

The Honorable Robert B. Zoellick  
United States Trade Representative  
600 17<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20508

Dear Ambassador Zoellick:

Pursuant to Section 2104 (e) of the Trade Act of 2002 and Section 135 (e) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, I am pleased to transmit the report of the Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Tobacco, Cotton, Peanuts and Planting Seeds on the U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement, reflecting consensus advisory opinions on the proposed Agreement.

Sincerely,

Chair (or Designated/Acting Chair)  
(Committee)

**The U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (FTA)**

**Report of the  
Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Tobacco, Cotton, Peanuts  
and Planting Seeds (ATAC, TCPSS)**

**April 2004**

**April 6, 2004**

**Tobacco, Cotton, Peanuts and Planting Seeds, ATAC (“TCPSS”)**

**Advisory Committee Report to the President, the Congress and the United States Trade Representative on United States – U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement**

**I. Purpose of the Committee Report**

Section 2104 (e) of the Trade Act of 2002 requires that advisory committees provide the President, the U.S. Trade Representative, and Congress with reports required under Section 135 (e)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, not later than 30 days after the President notifies Congress of his intent to enter into an agreement.

Under Section 135 (e) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, the report of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations and each appropriate policy advisory committee must include an advisory opinion as to whether and to what extent the agreement promotes the economic interests of the United States and achieves the applicable overall and principle negotiating objectives set forth in the Trade Act of 2002.

The report of the appropriate sectoral or functional committee must also include an advisory opinion as to whether the agreement provides for equity and reciprocity within the sectoral or functional area.

Pursuant to these requirements, the TCPSS Advisory Committee hereby submits the following report.

**II. Executive Summary of Committee Report**

The members of the TCPSS Advisory Committee have reviewed the United States - Morocco Free Trade Agreement. This report reflects the opinion of the committee concerning cotton, planting seeds, peanuts and tobacco.

In general, the agreement appears to provide reciprocal levels of market access for both the United States and Morocco with respect to agriculture in general. Specific issues are discussed in more detail in Section V of this report.

Among the more significant issues raised by members of the Committee are:

- ◆ The cotton members of the ATAC support provisions in the agreement designed to enable cotton producers from least-developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries to benefit from the Morocco FTA through specified relaxed rules-of-origin applicable to cotton fiber. The cotton members believe this exemption from the rules-of-origin is warranted in this case and could help cotton producers in Africa find better markets for their product.
- ◆ Each new free trade agreement undermines tariff rate quota protection for commodities (as established in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations) to a degree that, ultimately, cannot be appropriately evaluated. It would be preferable to the peanut industry if tariff

reductions for peanuts were scheduled so that the majority of such reductions were taken during the later stages of implementation.

- ◆ The Morocco FTA continues the practice of placing commodities covered by tariff rate quotas into categories providing for extended phase out periods, thereby gradually phasing in the increased market access.
- ◆ The agreement contains provisions committing the countries to labor standards and rules adopted by the International Labor Organization, and obligates the countries to enforce their labor laws and their environmental laws.

### **III. Brief Description of the Mandate of TCPSS ATAC**

The advisory committee is authorized by Sections 135(c)(1) and (2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. No. 93-618), as amended, and is intended to assure that representative elements of the private sector have an opportunity to make known their views to the U.S. Government on trade and trade policy matters. They provide a formal mechanism through which the U.S. Government may seek advice and information. The continuance of the committee is in the public interest in connection with the work of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. There are no other agencies or existing advisory committees which could supply this private sector input.

### **IV. Negotiating Objectives and Priorities of (Committee)**

The TCPSS Advisory Committee agrees with the general negotiating objectives set out in the Trade Act of 2002 concerning trade agreements as follows:

- ◆ to obtain more open, equitable, and reciprocal market access;
- ◆ to obtain the reduction or elimination of barriers and distortions that are directly related to trade and that decrease market opportunities for United States exports or otherwise distort United States trade;
- ◆ to further strengthen the system of international trading disciplines and procedures, including dispute settlement;
- ◆ to foster economic growth, raise living standards, and promote full employment in the United States and to enhance the global economy;
- ◆ to ensure that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive and to seek to protect and preserve the environment and enhance the international means of doing so, while optimizing the use of the world's resources;
- ◆ to promote respect for worker rights and the rights of children consistent with core labor standards of the ILO (as defined in section 2113(6)) and an understanding of the relationship between trade and worker rights;
- ◆ to seek provisions in trade agreements under which parties to those agreements strive to ensure that they do not weaken or reduce the protections afforded in domestic environmental and labor laws as an encouragement for trade;
- ◆ to ensure that trade agreements afford small businesses equal access to international markets, equitable trade benefits, and expanded export market opportunities, and provide for the reduction or elimination of trade barriers that disproportionately impact small businesses; and

- ◆ to promote universal ratification and full compliance with ILO Convention No. 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

The TCPPS Advisory Committee agrees with the general negotiating objectives set out in the Trade Act of 2002 concerning agriculture, including obtaining competitive opportunities for United States exports of agricultural commodities in foreign markets substantially equivalent to the competitive opportunities afforded foreign exports in United States markets and achieving fairer and more open conditions of trade in bulk, specialty crop, and value-added commodities.

The committee members urge the United States to work to limit and abolish unfair or trade-distorting activities of state trading enterprises and other administrative mechanisms, unjustified trade restrictions or commercial requirements, such as labeling, that affect new technologies, including biotechnology; unjustified sanitary or phytosanitary restrictions, including those not based on scientific principles in contravention of the Uruguay Round Agreements; and other unjustified technical barriers to trade.

