 18 March 2008, Italy contributed an additional €170 000 to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (DDATF). The new contribution is intended to finance technical assistance programs and training activities for developing and least developed countries.²¹⁵⁹ A second contribution of €100 000 to the Standards and Trade Development Facility will assist developing countries in improving compliance with international sanitary and phytosanitary standards, which must be met for certain products to be exported.²¹⁶⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for addressing only two of the three aspects of the Heiligendamm commitment on trade.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Sophia Liao

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on Trade. It has actively endorsed the three priority topics as part of its stance on the trade negotiations within the DDA. Japan has actively sought to integrate developing states into the multilateral trade system and has supported the continued liberalization of trade in accordance with the commitments of 2007 G8 Trade Declaration.

²¹⁵³ Intervento del Ministro D'Alema alla III Conferenza Nazionale Itali America Latina Caraibi, Ministero d'Affari Esteri (Rome) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071115_interventodalema>

²¹⁵⁴ Intervento del Ministro D'Alema presso il Consiglio degli Affari Mondiali indiano, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) 10 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Ministro/Interventi/2007/10/20071010_Dalema_ConsiglioAffariIndiano>

²¹⁵⁵ Italy donates EUR300 000 to two WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr496_e.htm>

²¹⁵⁶ Italy donates EUR300 000 to two WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr496_e.htm>

²¹⁵⁷ Italy donates EUR300 000 to two WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 8 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr496_e.htm>

²¹⁵⁸ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹⁵⁹ Italy makes donations, totalling EUR300,000 to three WTO trust funds, World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr518_e.htm>

²¹⁶⁰ Italy makes donations, totalling EUR300,000 to three WTO trust funds, World Trade Organization (Geneva), 18 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres08_e/pr518_e.htm>

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda has reiterated Japan's determination "[t]o advance efforts towards market liberalization, including reforms in the areas of foreign direct investment in Japan, trade procedures, and the financial and capital markets, thereby enabling the Japanese economy to expand in step with growth around the globe."²¹⁶¹

On 26 June 2007, the Japanese government donated CHF525 913 to the Doha Development Agenda Trust Fund (DDATF), making its total contribution to the fund more than CHF5 million since the creation of the DDATF. Japan's contribution is aimed at assisting developing and less-developed countries to adapt their economies to the global trading system.²¹⁶² Japanese Ambassador Ichiro Fujisaki stated that "[t]his contribution reflects our strong commitments to provide assistance to developing countries to help them better participate in the multilateral trading system by assisting to promote a better understanding of the WTO rules."²¹⁶³

Japan has intensified its pursuit of economic partnership agreements around the world. On 20 August 2007, then Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Indonesian President Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement (JIEPA). The agreement aims to strengthen cooperation between the two countries and to liberate trade and investment with respect to the objectives of the DDA negotiations.²¹⁶⁴ Similarly, the Free Trade Agreement between Japan and Chile was implemented on 3 September 2007. The FTA seeks to remove the restrictions on the flow of trade between the two countries.²¹⁶⁵

On 9 September 2007, leaders from the APEC group, including Japan, further endorsed the statement on the Doha Development Agenda made by their respective Ministers for trade.²¹⁶⁶ The statement, dated 6 July 2007, reiterated the participants' support for trade liberalization and the inclusion of all states in the multilateral trading system.²¹⁶⁷ It did not, however, provide guarantees of support for low-income countries to fully benefit from the opportunities of globalization.²¹⁶⁸

Japan has negotiated further regional trade agreements throughout the year. The Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and the Kingdom of Thailand, which was implemented on 1 November 2007, aims to promote the development and further liberalization of trade between the two countries.²¹⁶⁹ On 28 March 2008, Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) concluded the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP), which is intended to "provide a strong impetus for

²¹⁶¹ Special Address by H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan On the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (Tokyo) 26 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.g8summit.go.jp/eng/doc/080126_davos.html>

²¹⁶² Japan Offers a Further CHF525,913 to the WTO Training Programme for the Benefit of Developing Countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007.

