

## Members of WTO Negotiating Groups

**African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP):** The ACP is a group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, former colonies of EU countries which acquired a “special relationship” with the European Community countries. Through the Lomé Conventions they maintained relations in the areas of trade (particularly through non-reciprocal preferences) and development finance. Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008 trading arrangements between the EU and ACP are no longer under the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (the successor to the Lomé Agreements) but under WTO-compatible trading arrangements which are either Economic Partnership Agreements, or Everything-but-Arms for LDCs not signing an EPA, or GSP for non-LDCs not signing an EPA. As at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008 the only region to have signed a “full EPA” was the Caribbean. Countries in other regions signing an EPA have limited the provisions to trade in goods, but will continue to negotiate a full EPA in 2008 and beyond.

<b>Membership: 79</b>			
Angola	Dominica	Malawi	Solomon Islands
Antigua & Barbuda	Dominican Rep.	Mali	Somalia
Bahamas	Equatorial Guinea	Marshall Islands	South Africa
Barbados	Eritrea	Mauritania	St Kitts & Nevis
Belize	Ethiopia	Mauritius	St Lucia
Benin	Fiji	Micronesia, Fed.	St Vincent & the
Botswana	Gabon	States of	Grenadines
Burkina Faso	Gambia	Mozambique	Sudan
Burundi	Ghana	Namibia	Suriname
Cameroon	Grenada	Nauru	Swaziland
Cape Verde	Guinea	Niger	Tanzania, United Rep.
Central African Rep.	Guinea-Bissau	Nigeria	of
Chad	Guyana	Niue	Timor-Leste
Comoros	Haiti	Palau	Togo
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea	Tonga
Congo, Rep. of the	Kenya	Rwanda	Trinidad & Tobago
Cook Islands	Kiribati	Samoa	Tuvalu
Côte d'Ivoire	Lesotho	Sao Tome & Principe	Uganda
Cuba	Liberia	Senegal	Vanuatu
Djibouti	Madagascar	Seychelles	Zambia
		Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe

Website: <http://www.acpsec.org>

**Cairns Group:** The Cairns Group is an 18-country grouping of small-and medium-sized agricultural exporting countries pursuing common interests in achieving improved trading conditions for the export of products that their agricultural sectors rely on for growth. The Cairns Group seems to have lost some of its influence with the rise of the influence of the G-20.

<b>Membership: 18</b>			
Argentina	Chile	Malaysia	Philippines
Australia	Colombia	New Zealand	South Africa
Bolivia	Costa Rica	Pakistan	Thailand
Brazil	Guatemala	Paraguay	Uruguay
Canada	Indonesia		

Website: <http://www.cairnsgroup.org>

**Cotton Four (C-4) :** The C-4 is an informal group of cotton-producing sub-Saharan African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali) that launched the Sectoral Initiative on Cotton at the WTO in 2003. The original objectives of the C-4 were: extension of the concept of special products to cotton; the total elimination of border measures, domestic support and all export

subsidies to exports of cotton; and adoption of emergency measures – including financial compensation – for cotton-producing countries under the Doha Work Programme.

**European Community (EC):** The European Community is the successor of the European Economic Community (EEC). The EEC was mainly aimed at establishing a common market based on the freedom of movement of goods, persons, capital and services in order to create a greater unity among the European countries. After the signature of the Treaty of Maastricht in February 1992, the EEC became the European Community, which is the main pillar of the European Union. The EC has a common trade policy (“Common Commercial Policy”) and acts as one single actor. The legal basis for the EU’s trade policy is Article 133 of the European Community Treaty. On this basis, the Commission negotiates on behalf of the Member States, in consultation with a special committee, “the Article 133 Committee”.

<b>Membership: 27</b>			
Austria	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Belgium	France	Lithuania	Slovak Rep.
Bulgaria	Germany	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Spain
Czech Rep.	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Estonia	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	

Website: <http://europa.eu.int>

**G-6:** An informal group in the negotiations on agriculture, it consists of the group of the Five Interested Parties (FIPs) plus Japan. Its objectives are to advance the Doha Work Programme negotiations through informal discussions of their respective conflicting interests.

<b>Members: 6</b>		
Australia	European Union	Japan
Brazil	India	United States

**G-7 (G-8):** The G-7 (include Russia to make G-8) was established in 1975 and is an informal group of developed countries that work together with the aim of coordinating members’ economic policies in order to promote economic and monetary growth. It was established in November 1975

<b>Membership: 8</b>		
Canada	Italy	United Kingdom
France	Japan	United States
Germany	Russian Fed.	