In addition, members of the TCPPS Advisory Committee also support negotiating objectives concerning intellectual property rights as embodied in the Trade Act of 2002, including –

- ◆ the promotion of adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights, including through ensuring accelerated and full implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, particularly with respect to meeting enforcement obligations under that agreement; and ensuring that the provisions of any multilateral or bilateral trade agreement governing intellectual property rights that is entered into by the United States reflect a standard of protection similar to that found in United States law;
- ◆ providing strong protection for new and emerging technologies and new methods of transmitting and distributing products embodying intellectual property;
- ◆ preventing or eliminating discrimination with respect to matters affecting the availability, acquisition, scope, maintenance, use, and enforcement of intellectual property rights;
- ◆ ensuring that standards of protection and enforcement keep pace with technological developments; and
- ◆ providing strong enforcement of intellectual property rights, including through accessible, expeditious, and effective civil, administrative, and criminal enforcement mechanisms;
- ◆ fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory market access opportunities for United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection; and
- ◆ respect for the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, adopted by the World Trade Organization at the Fourth Ministerial Conference at Doha, Qatar on November 14, 2001.

The cotton members of the committee also note the importance of textile negotiating objectives as set out in the Trade Act of 2002, which are to obtain competitive opportunities for United States exports of textiles and apparel in foreign markets substantially equivalent to the competitive opportunities afforded foreign exports in United States markets and to achieve fairer and more open conditions of trade in textiles and apparel.

## **V. Advisory Committee Opinion on Agreement**

### **Tobacco provisions**

While they support the FTA in general, the tobacco members of the ATAC are deeply disappointed that, despite the fact that the Moroccan government has sold its state-owned tobacco company to a private (European) corporation, it apparently still maintains the right to maintain a monopoly over the wholesale distribution of tobacco products until December 31, 2007. This restricts the ability of US companies to distribute in that market.

### **Peanut provisions**

The peanut members of the ATAC were somewhat concerned that Morocco received additional market access for peanuts under the FTA even though Morocco is not an established peanut producer. There is concern that should a number of non-peanut producing countries be given additional market access to the United States through FTAs, that access would encourage transshipment of peanuts and peanut products.

### **Cotton provisions**

The Morocco FTA appears to provide for equity and reciprocity for many aspects of trade in cotton fiber between Morocco and the United States. With respect to cotton fiber imports into the United States, the agreement provides for the immediate elimination of import duties on in-quota cotton fiber, with duties applicable to imports outside the WTO-negotiated tariff rate quota to be phased out over an extended length of time. All duties and quotas applicable to cotton fiber exports to Morocco appear to be eliminated immediately.

Members of the cotton industry cannot evaluate any free trade agreement without consideration of the provisions of the agreement that affect trade in cotton textiles. The U.S. cotton industry notes that while the agreement with Morocco contains strong rules of origin for textiles on its face, it also contains significant exceptions to those rules that undermine the benefits of the agreement for participating countries. The agreement contains blanket exceptions to the rules of origin by providing for significant tariff preference levels. Fortunately, the amount of tariff preference levels decreases over time.

The FTA contains provisions designed to enable cotton producers from least-developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries to benefit from the Morocco FTA. Certain rules-of-origin for cotton fiber are relaxed for cotton fiber from these countries. The cotton members of the ATAC believe this exemption from the rules-of-origin is warranted in this case and could help cotton producers in Africa find better markets for their product.

### **Planting seed provisions**

The proposed FTA agreement negotiated with Morocco appears to be favorable for the US seed industry. The overall aim, to increase trade, transparency, consultation and harmonization supports the goals of the US seed industry. Movement of seed should be enhanced from the reduction in tariffs on planting seed and the establishment of appropriate forum for the science based resolution of phytosanitary disputes. A valuable component of the Morocco FTA is the various intellectual property protection advancements in the accession to international treaties (such as the UPOV Convention 1991). These enhanced IP protections in the form of plant variety protection, trade mark protection and patent protection should encourage greater collaboration between the seed industries of the USA and Morocco.

## **VI. Membership of Committee**

Gary Adams	National Cotton Council
Jeannette Anderson	American Peanut Council
Dale Artho	Dale and Kathy Artho Farms
Otto Bean	Jason and Otto Bean Partnership
Tommy Bunn	Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association
W. L. Carter	North Carolina Cotton Producers Association
Mark Condon	American Seed Trade Association
Thomas Cotton	Peanut Growers Cooperative Marketing Assn
Andrew Coyle	Kentucky Farm Bureau
William Dunavant	Dunavant Enterprises, Inc.
Charles Earnest	Dolphin Land Company
Bill Gillon	Butler, Snow, O'Mara, Stevens & Cannada, PLLC
Kater Hake	Delta and Pine Land Company
Luby Hamm	Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corp.
Todd Haymore	Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, Inc.
Kenneth Hood	Perthshire Farms
Jeffrey Johnson	Birdsong Peanuts
Kevin Kimle	Decision Commodities, LLC
Will Kinzel	Case New Holland, Inc.
Donald Koehler	Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peanuts
Dewey Lewis	Chapman and Lewis Farms, Inc.
Larry Meyers	Meyers and Associates
Donald Nelson	Altria Corporate Services, Inc.
Richard Pasco	American Peanut Product Manufacturers, Inc.
Evans Plowden	American Peanut Shellers Association
Thomas Smith	Calcot, Ltd.
Mark Kay Thatcher	American Farm Bureau Federation
Clyde Wayne	Tobacco Associates, Inc.
Robert Weil	Weil Brothers Cotton, Inc.
Larry Wooten	North Carolina Farm Bureau