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## REPORT

containing the European Parliament's recommendations to the Commission on the negotiations conducted within the WTO framework on the Built-In Agenda (2028/2001 (INI))

Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Konrad Schwaiger

Draftsman\*: Arlindo Cunha, Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

(\* Hughes procedure)

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PROCEDURAL PAGE.....	3
A. MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION.....	4
Opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development(*) .....	10
(*) Hughes procedure	

At the sitting of 15 February 2001 the President of Parliament announced that the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy had decided, pursuant to Rule 97(5) of the Rules of Procedure, to draw up a report on the negotiations conducted within the WTO framework on the Built-In Agenda, that the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market had been asked for an opinion and that the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development had also been asked for its opinion under the Hughes procedure (2028/2001 (INI)).

The Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy appointed Konrad Schwaiger rapporteur at its meeting of 25 January 2001.

It considered the draft report at its meetings of 5 February and 27 February 2001.

At the latter meeting it adopted the motion for a resolution by 34 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

The following were present for the vote: Carlos Westendorp y Cabeza, chairman; Renato Brunetta and Nuala Ahern, vice-chairmen; Konrad K. Schwaiger, rapporteur; Gordon J. Adam (for Glyn Ford), Guido Bodrato, David Robert Bowe (for François Zimeray), Giles Bryan Chichester, Nicholas Clegg, Harlem Désir, Concepció Ferrer, Christos Folias, Norbert Glante, Cristina Gutiérrez Cortines (for Christian Foldberg Røvsing), Michel Hansenne, Roger Helmer, Dimitrios Koulourianos (for Konstantinos Alyssandrakis), Werner Langen, Peter Liese (for Peter Michael Mombaur), Rolf Linkohr, Caroline Lucas, Eryl Margaret McNally, Nelly Maes, Erika Mann, Marjo Tuulevi Matikainen-Kallström, Luisa Morgantini, Angelika Niebler, Giuseppe Nisticò (for Jaime Valdivielso de Cué), Reino Kalervo Paasilinna, Yves Piétrasanta, Samuli Pohjamo (for Astrid Thors), John Purvis, Godelieve Quisthoudt-Rowohl, Imelda Mary Read, Paul Rübig, Ilka Schröder, Esko Olavi Seppänen, Elena Valenciano Martínez-Orozco, W.G. van Velzen, Alejo Vidal-Quadras Roca, Dominique Vlasto and Myrsini Zorba.

The explanatory statement will be presented orally in plenary sitting.

The Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market decided on 27 February 2001 not to deliver an opinion. The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs decided on 28 February 2001 not to deliver an opinion. The opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development is attached.

The report was tabled on 28 February 2001.

The deadline for tabling amendments will be indicated in the draft agenda for the relevant part-session.

**A**  
**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

**Resolution containing the European Parliament's recommendations to the Commission on the negotiations conducted within the WTO framework on the Built-In Agenda (2028/2001 (INI))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article 20 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, Article XIX of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and Articles 23(4) and 27(3)(b) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)<sup>1</sup>,
  - having regard to its resolutions of 18 November 1999 and 15 December 1999 on the WTO Millennium Round<sup>2</sup>
  - having regard to Rule 97(5) of its Rules of Procedure,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy and the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (A5-0076/20001,
- A. whereas several WTO agreements concluded as part of the Uruguay Round require fresh negotiations to be entered into by 2000 at the latest (the 'Built-In Agenda'),
- B. whereas, following the failure of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle in December 1999, those negotiations could not be incorporated into a fresh multilateral negotiating round,
- C. having regard to the WTO meeting, scheduled for the end of March 2001, for an interim review of the Built-In Agenda negotiations to date,
- D. whereas the European Communities' comprehensive agricultural negotiating proposal was adopted by the Council in December 2000 and submitted to the WTO (G/AG/NG/W/90) for assessment by the WTO Committee on Agriculture in March, and whereas it calls for a balance between trade and non-trade concerns,
- E. whereas the Agriculture Council of 27 September 1999 (Doc. 11334/99) acknowledged the need to continue liberalising agricultural trade as a contribution to sustainable economic growth, as provided for by Article 20 of the Marrakech Agreement on Agriculture, and confirmed its resolve to continue development of the existing European model of agriculture based on multifunctionality,

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 336, 23.12.1994.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 189, 7.7.2000, p. 213 and OJ C 296, 18.10.2000, p. 121.

