

- (c) for the purposes of (b) above, food is defined as basic foodstuff normally considered as the staple food in the country concerned and consumed by the low income segment of the population;
- (d) countries without critical balance of payments problems and with an acceptable level of foreign exchange reserves should not be eligible for whatever measures might be agreed upon to meet the seriously affected importing developing countries.

VIII. NON-TRADE CONCERNS

42. The Cairns Group notes that certain developed countries have raised particular concerns in relation to food security, the quality of the social and physical environment, and regional issues such as income parity, employment and security. The Cairns Group does not believe that these concerns should be met through recourse to policies which distort agricultural production and trade. Many of the latter concerns also apply to other sectors and are handled without recourse to trade restrictions.

43. Food self-sufficiency policies are an inappropriate, ineffective and costly means of achieving food security objectives and directly damage the interests of other countries. Secure supplies of food can be achieved through means such as

- the maintenance of adequate food and feed grain stockpiles to ensure against shortages
- the diversification of sources of supply.

44. Other non-trade concerns should be addressed by recourse to forms of support that are not linked to production or trade, such as retraining and relocation assistance, improved social security arrangements and policies designed to encourage land use adjustment.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION AND SURVEILLANCE

45. Commitments made by individual countries at all stages and under all elements of the reform program would be binding. They would be subject to multilateral surveillance and other procedures necessary to ensure compliance. The final results of the Round would be incorporated into the General Agreement and related instruments to ensure continued compliance.