

The Linkage of Commercial Cooperation Between Developed Countries and Least Developed Countries in Agriculture Sector in Bali Conference (3-6, December 2013).

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Abstract: [This paper aims at explaining the importance of Bali Conference as a linkage of commercial cooperation between developed countries and least developed countries in agriculture sector in the ninth ministerial conference of WTO which was held in Indonesia Island of Bali in the third day of December in the presence of 159 members from all the members countries, and observer countries and many non-governmental organizations, governmental organizations to examine the status of multilateral international trade, the progress of negotiations on trade facilitation, agriculture and development issues, and business opportunities including the status of least developed countries within the bilateral trade system, so this paper explains how the least developed countries will utilize this cooperation in creating new business opportunities, reducing bureaucratic trade barriers and agricultural subsidies, in addition to explain the approaches and policies for doing this cooperation, and discussing the main challenges and obstacles for accomplishing and sustaining this commercial cooperation between developed countries DC's and least developed countries LDC's in agriculture sector.]

Keywords: Developed countries (DC'S), Least developed countries (LDC's), facilitation, Business Opportunities.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The international and intergovernmental organization trade organization (WTO) is managing and regulating the international trade in the world¹, its work started officially on 1st of January 1995 after the Marrakesh agreement has been signed by 123 nations in 15th April 1994, and it replaced the general agreement on Tariffs and trade (GATT) which started in 1947 after the end of the second war and after the collapse of the international financial system, it has mainly a council for trade in goods (GATT), a council for trade in services (GATTs), and a council (TRIPS) trade-related aspects intellectual property rights under the general guidance of general council, WTO has also a ministerial conference held each two years and it has headquarter in Geneva and it practices its decision-making by consensus, except otherwise provided the decisions can't be arrived by consensus, any amendments made on the GATT, GATS, and TRIPS shall be taken upon acceptance by all members, it has a main functions in facilitating the implementation, management, operation, and objectives of trade agreements and multilateral trade agreements, running the negotiations among its members in multilateral trade relations in any proposed matter regarding international trade in goods services, lead the understanding of rules and procedures regarding a settlement of dispute, running the trade policy mechanism, and finally collaborate with the international monetary fund and with the international banks for its affiliated agencies, All the members of WTO have agreed that their relations in the field of international trade should be improved in order to improve the standards of living and assuring full employment in the least developed countries and contributing in increasing the real income and the scale of the world economy, in addition to increase the quality of products and services and expanding the international trade in products and services to achieve the sustainable development and to preserve the environment in good manner to achieve the economic development in different levels. In this paper we will shed light on the importance of linking the commercial cooperation between developed countries and least developed countries in agriculture sector in the ninth ministerial conference for the WTO which was conducted in island of Bali city in Indonesia² from 3 to 6 December 2013 by 159 members, after the lunch of Doha Round Negotiations in 2001, the conference discussed the trade facilitation and minimizing the delays at

¹World Trade Organization. November 2014. access on the link
https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/balipackage_e.htm#trade_facilitation

²World Trade Organization .December 2013 .Access on the link(https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/bali_texts_combined_e.pdf)

borders ,agriculture, cotton, procedures and applicable ways to develop least developed countries, but we will focus mainly on how the least developed countries utilize from agriculture³ facilities , export subsidies , tariffs quotas, and food-security stockholding ,and main issues that deal with the investment chances in commercial exchange in agriculture sector , and how LDC (least developed countries)cooperate with developed countries to improve and facilitate the obstacles and challenges that confronting their agriculture sector to seize the available chances to improve and increase their agricultural exports by improving their governmental agencies on the borders , and how the trade facilitation adding a standard of tariffs between DC (developed countries) to enhance the commercial relationships in agriculture sector .