- F. whereas the progressive liberalisation of international agricultural trade and the associated fall in agricultural prices have given added impetus to processes leading to the pooling of land, the intensification and 'verticalisation' of production and an increase in food dependence in accordance with the principle of achieving the greatest yield at the lowest cost, which is responsible for the current crises in the farming sector (BSE, dioxins, slurry, etc.) and which has serious implications in terms of food safety, human health, food quality and the survival of the production sector in its current form;
- G. whereas the European Communities' comprehensive services negotiating proposal for the services negotiations was submitted to the WTO (S/CSS/W/15) on 30 November 2000 for assessment by the WTO Services Committee in March,
- I. Puts to the Commission the following recommendations:
1. Calls on the Commission to conduct the present WTO negotiations on agricultural trade, trade in services and specific intellectual property issues on the basis of the guidelines for these areas given to it by the Council for the Seattle WTO Ministerial Conference;
  2. Notes the slow progress of the WTO negotiations to date on the Built-in Agenda and considers the principal cause of this to be the lack of a broad negotiating framework and the failure to build a consensus between all the WTO members.
  3. Therefore backs the Commission in its efforts to have the Built-In Agenda negotiations lead to a comprehensive, new multilateral negotiating round - which will take greater account of the requirements of sustainable development and the needs of the developing countries - no later than at the WTO Ministerial Conference scheduled for November 2001;

### **Agriculture**

4. Stresses that the decisions adopted with regard to the reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP) under Agenda 2000 are essential elements of the European Union's position with a view to future multilateral trade negotiations within the WTO;
5. Stresses the need for a broad negotiating round with a view also to safeguarding the European agriculture model and improving multilateral agreements other than the agriculture agreement, in particular the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) (concerning public health protection) and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) (concerning production methods used);
6. Regards it as essential that Article 20 of the Marrakech Agreement on Agriculture be made more forceful by expressly acknowledging non-trade considerations within the new multilateral agricultural framework which emerges from the negotiations;

7. Insists in particular that future agreements relating to internal support, market access and export subsidies must ensure the survival of the European agriculture model the multifunctional role of agriculture and the competitiveness of the food processing industry; observes that the social, environmental and food safety dimensions of agriculture call for the presence of farmers in the countryside and for the continuation of agriculture's productive function throughout EU territory and for management of the countryside with a view to nature conservation to be entrusted as far as possible to farmers themselves;
8. Considers that the concepts of 'blue boxes' and 'green boxes' must be retained for a provisional period;
9. Considers it essential for the 'peace clause' and the special safeguard clause to be renewed with a view to facilitating reform of the CAP, maintaining stability within domestic agricultural markets in the face of fluctuating international prices and properly protecting the production and land use models which are characteristic of European agriculture;
10. Calls for the agricultural negotiations and the new multilateral framework to incorporate appropriate provisions to guarantee that account is taken of the public's demands regarding food safety, environmental protection, food quality and animal welfare; recalls in this connection the need to give the Commission a clear, precise mandate regarding the use of the precautionary principle in the WTO;
11. Calls for the introduction of flexible systems which are able to cope with negative swings in order to ensure that due account is taken of the current level of agricultural incomes and the as-yet unassessed impact of the final introduction of the euro;
12. Considers it essential that market stability as regards domestic access be safeguarded, and takes the view that any new concessions on imports must take account of the considerable sensitivity of Community products and must not do anything which might have a detrimental effect on the current situation and on production levels;
13. Stresses the need to establish fair competition as regards food quality in order to open up the markets by eliminating distortions of competition and encouraging the preservation of traditional expertise;
14. Believes that there is a need for new multilateral health rules providing an appropriate response to future CAP and public-health policy requirements;
15. Points out that the decreases in intervention prices for major EU agricultural products, adopted as part of Agenda 2000, have created adequate scope for reductions in export subsidies to be implemented progressively and in accordance with a precise timetable; takes the view, also, that too little attention is paid to hidden export subsidies for agricultural products; considers it essential and urgent to revise the present framework for food aid, export credits and subsidies and state trading enterprises, however, under the subsidised-exports section of the Agreement on Agriculture;

