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**Annotation 5****Finding representative countries and institutions:**

For any crop suggested by experts, there will be a range of countries that have strong interests in producing and trading that crop. The countries will have different trade policies regarding that crop and will have a different policy agenda for the WTO AoA negotiation reflecting their positions. By focusing on one crop with a good geographical spread may allow us to capture some interesting policy comparisons, their environmental impacts as well as a possible strategy to negotiate trade-offs at the international level.

We make the preliminary suggestion of the following categorization of countries, based on their trade policies:

- (1) Least-developed and net food importing countries anticipating the possible negative effects of the AoA reform programme;
- (2) Countries who produce and protect the crop as a sensitive product in the domestic market, and provides export competition measures for exporting such crops (Major economic powers with trade-restricting policies);
- (3) Developing countries who could have producing and exporting capacity for the crop, only if the competitive world market price prevails and if trade barriers of potential markets are lowered;
- (4) Countries who produce the crop in a large-scale industrialized basis and dominate the world market share (Major economic powers with a trade liberalization orientation).

**The following table shall be filled in during the meeting. An example for rice has been provided, based on a quick literature search. Experts are kindly requested to provide similar examples under each crop, to be handed in to ETB at the end of the meeting**

	Maize	Rice	Wheat
(1) LDC and net food importing countries		African countries	
(2) Sensitive product country		Japan	
(3) Potential exporters		Thailand Japonica rice <sup>1</sup> : China, US, Australia, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina)	
(4) Dominant exporters aiming at further liberalization			

Once the crop and the countries are identified, national research institutions that conduct the study need to be identified. Based on the past UNEP country projects, we have remarked that the success of the studies depends on the qualifications of national research institutions such as:

- Capacity for pragmatic analyses that could be readily useful for national policy makers
- Interdisciplinary team
- Ability to work with a wide range of national stake-holders
- Ability to hold frequent consultations with policy makers

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<sup>1</sup> Shoichi Ito. "Rice-Tariffication of Japan: Possibility of Rice Imports and Food Security" Journal of Rural Problem. March, 2000. in Japanese.