<http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr484_e.htm>

²¹⁶³ Japan Offers a Further CHF525,913 to the WTO Training Programme for the Benefit of Developing Countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 26 June 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007.

<http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr484_e.htm>

²¹⁶⁴ Joint Statement at the Signing of the Agreement Between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia for an Economic Partnership, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 August 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/indonesia/epa0708/joint.html>>

²¹⁶⁵ Joint Statement on the Entry into Force of the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Chile for a Strategic Economic Partnership, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 3 September 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/latin/chile/joint0709-3.html>>

²¹⁶⁶ Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_aelm_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹⁶⁷ Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁶⁸ Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁶⁹ Joint Press Statement on the Inaugural Meeting of Japan-Thailand Joint Committee on Economic Partnership, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007.

<<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/thailand/joint0711.html>>

further invigoration of trade and investment.²¹⁷⁰ Japan not only sought to introduce measures to boost economic cooperation with Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and China, but also endeavored to resume free-trade talks with South Korea.²¹⁷¹ The agreements aim to strengthen cooperation between Japan and the signatories in order to liberate trade and investment with respect to the objectives of the DDA negotiations.

Japanese Ministers Norihiko Akagi and Akira Amari have pledged to remain committed to supporting the DDA so that the round can be successfully concluded.²¹⁷² The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reaffirmed its willingness to cooperate with WTO member states to ensure a positive outcome of the DDA.²¹⁷³

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts in promoting the DDA.

Analysts: Ece Yagman and Katya Prokhorova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. Russia has granted preferential treatment to goods from LDCs and encouraged other countries to remain committed to the DDA. Russia is an observer to the Doha Round of negotiations.

On 2 July 2007, at the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva, Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Yakovenko stated Russia's interest in "active participation in multilateral trade negotiations."²¹⁷⁴ He emphasized that while Russia currently acts as a "spectator during the Doha negotiations," it is ready to promote negotiations within the frameworks of the DDA, and to stimulate the removal of barriers to international trade.²¹⁷⁵

On 4 September 2007, the APEC group of finance ministers called for urgent action to save the Doha Round negotiations and insisted that an open and rules-based trade system was crucial for sustaining regional growth. The group, which includes the US, Japan, China, Russia, Canada and Australia, called for domestic reforms to ease trade flows and promised to work towards barrier-free trading in financial services, which has thus far been resisted by many countries in the region.²¹⁷⁶

In August 2007, Russia discussed economic cooperation with Colombia. Colombia hopes to develop cooperation with Russia to boost meat and coffee exports to the country, the Colombian Ambassador to Russia stated.²¹⁷⁷

As of October 2007, Russia will grant preferential market access goods originating in certain African countries, according to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Products from least developed countries

²¹⁷⁰ Agreement is signed on comprehensive economic partnership between Japan and ASEAN member countries (AJCEP Agreement), The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 1 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008.

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/Backissueindex.html>>

²¹⁷¹ Japanese, Chinese Finance Ministers to Meet Sunday, G8 News and Analysis (Toronto) 19 March 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008 <<http://g8live.org/2008/03/19/japanese-chinese-finance-ministers-to-meet-sunday>>

Fukuda, Lee Agree to Resume Top Reciprocal Visits, Seek FTA, G8 News and Analysis (Toronto) 25 February 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008 <<http://g8live.org/2008/02/25/fukuda-lee-agree-to-resume-top-reciprocal-visits-seek-fta/>>

Press Briefing Speaker: Ambassador Koji Tsuruoka, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/others_press/2008/4/0425.html>

²¹⁷² Joint Statement on DDA From Norihiko Akagi, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Akira Amari, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 22 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/WTO/2007-6-22JointStatement.pdf>>

²¹⁷³ Japan's Initial Response to the Issuing of the Chairs' Texts on Draft Modalities of Agriculture and NAMA in the DDA, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 July 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2007.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/7/1174520_830.html>

²¹⁷⁴ Lamy says relatively small concessions needed for reaching Doha agreement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 3 July 2007. Date of Access: 3 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/ru/news.asp?msg_id=20566>