The Need of Commercial Cooperation in Agricultural Sector between DC's and LDC's

The need of commercial cooperation between developed countries and least developed countries in agriculture sector deemed from the importance of agriculture sector in food-security in the world and alleviating poverty in the least developed countries, and due to the importance of agriculture sector in the economic growth , and it's vital role in increasing the individual income and the improving the life circumstances for the individuals and creating a new job opportunities in the LDC'S , in addition to it's role in increasing the volume of exports in the country which leads to increase the GDP⁴(Gross Domestic Product) and the NI(National Income) of the exporting country ,although the government's revenues of the developed countries would be affected due to a special differential treatment of goods from the least developed countries .Commercial cooperation in agriculture sector associate in food-security in the world by helping least developed countries to alleviate poverty⁵ , so the commercial cooperation in agriculture sector is very important for the least developed countries due to the following reasons:

- I. Increase the use of natural resources (land, labour), rehabilitating more farming lands⁶.
- II. Increase the volume of exports which leads to increase the economy of scale.
- III. Increasing the GDP (Gross national product) and NI (national income).
- IV. Open new markets for the agricultural products for the least developed countries.
- V. Improve the governmental administrative systems for the government in its dealing with exporting and international trade .
- VI. Encouraging the domestic environmental investment⁷.
- VII. Improve the approaches of agriculture, in farming lands, collecting products and harvesting the crops in the least developed countries .
- VIII. Seize the chance of using the modern technology in farming sector.
- IX. Improve the approaches and governmental systems of importing and exporting products by updating the technology systems.
- X. Improve the payment systems and e-banking systems.
- XI. Create a new research centers to develop the agriculture sector.
- XII. Create a new complementary markets for the agricultural products and improve the labelling and packaging industry.
- XIII. Enhance the economic stability and contribute in achieving a high standard living for the citizens in the least developed countries.

Approaches of Commercial Cooperation in Agriculture Sector

According to the report of the WTO from the Ninth Session of Ministerial Conference, more informally known as a Bali Package, including The Bali Ministerial Declaration, accompanying ministerial decisions and post – Bali updating work of General Council ⁸, few more steps were made towards the goals of the Doha Development Agenda. And these steps include the Ministerial Decisions and Declarations concerning agriculture as a whole and cotton in particular, which are enlisted below. We would like to provide the interpretations of these decisions

³ Randy Schnepf .November 13, 2014). 'Agriculture in the WTO Bali Ministerial Agreement' access on the link <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43592.pdf>

⁴Ravi Ratnayake .(September 2014), 'Bali outcome and LDC package', United nation ESCAP ,Access on the link (<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Bali%20outcomes%20and%20LDC%20Package.pdf>)

⁵FAO(2002) , report of commodities and trade division, access on the link : <http://www.fao.org/3/a-y3997e.pdf>

⁶ WTO (2013), MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE: NINTH SESSION, BALI, 3-6 DECEMBER 2013.

WT/MIN(13)/37, WT/L/912 11 DECEMBER 2013 , access on the link https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/desci37_e.htm

⁷ Brenton, P., & Ikezuki, T (2005). ' The impact of agricultural trade preferences, with particular attention to the least developed countries, access on the link ,<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGAT/Resources/GATChapter4.pdf>

⁸World Trade Organization.(2014), *Bali Package and November 2014 decisions*. Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/balipackage_e.htm#agriculture

based on the existing literature and on the report of the WTO itself, and possible business opportunities they may create, followed by objective critics.

A. General Services⁹

According to the report, it was decided to add some new of, so called, “green box” services to the existing. By “green box” services are generally meant the subsidies that don’t (or minimally) distort trade.¹⁰ The list of “general services” now includes:¹¹

1. Land rehabilitation.

Land rehabilitation is basically restoring an area of a land back to its original state when it is damaged. The damage can be caused by a natural disaster, but much more often it is caused by drilling of oil or coal mining. So, the goal is to bring the soil to its natural state and to make it good enough for agricultural purposes. From the Bali conference, the governmental subsidies in this area are considered as Green Box, saying not trade distorting. So, it creates a great opportunity for the land rehabilitation business, which can be unlimitedly subsidized by governments.