16. Takes the view that domestic support measures must take account of the special position of small farms and the legitimacy of special support for goods and services of public benefit resulting from multifunctional agriculture, rendered by farmers to society at large, which the market does not reward and that the best prospect of winning support in the WTO for trade rules compatible with a multifunctional agriculture and family-based agriculture is to make clear the EU's intention, in the medium term, of moving towards a system of domestic support targeted directly at the promotion of non-trade concerns;
17. Wishes the industrialised countries, including Japan and the United States, to fulfil, like the European Union, their undertakings made under the WTO's 1997 'action plan' and to open their markets more to agricultural products from the least developed countries, inter alia by developing the preferential trade arrangements granted to these countries;
18. Calls for the new WTO agriculture agreement to take into account the requirements of forthcoming accessions and to enable the CAP to be adapted in keeping with the European agriculture model;
19. Calls for the new agriculture agreement to be compatible with special and differential treatment for the developing countries, in particular the least advanced countries;

### **Services**

20. Backs the Commission in its efforts to achieve further progressive liberalisation of trade in services, within the meaning of Article XIX of the GATS, in the WTO negotiations on services;
21. Calls on the Commission to carry out an impact assessment of the effects of the new liberalisation of services under Article XIX of GATS, both for the European Union and the developing countries;
22. Calls for GATS agreements not to be allowed to restrict the scope of the member states of the WTO to adopt rules which recognise the special character of the provision of public services within, for instance, the health, education and cultural services fields;
23. Calls on the Commission to press its negotiating partners for a marked reduction in most-favoured-nation exemptions and for more comprehensive compliance with resident treatment and for the opening-up of further services sectors, in particular within air and maritime transport;
24. Subject to sectoral safeguards, underscores the need for multilateral disciplines for the regulation of individual services sectors and for provisions to combat anti-competitive practices, without which, in many instances, effective access to services markets in third states is not possible;

25. Calls in this connection for the GATS rules to be supplemented by rules on subsidies and on public procurement that are geared to the relevant GATT provisions;
26. Calls on the Commission to ensure in the negotiations that any further liberalisation in trade in services is conditional on compatibility with the concept of sustainable development for all members of WTO and that appropriate allowance is made for developing countries' requirements;
27. Points to the importance, for developing countries, of service supply through the presence of natural persons from the country of the supplier (supply mode 4, Article 1, GATS) and calls on the Commission to examine to what extent it can take account of developing countries' intentions in this area;

### **Protection of intellectual property**

28. Points to the limited scope of the negotiations on protection of intellectual property under the Built-In Agenda, which, apart from questions concerning protection of geographical indications for wines and spirits and extending protection to other agricultural products, only covers plant variety safeguards;
29. Insists on effective protection for geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural and processed food products as part of the multilateral negotiations on intellectual property;
30. Advocates the establishment of a multilateral register of geographical designations of origin within the meaning of Article 23(4) of TRIPS which, in addition to protected designations of origin, must also include the relevant national safeguards and multilateral procedures for notification and mutual recognition;
31. Regards it as desirable to extend protection of geographical indications from wine and spirits to other agricultural products, in particular also in the interests of better marketing of such products from developing countries. A reinforcement of the regulatory framework will allow diversification of production and consumer protection;
32. Calls on the Commission to be vigilant, in the negotiations on specific plant variety safeguards pursuant to Article 27(3)(b) of TRIPS, as to the compatibility of WTO rules with the provisions of the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity and, in the process, take account of the special interests of developing countries in their biological heritage and the interests of indigenous communities;
33. Calls for such intellectual property protection to be allowed only if it involves an invention of an innovative nature for industrial application, if access to the original genetic material is gained lawfully with the informed consent of the donor country and if the economic benefit is shared appropriately between the donor country and the party wishing to commercialise the material in accordance with the principles of Article 8(j) of the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity;

