

## 72. TRADE

We support:

1. Increased agricultural exports to efficiently utilize the productive resources of American agriculture to enhance farm income and improve the farm economy through various trade policies and long-term investments.
2. Trade negotiating authority for the President of the United States in order to achieve:
  - A. A full round of World Trade Organization (WTO) trade negotiations including all industry sectors and giving agriculture a full seat at the table. The overall goal should be to lower both tariff and non-tariff barriers for U.S. exports around the world.
  - B. Binding agreements to resolve sanitary and phytosanitary issues on the basis of scientific principles.
  - C. Tariff equalization and increased market access by requiring U.S. trading partners to eliminate tariff barriers within specified timeframes.
  - D. Changes in international agreements and U.S. law and practices that would facilitate and shorten dispute resolution procedures and processes.
  - E. The use of all existing international agreements under the WTO and U.S. countervailing duty laws to prevent the dumping of subsidized agricultural products.
  - F. Immediate, unrestricted trade and distribution of U.S. approved agricultural bio-tech products.
  - G. Harmonization of domestic food safety and quality standards with our international trading partners based on the guidelines set by the WTO.
  - H. Uniform intellectual property protection standards.
3. Improved market access and reduced trade barriers through support of bilateral, regional, and multi-lateral free trade agreements.
4. International Monetary Fund (IMF) efforts provided their actions are based upon sound fiscal and economic policies and further facilitate world trade.
5. Educating our members, legislators and others on the importance of global currency relationships to agricultural trade and foreign competition.
6. Increased funding for, promotion of U.S. agricultural products through United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs like Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development (FMD).
7. The requirement of Congressional approval of any embargoes of agricultural products proposed by the President.
8. Developing a program that compensates farmers through market loss payments:
  - A. For competitive disadvantages to U.S. farmers resulting from burdensome domestic regulations or standards that are more strict than those in other countries.
  - B. If currency values harm U.S. farm trade and if it can be achieved within WTO guidelines.
9. Resumption of normal trading relations and "most favored nation status" with Cuba.
10. Inspections of imports to the U.S. to protect our domestic production capacity and supply of agricultural products from infestations.
11. Improving informational, organizational, and marketing linkages between and among North and South American farmers.
12. A U.S. Foreign Aid Program that:
  - A. Provides leadership in enhancing global food security and economic development.
  - B. Increases federal commitment to food and agricultural assistance programs.
  - C. Provides foreign aid in the form of agricultural products and value added agricultural products rather than cash, whenever feasible.
  - D. Encourage recipient nations to use or purchase U.S. agricultural goods and services.
  - E. Gives emergency food relief needs the highest priority in foreign aid programs.
  - F. Does not stimulate production or distribution of farm commodities for export that are in competition with the U.S.
  - G. Included P.L. 480 as an important part of a broader strategy for expanding U.S. food aid.

We oppose:

1. Any U.S. policies that restrict agricultural exports.

2. The subsidization of any direct foreign competition.
3. Use of the Precautionary Principle.
4. Monetary policies that harm U.S. trade.
5. Shipping restrictions that adversely affect agricultural products.