**G-10:** The G-10 countries tend to be net importing countries that provide significant domestic support and often have comparatively high tariffs. These countries are seeking recognition of sensitive tariffs for market access so as to protect their domestic markets from imports.

<b>Membership: 9</b>			
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Liechtenstein	Norway
Iceland	Korea, Rep. of	Mauritius	Switzerland
Israel			

Website: [http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/minist\\_e/min05\\_e/brief\\_e/brief25\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min05_e/brief_e/brief25_e.htm)

**G-20:** The G-20 (which came into prominence in the build-up to the Cancun Ministerial held in September 2003), is a Group of developing countries with exporting interests as well as defensive interests in agriculture. The Group has a strong position on market access and wants to obtain

significant improvements in market access through progressive tariff reductions (highest reductions to the highest tariffs).

<b>Membership: 23</b>			
Argentina	Ecuador	Nigeria	Tanzania, United Rep. of
Bolivia	Egypt	Pakistan	Thailand
Brazil	Guatemala	Paraguay	Uruguay
Chile	India	Peru	Venezuela
China	Indonesia	Philippines	Zimbabwe
Cuba	Mexico	South Africa	

Website: <http://www.g-20.mre.gov.br>

**G-33:** The G-33 formed just before Cancun and advocates that developing countries be granted flexibility to self-designate a number of 'Special Products' on which they would not have to make any tariff reduction or tariff rate quota (TRQ) commitments. They also seek a new safeguard mechanism (SSM) for developing countries to enable them to counter market volatility and sudden import surges. The countries have defensive interests in agriculture.

<b>Membership: 42</b>			
Antigua & Barbuda	Guyana	Mozambique	Senegal
Barbados	Haiti	Nicaragua	Sri Lanka
Belize	Honduras	Nigeria	Suriname
Benin	India	Pakistan	Tanzania, United Rep. of
Botswana	Indonesia	Panama	of
China	Jamaica	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago
Congo, Rep. of the	Kenya	Philippines	Turkey
Côte d'Ivoire	Korea, Rep. of	Saint Kitts & Nevis	Uganda
Cuba	Madagascar	St Lucia	Venezuela
Dominican Rep.	Mauritius	St Vincent &	Zambia
Grenada	Mongolia	Grenadines	Zimbabwe

**G90:** The group of countries that are members of the ACP and/or the African Union and/or are LDCs, who came together in an alliance during the WTO Ministerial Conference in Cancun.

**LDCs:** Least Developed Countries are the poorest countries in the world, characterised by low gross domestic product, poverty amongst their inhabitants, and a low level of economic diversification. In the latest triennial review of the list of LDCs issued by the Economic and Social Council of the UN, the criteria for determining the new list include:

- low income (per capita GDP under US\$ 900 for inclusion, above US\$ 1035 for graduation);
- weak human resources, determined by an index based on nutrition, health, education and adult literacy indicators;
- economic vulnerability determined by an index based on indicators of: instability of agricultural production, export instability, economic importance of non-traditional activities; merchandise export concentration and economic smallness;
- population under 75 million.

A country must fulfil these four criteria to be added to the list of LDCs.

<b>List of LDCs: 50</b>			
Afghanistan	Djibouti	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Eritrea	Mali	Somalia
Benin	Ethiopia	Mauritania	Sudan
Bhutan	Gambia	Mozambique	Tanzania, United Rep.
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Myanmar	of
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Nepal	Timor-Leste*
Cambodia	Haiti	Niger	Togo
Cape Verde	Kiribati	Rwanda	Tuvalu
Central African Rep.	Lao, PDR	Samoa	Uganda
Chad	Lesotho	Sao Tome & Principe	Vanuatu
Comoros	Liberia	Senegal	Yemen
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Madagascar		Zambia

\*Timor-Leste is an LDC since December 2003.

**NAMA-11:** Emerged in the aftermath of the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in December 2005, and seeks less than full reciprocity for developing country members in the NAMA negotiations, i.e. lower tariff reductions in their industrial tariffs than developed countries.

<b>Members: 10</b>			
Argentina	India	Philippines	Tunisia
Brazil	Indonesia	South Africa	Venezuela
Egypt	Namibia		