2. Soil conservation and resource management.

The soil becomes less fertile when it’s constantly in use. So the possibility of subsidies in soil conservation can prevent the barbarian slash and burn tactics of the farmers in the least developed countries, and replace it with, for example crop rotation. It will improve their agricultural sector in total, it will save the nature, and it will create business opportunities for biologists specialists on agriculture.

3. Drought management and flood control.

The subsidies in this sector are very relevant for African countries. Putting this service in the list of “green box” services can become an initiative for big water storage projects, what in its turn creates a great business opportunity as well for building specialist as for the other companies involved.

4. Rural employment programs.

Job creation in agricultural sector with support of governmental subsidies is great opportunity to promote the agricultural business and improve its results in Least Developed Countries.

5. Issuing land ownership titles and settlement programs.

It’s a great business opportunity for construction specialists, because of the governmental contracts on building new homes for the ones who don’t have one.

These newly added services are very important for the developing countries.

B. Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes¹²

When the governments buy food from farmers at supported prices which is considered to distort trade by affecting market prices and the produced quantities, the ministerial conference put in place the mechanism of public stockholding of food security, and the compliance of developing members in relation to support traditional staple food crops, and providing the consultation and monitoring and work programmes under the committee of agriculture, monitoring the mechanism adopted on special and different treatment provisions to give developing countries special rights on in multi lateral trading rules “Food and nutrition security is about ensuring that everybody is able to access sufficient, affordable and nutritious food.” This statement comes from the overview of the goals of European Commission concerning food and nutrition security. However, some countries exaggerate in making food stocks, what leads to food dumping from the developed world to least developed countries, and that is in its turn destroying the agricultural sector of LDC’s.

According to Schnepf¹³, it was a difficult decision with a long discussion, which ended with a result only after the meeting of the General Council in 2014. However, the result of all these negotiations is not permanent. In fact, it is an interim solution, with a promise to find something better in the future.

Normally, the governments that are the members of the WTO are allowed to buy as much food for their stocks as they want, but the main condition is that these purchases should not distort the trade (to be considered as “green box”). Schnepf provides in his article the explanation that these food purchases by governments can be considered as “green box” only when the food is bought at the current market price. However, if the governments buy the food at a higher price than the price that is currently used on the market, it creates a trade distortion, and these food purchases need to be considered as “amber box”. According to the explanation of the WTO the “amber

⁹WTO Draft Ministerial Declaration(6 December 2013). General Services, WT/MIN(13)/W/9.

¹⁰World Trade Organisation .(2017),*Domestic support in agriculture: The boxes*. Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/agric_e/agboxes_e.htm

¹¹World Trade Organisation .(22 November 2013),*Briefing note: Agriculture negotiations — the bid to ‘harvest’ some ‘low hanging fruit’*. Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/brief_agneg_e.htm#trq

¹² WTO Draft Ministerial Declaration (6 December 2013). Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes. WT/MIN(13)/W/10.

¹³Schnepf, R. (2014). *Agriculture in the WTO Bali ministerial agreement*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service.

box” includes almost all the measures of domestic support, such as subsidies on production or support of the domestic prices, that can distort trade or production. Such measures have to be reduced for the common good. It creates a lot of business opportunities for agricultural sector of LDC’s. Governments of LDC’s can buy food in their country at any price they commonly set and there is a mild restriction on food dumping from developed countries, because they have to use only current market prices in their domestic markets.

C. Understanding on Tariff Rate Quota Administration Provisions of Agricultural Products, as Defined in Article 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture¹⁴

Governments protect their own domestic production by creating trade barriers for the producers of the same goods from the other countries. Obviously, it distorts the global trade, which is against the goals of the WTO. For this reason, on the Uruguay Round negotiations (1986 - 1994) was decided to create the minimum quotas for import that countries have to fulfill. This was supposed to allow the exporters to open new markets and eventually to improve global trade.

However, the import quotas of some countries are constantly under filled, what can be explained either by the situation on the market or by the behavior of the importing countries administrating the quotas. The solution for this problem was discussed on the Bali Conference.

