Agriculture

- 1. Extension of the Peace Clause until **2015**
- 2. Gradual phase-out of 45% of all EU agricultural subsidies by 2015.
- 3. Gradual reduction of all EU tariffs on agricultural imports by 65% by 2015
- 4. Gradual phase-out of 45% of all US agricultural subsidies by 2015.
- 5. Gradual reduction of all US tariffs on agricultural imports by 65% by 2015
- 6. Gradual phase-out of 45% of all Japanese agricultural subsidies by 2015.
- 7. Gradual reduction of all Japanese tariffs on agricultural imports by 65% by 2015

Biotechnology

1. **YES** To reform Article 27.3(b) of the TRIPS Agreement to read:

After a one year implementation period, countries may exclude from future patentability plants, animals, microorganisms and parts thereof, and any processes making use thereof or relating thereto. Existing patents shall remain in place.

- 2. **YES** To revise all WTO agreements to be made consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity
- 3. **NO** To transfer discussions of all issues related to biotechnology to the World Intellectual Property Organization
- 4. **YES** To recognize the right of *all* member countries to ban the imports of Genetically Modified Foods.

Competition/Anti-Dumping

- 1. **YES** To set up a committee with the mandate to provide, by the year 2007, a proposal for the creation of international standards of competition in order to harmonize anti-dumping legislation around the world.
- 2. **YES** To mandate such committee to draw up restrictions on the use of market power to raise international prices by any country or multi-country cartels, except for the oil industry in general.

Corporate Social Responsibility

1. **YES** Members agree to pass laws that make it a crime in their country of origin to bribe foreign officials, even if the bribe occurs in another country.

Internal functioning/Rules

- 1. **NO** To require that all meetings involving country representatives within the WTO be public, recorded and open to all other countries (Abolition of "green room" deals).
- 2. **YES** To set up a budget to assist lower-income countries to participate in all WTO meetings.

E-Commerce

- 1. To classify E-Commerce as Trade in **services** and to apply the corresponding treaties.
- 2. **YES** To extend the moratorium on internet tariffs until **2020**, at which point the moratorium shall be revisited. However, member countries are free to levy value-added-taxes(VATs) on goods entering their economy.

3. **YES** To broadcast all public WTO meetings.

Environment

- 1. **NO** To recognize all Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) and the WTO as equal bodies of law.
- 2. NO To recognize the Cartagena and Kyoto Protocols as binding for all WTO members.
- 3. **NO** To allow members of an MEA to impose trade-related sanctions on non-MEA members. But members of an MEA reserve the right to require labeling requirements, notification/consent, and registration and movement documents.
- 4. **YES** To allow member countries to require imported goods to comply with eco-labeling standards related to non-product related processing and production methods beginning **2009**.

Intellectual Property

1. **NO** To reform the TRIPS agreement to give least-developed countries unambiguous right to import and produce generic drugs, even in non-emergency cases.

Member nations are to recognize HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Measles, Diarrheic diseases (Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery), and Meningitis as global emergency and the imports of AIDS-combating drugs under governmental supervision are exempted from patents protection.

2. To extend the deadline for least-developed countries to apply patent protection to pharmaceuticals to **2016**.

Investment

- 1. YES To extend the Most-Favored Nation rule to International Investment
- 2. YES To extend the principle of national treatment to International Investment
- 3. **NO** To require countries to allow free capital transfers; **however**, this issue shall be reintroduced for debate during the next round of WTO Ministerial Meetings.
- 4. **YES** To allow countries to suspend application of these rules in exceptional circumstances when they can demonstrate that they are undergoing balance of payments difficulties and in that case only for **a maximum of 5 years**.

Labor Standards

- 1. **NO** To require all member countries to ratify ILO Conventions 87 "Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize" (1948; Ratified by 124 states.), 98 "The Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively" (1949; Ratified by 141 states.), 29 "Forced Labour" (1930; Ratified by 150 states.), 105 "Abolition of Forced Labour" (1957; Ratified by 140 states.), 100 "Equal Remuneration" (1951; Ratified by 140 states.), 111 "Discrimination" (Employment and Occupation) (1958; Ratified by 137 states.), 138 "Minimum Age Convention" (1973; Ratified by 77 states.) 182 "Prohibition and Immediate Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour" (1999; Ratified by 6 states)
- 2. **NO** To set up a working committee to draft a definition of social dumping and the conditions under which countries can impose countervailing duties as a response to social dumping.

Industrial goods

- 1. Developing countries are to reduce tariffs on industrial goods by 30% by 2015 at a rate of 3% annually.
- 2. US, the European Union and Japan are to reduce tariffs on industrial goods by 20% by 2015 at a rate of 2% annually.

Services

- 1. **YES** To require application of the Most-Favored Nation rule in services.
- 2. **YES** To extend the principle of national treatment to services.
- 3. **YES** To require all countries to open up their financial sectors to international competition, **within 7 years.**
- 4. **NO** To require all countries to open up their tourism sectors to international competition.

Sanitary and phitosanitary measures

1. YES To allow countries to interpret the Sanitary and Phitosanitary Agreement in light of their own interpretation of the standards of scientific evidence.

Trade Facilitation

1. **YES** By the year **2020**, all member countries must harmonize border procedures, including the use of computerized systems and maximum waiting times, in accordance to rules that will be set up by the WTO Secretariat. Under circumstances where local governments are unable to finance the development of harmonized border procedures, such local governments will be exempted from harmonization procedures.