²¹⁷⁵ Lamy says relatively small concessions needed for reaching Doha agreement, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 3 July 2007. Date of Access: 3 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/ru/news.asp?msg_id=20566>

²¹⁷⁶ Asia-Pacific finance ministers warn of growth threat from protectionism, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 4 September 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/en/press.asp?msg_id=20979>

²¹⁷⁷ Colombia upbeat on economic cooperation with Russia – ambassador, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 10 August 2007. Date of Access: 5 June 2008. <en.rian.ru/world/20070810/70882622.html>

(LDCs), including those in Africa, will be exempted from import duties. “The initiative, which is part of Group of Eight (G-8) compliance measures and corresponds with the World Trade Organisation's Doha development agenda, will create new opportunities in Russian-African trade which is still very low, compared to other regions,” head of the Union of African Diplomats in the Russian Federation, Dr. Churchill Ewumbue-Monono, emphasized.²¹⁷⁸

Nevertheless, European Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson stressed that there were two key obstacles blocking Russia’s access to the multilateral trade system: “Moscow's imposition of export duties on lumber and a year-old ban on imports of meat from Poland, an EU member since 2004.”²¹⁷⁹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for the policy pronouncements it has made in favour of the DDA and for its support of the integration of LDCs into the multilateral trading system through preferential trade agreements and other means.

Analyst: Julia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and the British government have continued to affirm the UK’s commitment to trade liberalization as outlined in the DDA.

Prime Minister Brown has highlighted three priority areas of the Heiligendamm commitment through bilateral negotiations and in public speeches, urging the G8 members, in particular the US and the EU, to cooperate fully in order to achieve these goals quickly. In his speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister Brown comment that he “accept[s] an immediate obligation on world leaders to address protectionism and work to make what we promised - the development trade round - happen this year.”²¹⁸⁰ In a speech to Parliament, the Prime Minister clearly restated the UK’s position by confirming British commitment to free trade and openness: “[t]he priority is securing a successful outcome to the Doha trade round, which would deliver gains to the global economy approaching 200 billion dollars by 2015, equivalent to 0.6 per cent of global income and bringing significant benefits to rich and poor countries alike. We will also promote better EU-US trade links.”²¹⁸¹ In a joint statement with Hungary’s Prime Minister, Ferenc Gyurcsány, Prime Minister Brown reiterated that it was a priority for the European Union to display leadership in the Doha talks, in order to bring about a successful outcome.²¹⁸²

On 24 September 2007, the United Kingdom donated GBP200 000 to the WTO Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment trust fund. UK Ambassador Nick Thorne commented that “the UK is strongly supportive of developing countries’ efforts to strengthen their trade capacity and take best advantage of trading opportunities. He added that the UK “will carry on assisting them so that they can better benefit from the multilateral trading system.”²¹⁸³

On 20 December 2007, under the auspices of the European Union, Britain adopted the Economic Partnership Agreement Regulation. This Regulation formalized the offer of 100% duty- and quota-free

²¹⁷⁸ Russia Opens Market to Poorest Countries, InterPress Agency (Rome) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2008. <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=39865>>

²¹⁷⁹ Doha round, Russia WTO entry "doable": Lamy, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 13 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 December 2007. <http://www.wto.ru/en/press.asp?msg_id=20381>

²¹⁸⁰ In full: Brown’s speech at UN, BBC News (London) 31 July 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/6924570.stm>

²¹⁸¹ British PM Outlines European Union Priorities, Scoop Independent News (Auckland) 17 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO0712/S00922.htm>>

²¹⁸² Joint Statement with Prime Minister of Hungary, 10 Downing Street (London) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page13732.asp>>

²¹⁸³ The United Kingdom offers GBP200,000 to the WTO development programmes, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr492_e.htm>

market access to the European Union with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²¹⁸⁴