### **Institutional aspects**



34. Expects the WTO interim review to stimulate faster progress in the Built-In Agenda negotiations;
  35. Calls on the Commission to use these on-going negotiations to improve consensus-building amongst all WTO members and capacity-building for the less well-resourced members and to work towards a broad consensus for a new multilateral WTO negotiating round to be decided at the forthcoming WTO Ministerial Conference in November 2001;
  36. Calls on the Commission in this connection to step up its efforts to improve the WTO's internal transparency, on the basis of its proposals for more transparency in the world trading system, in order to involve the developing countries, in particular, in the work of the WTO to a better extent; particular attention must be given to greater transparency in the preparation and conduct of Ministerial meetings, to the composition, procedures and reporting mechanisms in respect of informal discussions and to the frequency and timing of formal WTO meetings;
  37. Advocates, in the interests of increasing the WTO's internal transparency, improving the process of preparing ministerial conferences and reinforcing the role of the Director-General, which will nevertheless remain compatible with the principles of an international organisation governed by its members;
  38. Advocates establishing democratic oversight over the WTO by improving its internal modes of operation in order to allow real participation in decision making by the developing countries, and by creating mechanisms for cooperation and participation by civil society; advocates in addition a stronger parliamentary scrutiny of the WTO, both through capacity-building measures to assist national parliaments in developing countries to discharge effectively their role of parliamentary oversight in trade matters, and through the creation of a parliamentary dimension to the WTO itself;
  39. Takes the view that an improvement in the external transparency of the WTO will be achieved through cooperation with other international organisations on subjects of common interest and through greater involvement of NGOs in its work;
  40. Insists also on the need for determined measures to open up the WTO to a wider public, for example by a more radical and faster derestriction of documents; the publication of disputes panel submissions on the Internet; the admission of views from non-governmental stakeholders by Disputes Panels; the web-casting of, for instance, Panel hearings and trade-policy reviews; closer dialogue with NGOs through symposia and accreditation of observers to WTO meetings and calls on the Commission and Council to conclude with the European Parliament an interinstitutional agreement setting out procedures for consultation in relation to WTO negotiations and Disputes Panels;
- II. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, and for information, to the Council.

## **OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

for the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy

on the WTO agriculture negotiations

Draftsman\*: Arlindo Cunha

(\*) Hughes procedure

### **PROCEDURE**

At its meeting of 24 January 2001, the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy decided to draw up a report pursuant to Rule 97(5) with recommendations to the Commission concerning the current WTO agriculture negotiations. The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development was asked for an opinion under the Hughes procedure.

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development appointed Arlindo Cunha draftsman at its meeting of 24 January 2001.

It considered the draft opinion at its meeting of 26 February 2001.

At the latter meeting it adopted the following conclusions unanimously.

The following were present for the vote: Friedrich-Wilhelm Graefe zu Baringdorf, chairman; Joseph Daul, Vincenzo Lavarra and Encarnación Redondo Jiménez, vice-chairmen; Arlindo Cunha, draftsman; Gordon J. Adam, Danielle Auroi, Carlos Bautista Ojeda, Sergio Berlato, Christel Fiebiger, Georges Garot, Lutz Goepel, Elisabeth Jeggle, Salvador Jové Peres, Hedwig Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Heinz Kindermann, Dimitrios Koulourianos, Wolfgang Kreissl-Dörfler (for Willi Görlach), Albert Jan Maat, Miguel Angel Martínéz (for Bernard Poignant), Xaver Mayer, Mikko Pesälä, María Rodríguez Ramos, Agnes Schierhuber, Ari Vatanen (for Struan Stevenson) and Eurig Wyn (for Giorgio Celli).