The result of the discussion is the following decision: if the import quotas of a member country are constantly under filled, this country has a choice of two possible solutions. The first solution is so called “first come, first served”. A country implementing this solution has to import the products from the producers that come first, until they reach the limit market in the quota. The second solution is to issue import licenses. It means that the country has to approve every license request for every exporter of a quoted product from abroad until the import quota is fulfilled.¹⁵

This all gives good business opportunities for companies who export the quoted products, however they have to be fast.

D. Export Competition¹⁶

As it is already mentioned above, the main goal of the WTO is to improve the global trade, and the export subsidies of all the forms are considered to be trade distorting. So the outcome of the discussion on this topic on the Bali conference concerns, in general, the need to eliminate export subsidies. Every member country had to promise that it will minimize and eventually eliminate all the export subsidies. It was also decided to improve the transparency of the member countries in this area, to have a possibility to monitor the minimization of these subsidies.¹⁷

This decision is supposed to equate the positions for all the exporting companies. Great business opportunities for the exporting companies from LDC’s, that get less subsidies than the companies from developed countries. However, we should remember, that it is just a promise.

The commitment of members to eliminate of all the forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect , the elements of enhancing transparency in export competition as following ;

A. Export subsidies: which means that the members have obligations in providing information in operational changes in measures , export credit , export credit guarantees , description of export financing entity , total value of export of agriculture products ,annual average premium rates ,export destination or group monetisation per program used by product .

B. Food aid¹⁸ :which includes product description ,value of food aided provided , description whether the food aid provided in cash basis or whether monetisation was permitted, description of whether in fully grant form or concessional terms.

C. Exporting trade and enterprises :which includes state trade enterprises and enumeration of state enterprises and identification of those enterprises , description of products affected, and also is the reason and purpose for establishing or maintaining state trade enterprises , and description of functioning of state trade enterprises .

¹⁴ WTO Draft Ministerial Declaration (6 December 2013). Understanding on Tariff Rate Quota Administration Provisions of Agricultural Products, as Defined in Article 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture. WT/MIN(13)/W/11.

¹⁵World Trade Organization (22 November 2013). *Briefing note: Agriculture negotiations — the bid to ‘harvest’ some ‘low hanging fruit’*. Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/brief_agneg_e.htm#trq

¹⁶ WTO Draft Ministerial Declaration(6 December 2013). Export Competition, WT/MIN(13)/W/12.

¹⁷World Trade Organization (22 November 2013). *Briefing note: Agriculture negotiations — the bid to ‘harvest’ some ‘low hanging fruit’*. Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/brief_agneg_e.htm#trq

¹⁸ Menda.Manoj .(December 2013),’9th WTO MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE, BALI December, 3 – 7, 2013 ‘, Access on the link (<http://aippi.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Report94Report-on-9th-Ministerial-Conference-of-WTO-BaliEnglish.pdf>

E. Cotton

According to the cotton producers from the least developed countries, the cotton trade system needs a serious reform. For this reason, the representatives from Mali, Benin, Chad and Burkina Faso took an initiative and made a proposal concerning cotton trade. They wanted the developed countries to eliminate all the subsidies that support their domestic production of cotton and to open their cotton market for the developing countries without quotas and duties.

However, the proposal was not accepted. In fact, no definitive decision was taken. The ministers expressed their regret for ignoring the problem in the past and declared the importance of this problem. Therefore they decided to meet twice a year to discuss the evolution on the cotton market and to seek for a solution, and the agriculture committees¹⁹ will hold the discussion annually to examine market access, domestic support, and export subsidies of cotton.