The UK has also been pushing members of the WTO for greater co-operation and resolution of their differences in order to substantially progress on the DDA. The International Development Committee urged the EU and the US specifically to come to agreement on the level of liberalization of their respective agricultural sectors, including export subsidies, import tariffs and production quotas.²¹⁸⁵

On 27 March 2008, the United Kingdom issued a joint summit declaration with France, promising to “push for an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive agreement in the WTO negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda”.²¹⁸⁶

On 15 April 2008, John Hutton, the Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, announced in the Sustainability Business Conference for China and the UK a new target for greater bilateral trade in goods and services. The Secretary hopes to set the target at US\$60 billion by 2010. The goal of an augmented target is to open up China’s market to increased trade with the rest of the world.²¹⁸⁷

In a speech about EU-India trade relations, Gareth Thomas, the Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Consumer Affairs, highlighted the UK’s role in increasing UK-India bilateral trade, mentioning that the UK is India’s greatest European trading partner. He also expressed the UK’s interest in seeing the EU conclude a free trade agreement with India based on the DDA. He therefore urged greater flexibility on India’s behalf in reducing industrial tariffs.²¹⁸⁸

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to promote all three aspects of the trade commitment.

Analyst: Hiba Sha’ath

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Trade commitment. The American government remains committed to free trade and the Doha Round of negotiations. The United States has sought to provide financial support for the integration of low-income states into the multilateral trade system.

On 12 October 2007, US President George W. Bush told an audience in Miami that his government was supporting a global push for the completion of the Doha Round of negotiations.²¹⁸⁹ Much of the President’s speech, however, focused on the importance of bilateral trade agreements for the American economy, particularly those with Latin American states.²¹⁹⁰ On 9 September 2007, the American President, together with the other leaders of the APEC Forum, stressed the importance of the Doha Round of negotiations and the crucial role that discussions on industrial and agricultural goods played in the potential success of the

²¹⁸⁴ Latest Updates on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development (London) 20 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²¹⁸⁵ UK panel urges rich states to save trade talks, Reuters UK Edition (London) 3 December 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2008 <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKL0345389820071204>>

²¹⁸⁶ Joint UK-France Summit Declaration, 10 Downing Street (London) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/files/pdf/UK-FR%20Communique%20270308.pdf>>

²¹⁸⁷ China and UK: Partners in Sustainability, Department for Business and Regulatory Reform (London) 15 April 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008.

< <http://www.berr.gov.uk/pressroom/Speeches/page45691.html>>

²¹⁸⁸ EU-India Trade Relations, Department for Business and Regulatory Reform (London) 24 April 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/pressroom/Speeches/page45897.html>>

²¹⁸⁹ Remarks by the President on Trade Policy, United States Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 12 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.commerce.gov/NewsRoom/PressReleases_FactSheets/PROD01_004243>

²¹⁹⁰ Remarks by the President on Trade Policy, United States Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 12 October 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.commerce.gov/NewsRoom/PressReleases_FactSheets/PROD01_004243>

Round.²¹⁹¹ They further endorsed the statement on the Doha Development Agenda made by their respective Trade Ministers (including the United States Trade Representative).²¹⁹² The statement, dated 6 July 2007, reiterated the participants' support for trade liberalization and the inclusion of all states in the multilateral trading system.²¹⁹³ It did not, however, provide guarantees of support for low-income countries to fully benefit from the opportunities of globalization.²¹⁹⁴

In a statement made on 17 July 2007, United States Trade Representative (USTR) Spokesperson Gretchen Hamel stressed the need for the American government to concentrate on all three "pillars" of the Doha negotiations: agriculture, non-agricultural market access and services.²¹⁹⁵ Although Representative Hamel did not stress American support for low-income countries, she did note that the USTR wished to ensure that the "revised texts defined a clear path for an ambitious and balanced result that generates economic growth and development through new trade flows and new market opportunities."²¹⁹⁶