### **SHORT JUSTIFICATION**

Following the failure of Seattle, the agriculture negotiations started in Geneva taking Article 20 of the Marrakesh Agriculture Agreement as their legal basis. So far there have been five

special sessions of the WTO Committee on Agriculture prior to the stock-taking meeting to be held in March 2001.

Against this background, the European Commission approved the EU comprehensive negotiating proposal for agriculture on 8 November 2000, which was adopted by the Council and presented to the WTO on 15 December 2000. The proposal demonstrates that the EU is prepared to continue the process of reforming the CAP with the aim of giving substance to the European agricultural model of the future, one of the cornerstones of which is the concept of the multifunctional role of agriculture.

On this basis, the rapporteur for the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Parliament would like to see the following strategic guidelines adopted for the current multilateral negotiations:

1. The need for a comprehensive negotiating round with a view to safeguarding the European agricultural model. The problem is the fact that, in principle, it would appear to be difficult to preserve the European model within the strict constraints of the purely liberalising agenda of the Marrakesh Agriculture Agreement, without dealing with other WTO agreements, in particular, the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures – SPS (concerning public health protection), the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (concerning production methods used) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights – TRIPS (protection of geographical indications and designations of origin).
2. The incorporation of the multifunctional role of agriculture in the Marrakesh Agriculture Agreement on the basis of Article 20 (non-trade concerns) with a view to emphasising the various non-productive roles of the agricultural sector, in particular:
  - The varying importance of production factors (surface areas, water, labour) in the various agricultural industries in the enlarged EU and rest of the world, which result in different forms of production and land use.
  - The positive externalities linked to agricultural activities, which traditionally involve the supply of goods and more recently the provision of services in the public interest (helping to preserve the environment and biodiversity, contributing to land management, food safety, public health, the development of rural communities and safeguarding jobs in the countryside).
  - The fact that these goods and services in the public interest, which are linked to agricultural activities and which society demands, can only be safeguarded by the presence of farmers in the countryside and the continuation of agriculture's productive function throughout EU territory.
3. When seen against this background, safeguarding the multifunctional role of agriculture becomes an essential condition of the acceptance by European citizens of a further opening-up of agricultural markets, since the European agricultural model is closely tied up with a European food model and, ultimately, with the European social model which underlies European integration. The benefits of this social model cannot be withheld from the countryside. The European social model requires public authorities to be held to

account in areas that are sensitive for citizens, such as food safety, the quality of products, environmental protection and animal welfare.

4. Furthermore, the recognition of the multifunctional role of agriculture at a multilateral level and, ultimately, the means and instruments regarded as compatible for defending it, may become the quantum leap which leads to a new common agricultural and rural development policy that is more consistent with the preservation of the European agricultural and food model and better suited to the needs of the applicant states. It could be based on three pillars: a) the regulation of agricultural markets, progressively more open but still just as imbalanced, entirely in line with the principle of stability underpinning the process of European integration; b) sustainable rural development, while supporting, through the public authorities, goods and services in the public interest that are linked to agriculture and which the market, so far, has not been able to support; and, lastly, c) the guarantee of healthy and high-quality products for consumers. The next package of CAP reforms, due by 2002 as part of the mid-term review of Agenda 2000, could be an important step in this direction and would facilitate the current agriculture negotiations.
5. Lastly, the idea of the multifunctional role of agriculture is also of fundamental importance to the defence of special and differential treatment for developing countries. In addition, since it enables different issues to be highlighted depending on the priorities of each individual country, it can bring other WTO members round to the ideas being put forward by the Community. In conclusion, the multifunctional role of agriculture is a high-priority issue for the EU in the Millennium round and can strengthen its overall negotiating position.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following points in its motion for a resolution:

- A. whereas the European Communities' comprehensive negotiating proposal on agriculture was adopted by the Council and submitted to the WTO (G/AG/NG/W/90) for assessment by the WTO Committee on Agriculture in March,
- B. whereas the meeting of the Council of Agriculture Ministers of 27 September (Doc. 11334/99) acknowledged the need to continue liberalising trade in agricultural products in order to consolidate sustainable economic growth, as provided for by Article 20 of the Marrakech Agriculture Agreement,
- C. whereas the Council of Agriculture Ministers concluded that the decisions adopted with regard to the reform of the CAP under Agenda 2000 were essential aspects of the European Union's position with a view to future multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of the WTO,

- D. whereas the progressive liberalisation of international agricultural trade and the associated fall in agricultural prices have given added impetus to processes leading to the pooling of land, the intensification and 'verticalisation' of production and an increase in food dependence in accordance with the principle of achieving the greatest yield at the lowest cost, which is responsible for the current crises in the farming sector (BSE, dioxins, slurry, etc.) and which has serious implications in terms of food safety, human health, food quality and the survival of the production sector in its current form;
1. Notes the Commission proposal, notwithstanding the concerns outlined below;
  2. Calls, however (against the background of the BSE crisis and the ban on animal feed), for a revision of the Blair House Agreement, with particular reference to protein plants;
  3. Stresses the need for a comprehensive negotiating round with a view to safeguarding the European agricultural model and improving multilateral agreements other than the agriculture agreement, in particular the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures – SPS (concerning public health protection), the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) (concerning production methods used) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights – TRIPS (concerning the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin);
  4. Insists on a revision of the 1992 Blair House Agreement so as to enable the EU to produce the vegetable proteins which will make good its shortfalls in terms of animal feed, in particular so that it is not required to import oil protein seeds which may contain GMOs from third countries;
  5. Considers that Article 20 of the Marrakech Agriculture Agreement must be made more forceful through the inclusion therein of a specific acknowledgement of non-trade considerations within the new multilateral agricultural framework which emerges from the negotiations, bearing in mind that agricultural produce cannot be regarded as an item of merchandise;
  6. Insists in particular that future agreements relating to internal support, market access and export subsidies must ensure the survival of the European agriculture model and the multifunctional role of agriculture and the competitiveness of the food processing industry; observes that the social, environmental and food safety dimensions of agriculture call for the presence of farmers in the countryside and for the continuation of agriculture's productive function throughout EU territory and for management of the countryside with a view to nature conservation to be entrusted as far as possible to farmers themselves;

7. Considers that the concepts of 'blue boxes' and 'green boxes' must be retained;
8. Considers it essential for the peace clause and the special safeguard clause to be renewed with a view to facilitating the reform of the CAP, maintaining stability within the internal agricultural markets in the face of fluctuating international prices and properly protecting the forms of production and land use which are characteristic of European agriculture;
9. Calls for the new multilateral framework to incorporate relevant provisions which will satisfy the demands of the general public regarding food safety, environmental protection, food quality and animal welfare;
10. Calls for the introduction of flexible systems which are able to cope with negative swings in order to ensure that due account is taken of the current level of agricultural incomes and the as-yet unassessed impact of the final introduction of the euro;
11. Considers that the stability of the markets as regards internal access must be safeguarded, and takes the view that any new concessions on imports must take account of the considerable sensitivity of Community products and must not do anything which might have a detrimental effect on the current situation and on production levels;
12. Insists on effective production for geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural and processed food products as part of the multilateral negotiations on intellectual property;
13. Believes that there is a need for new multilateral health rules providing an appropriate response to future CAP and public-health policy requirements;
14. Considers there to be an urgent need for revision of the current framework for food aid, export loans and guarantees and state trading companies under the subsidised-export section of the Agriculture Agreement;
15. Considers that internal support measures should take into account the particular situation of small-scale farmers and family-based agriculture and the legitimacy of the specific aid provided to multifunctional agriculture for publicly useful goods and services;
16. Calls for the new WTO agriculture agreement to take into account the requirements of forthcoming accessions and to enable the CAP to be adapted in keeping with the European agricultural model;
17. Considers that the new Agriculture Agreement should be compatible with special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular the least advanced countries.