



Many of them have limited options for agriculture exports because the average tariff in most developed countries is still very high. Trade distortions in the cotton market were a particular issue of LDCs, as was the erosion of trade preferences.

European Communities – WTO Ambassador Carlo Trojan, said that the EU was the largest world importer of agricultural products, but it also has export interests. Thus it was seeking a balance between market access and trade rules in agriculture, as well as increased market access for industrial goods and services. The EU's position is also to extend the geographical indications (GIs) to all agricultural products so that consumers can be sure of products origin.



important issue for Japanese farmers was 'sensitive products'. To put maximum tariff caps on tariffs for sensitive products was fundamentally unacceptable for them. WTO had to allow for the co-existence of different agricultures. In addition, he observed the lack of



The IFAP will judge the adequacy of the WTO agricultural commitments in the DDA on