The United States has provided monetary assistance to developing states through the World Trade Organization. On 28 September 2007, The American government announced that it had donated US\$150 000 to the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), a body jointly managed by the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Organization for Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization.²¹⁹⁷ The donation will be used to further the work of the STDF and its sanitary and phytosanitary standards program, which "help[s] developing countries analyze and implement international standards on food safety and animal and plant health."²¹⁹⁸

In a new development, at the Bali Trade Ministers Meeting on 7 December 2007, Commissioner Mandelson and United States Trade Representative Susan Schwab called for trade ministers to agree on the need to create a more open flow in global trade in green goods and services.²¹⁹⁹ They stated that "to truly fulfill its potential, a bold initiative on environmental goods and services should help green technology and skills flow between developed and developing countries and between the economies of the developing world."²²⁰⁰ The proposal comes as another level for integration of developing states into the multilateral trade system.

On 11 April 2008, United States Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson expressed his view, following the Meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting and Central Bank Governors, that financial market turmoil

²¹⁹¹ Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_aelm_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹⁹² Statement on WTO Negotiations, Fifteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://203.127.220.67/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/news_uploads/2007aelm.Par.0008.File.tmp/07_aelm_WTONeg.pdf>

²¹⁹³ Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁹⁴ Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade: Statement on Doha Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (Singapore) 6 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://www.apec.org/apec/ministerial_statements/sectoral_ministerial/trade/2007_trade/wto_dda_negotiations.html>

²¹⁹⁵ Statement from Gretchen Hamel, USTR spokeswoman, regarding draft texts released today, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 17 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2007/July/Statement_from_Gretchen_Hamel,_USTR_spokeswoman,_regarding_draft_texts_released_today.html>

²¹⁹⁶ Statement from Gretchen Hamel, USTR spokeswoman, regarding draft texts released today, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 17 July 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008.

<http://ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2007/July/Statement_from_Gretchen_Hamel,_USTR_spokeswoman,_regarding_draft_texts_released_today.html>

²¹⁹⁷ US gives \$150k for food, animal and plant health standards projects in 2008, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr494_e.htm>

²¹⁹⁸ US gives \$150k for food, animal and plant health standards projects in 2008, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 28 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr494_e.htm>

²¹⁹⁹ Working towards an open global market in green technology, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/december/tradoc_137152.pdf>

²²⁰⁰ Working towards an open global market in green technology, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/december/tradoc_137152.pdf>

and its impact on global growth “underscore the need for all countries to remain open to trade and investment. We agreed that a successful completion of Doha is also critical to this effort.”²²⁰¹

On 18 April 2008, the US and South Korea concluded an agreement to fully reopen South Korea’s market to all US beef products consistent with international standards and the World Organization for Animal Health guidelines. This move removes the major obstacle to the KORUS Free Trade Agreement.²²⁰²

On 1 May 2008, the second meeting of the Uruguay Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) was held in Washington D.C. In implementing the TIFA, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to expand economic opportunities between Uruguay and the US, while simultaneously coordinating their efforts to promote greater trade liberalization through the WTO.²²⁰³ Both governments agreed to continue dialogue under the TIFA Work Program. The Parties agreed to convene another meeting of the Trade and Investment Council by November 2008.²²⁰⁴

On 8 May 2008, US Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab met with Indonesia’s Minister of Trade Mari Pangestu to discuss the US-Indonesia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). They also discussed ways to further US-Indonesia economic relations, cooperation on regional issues and the WTO Doha Round negotiations. The meeting covered a wide range of issues, including investment, intellectual property rights, agriculture, industrial products, and the trans-shipment of textiles and apparel.²²⁰⁵

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts in promoting the DDA.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Sophia Liao

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its Heiligendamm commitment on trade. The EU has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to the DDA in both policy statements and actions.

