

Areas of Discussion/Disagreement (note: the only group that reported on points of disagreement)

Agrarian reform, food security re: Farida's analysis in opening plenary.

Difference of analysis as one person challenged the assumption that corporations assert political control as countries become dependent on imports.

## B. CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE CORPORATE AGENDA/WTO 2000

### 1. What are the specific impacts of globalization?

This group did not specifically discuss impacts, but reflected on those presented in the opening plenary.

### 2. What are specific policies that need to be changed?

Corporate use of intellectual property rights (IPR) systems to enforce their ownership of seeds and genetic resources. Corporations place emphasis on production rather than the process used to produce food. Corporations hold on information, acting in secrecy, they deliberately create dependency on companies for farmers and consumers. Land is reconverted to, for example, plantations. Food is produced for export only. Foreign companies are allowed to amass large land holdings. There is privatization of common property, with support from the state, which silences protesters. Agriculture is being turned into an industrial sector. Propagation of land development sector the focus of agricultural policy on trade. A distortion of language; free trade versus fair trade. Unfair pricing policies, availability of credit. CODEX ALIMENTARIUS is turning into standard used in WTO rule-setting without any public discussion.

### 3. How are communities responding/what are the specific alternatives or strategies at a local, national, and international level?

Intellectual property rights, direct action - for example, in Ireland with the sugar beets, in India with KRRS and Cargill. Use CBD and WTO at the same time to challenge TRIPS. Challenging patents on life forms through, for example, the WTO 'public/order morality' clause - exempts whole classes of order from WTO jurisdiction: get a government to approach the World Court regarding life form patenting for advisory option (like India). Getting other governments to support India to do this. Communities must also document their own biodiversity. Mexican grain producers blocked roads in Chiapas but the army broke up the demonstration. Internal politics in Mexico - Mexico agreed to fight domestic pricing policies.

### 4. What are specific next steps? What are our shared strategies?

Push for national sustainability plans that would be used and protected in the international negotiations. More government understanding of issues and consistent implementation. Education about CODEX ALIMENTARIUS: publication of its role, work, monitoring its decisions. Campaign for labeling GMOs (genetically modified organisms). More work on CODEX needed, using observer rights as public. Consumer movement push for labeling. Developing the idea of local food sovereignty, rather than security. The political right to push for genuine land reform. Hunger strikes, media coverage, a coalition of need/community support. Support of FIAN/Via Campesina, an agrarian reform campaign. Campaigns against golf courses, luxury hotels and tourist sites overtaking agricultural land. There is a need for a