The EU concluded several Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA’s) with a number of African and Caribbean Pacific (ACP) countries by the end of December 2007.²²⁰⁶ The EPAs formalized the EU’s offer of 100% duty- and quota-free market access to the European Union, with improved rules of origin for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that had signed WTO-compatible agreements.²²⁰⁷ The EU had set the end of 2007 as a deadline for negotiating new agreements with these countries in order to replace a pre-existing waiver of trade restrictions for products originating in ACP countries. Many African countries, however, did not reach a deal with the EU, which resulted in harsh penalties on their exports into the European Union stemming from the expiration of the previous waiver program on 1 January 2008.²²⁰⁸

²²⁰¹ Statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080411_paulson.htm>

²²⁰² Fact Sheet on Korea Beef Protocol, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Fact_Sheets/2008/asset_upload_file459_14857.pdf>

²²⁰³ US Trade Representative and Indonesia Trade Minister Meet to Discuss Trade and Investment Issues, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/May/asset_upload_file265_14885.pdf>

²²⁰⁴ US and Uruguay Holds Second Round of Trade and Council Meeting, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 1 May 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/May/asset_upload_file325_14886.pdf>

²²⁰⁵ US Trade Representative and Indonesia Trade Minister Meet to Discuss Trade and Investment Issues, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington D.C.) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008.

<http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/May/asset_upload_file265_14885.pdf>

²²⁰⁶ European Union cements market access for ACP countries; takes important step in EPA negotiations, European Commission (Brussels) 17 December 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr201207_en.htm>

²²⁰⁷ Latest on Economic Partnership Agreements, Department for International Development, (London) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/organisation/epas-progress-update.asp>>

²²⁰⁸ European Union cements market access for ACP countries; takes important step in EPA negotiations, European Commission (Brussels) 17 December 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/pr201207_en.htm>

The failure to negotiate a regional EPA for all African nations represents a blow to the DDA, and its goal of increasing trade liberalization.

On 22 November 2007, in a joint article to the International Herald Tribune, Manuel Pinho, the Trade Minister of Portugal, along with Peter Mandelson, the European Trade Commissioner, reiterated the importance of free and fair trade in the multilateral system by stating that the policy should "...be 10 words long. Resist protectionism at home. Open markets abroad. Defend fair trade."²²⁰⁹

EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development Mariann Fischer Boel recently announced that agricultural negotiations in Geneva had stalled and would not progress until the end of January at the earliest.²²¹⁰

In a new development, at the Bali Trade Ministers Meeting on 7 December 2007, Commissioner Mandelson and United States Trade Representative Susan Schwab called for trade ministers to agree on the need to create a more open flow in global trade in green goods and services.²²¹¹ They stated that "to truly fulfill its potential, a bold initiative on environmental goods and services should help green technology and skills flow between developed and developing countries and between the economies of the developing world."²²¹² The proposal comes as another level for integration of developing states into the multilateral trade system.

The European Union puts great effort into ensuring the DDA negotiations remain on track. On 29 February 2008, in a speech in Lesotho, Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson stressed the importance of the success of the DDA negotiations. Commissioner Mandelson reiterated the EU's commitment and called on other parties to be more committed in order to save the negotiations from failure.²²¹³ On 6 May 2008, the Commissioner urged greater speed in revising Doha texts, setting a deadline for mid-May 2008 for commitments from other states.²²¹⁴

On 13 March 2008, the European Commission contributed €1 million to the DDA Global Trust Fund, aimed at aiding developing countries in integrating into the global trading system through capacity building. Both the European Commission and EU member states have already contributed two-thirds of the Global Trust Fund budget.²²¹⁵

Finally, on 8 May 2008, Commissioner Mandelson met the President of the Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Soumaila Cissé, to work on the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and West Africa, with the aim of securing agreement by mid-2009.²²¹⁶ The next negotiation rounds will take place in June and July 2008, with the aim of continuing to push for regional integration.²²¹⁷

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its policy pronouncements and actions in favour of the DDA, despite setbacks in various trade forums.

²²⁰⁹ Defending Europe's Interests, International Herald Tribune (Paris) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. <<http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/11/22/opinion/edmandelson.php?page=2>>

²²¹⁰ 2834th Council meeting of Agriculture and Fisheries, European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/07/264&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&quiLanguage=en>>

²²¹¹ Working towards an open global market in green technology, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2007/december/tradoc_137152.pdf>

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