F. Criticism

The problem is that the LDC's needs to improve their productivity in agriculture sector in order to increase their exports, whereas it does not have the required technology to use it in agriculture sector, and regarding subsidies when we look closer on public stockholding for food security purposes. As it is already told, governments can buy as much food as they want, as long as they do it at the current market price. However, if they buy the food on above market price, which is very relevant for developing member countries, for example, to rise the income of the farmers, it is considered as an "amber box" subsidy. According to Ghosh Jayati from "The Guardian"²⁰, the limit for this subsidy, which is legitimate, is 10% of the value of the production, and when it goes higher it means breaking of the rules of WTO. At the first sight it looks like a perfectly reasonable position, however there is an important and a bit absurd point to mention. The value of production is measured at the prices of 1986. Obviously, the prices have risen (multiplied by six) since 1986, so for the moment it is not very difficult to reach this limit. The rules of the WTO stay unchanged because rich countries like USA don't want them to be changed because of the possible loss of their profits. And of course it is very far from the fair trade and commercial cooperation, while the fair trade is officially the goal of the WTO. The decision in the Bali Agreement to create a four year "peace clause" looks like throwing a bone to less developed member countries, but not like an adequate solution of the problem.

Another important point of criticism speaks for itself: the decision about the cotton market. The initiative of Mali, Benin, Chad and Burkina Faso about duty and quota free access on the cotton market of the developed countries for LDCs was not supported and basically almost ignored, obviously, because of strong protectionist measures of the above mentioned developed countries.

Instruments and Policies of Commercial Cooperation in Agriculture between DC's and LDC's

Agriculture policies are completely different across the countries and they shifted from net taxation to subsidies, where the governments in the least developed countries imposed high taxes on the farmers to gain more revenue, while developed countries supported their farmers heavily, and this variance between least developed countries and developed countries create a policy bias against the poor countries in domestic and in international markets in creating policies, so what are the main instruments used in increasing the commercial cooperation between developed countries and least developed countries:

1. Opening markets to agricultural imports from the LDC's and market readiness, by facilitating the rules and procedures.
2. Reduction of customs restrictions and adopting Tariff Rate Quota Administration Provisions of Agricultural Products from LDC's and adopting Subsidies²¹.
3. Supporting the infrastructure programs of in the least developed countries as.
 - A. Developing the construction of roads.
 - B. Developing the water networks.
 - C. Rehabilitation of new agricultural lands.

¹⁹ WTO (2013), MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE: NINTH SESSION, BALI, 3-6 DECEMBER 2013

WT/MIN(13)/37, WT/L/912 11 DECEMBER 2013, access on the link https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/desci37_e.htm

²⁰Jayati, G. (2014). *India faces criticism for blocking global trade deal, but is it justified?*. The Guardian. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2014/aug/22/india-criticism-blocking-global-trade-deal>

²¹World Trade Organization,(November 2014),article 20 ,MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE: NINTH SESSION, BALI, 3-6 DECEMBER 2013WT/MIN(13)/40, WT/L/915 ,access on the link https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/desci40_e.htm#exportsubs

4. Developing the agricultural policies and capacity building programs²².
- A. Developing the governmental policies in the least developed countries.
- B. Developing the policies of markets and exporting and importing of the agriculture products.
- C. Developing the policies for using the natural resources and environmental protection.
- D. Developing the policies of applied rules and regulations that support the agriculture sector.
- E. Develop the policies of food and nutrition.

Business Opportunities

The problem confronts the least developed countries based on the high of poverty level, the low level of productivity, high unemployment level, weak of infrastructure, so the commercial cooperation between the developed countries and least developed countries will strengthen the agri-business and serve as effective means for performing economic and sustainable livelihood²³, so the business opportunities for enhancing the commercial cooperation between the developed countries and least developed countries will be increased as the following:

- A. More soil conservation for agriculture purposes.
- B. Building projects.
- C. Water storage building projects.
- D. Job creation in agriculture sector.
- E. Enhancement the economic growth for the least developed countries and creating more companies and more productivity and more individual income.
- F. Market access due to the facilitation and low of customs; which will encourage the traders and exporters to duplicate their exportation from the agriculture products and cotton.
- G. Improving the agricultural sector and encouraging the agricultural commodities which will encourage new investments in the agriculture sector and open new markets and new firms and creating a new job opportunities in the least developed countries.
- H. Developing and encouraging the investment of textiles and clothes²⁴, in the least developed countries like in south Africa.
- I. Developing the investments opportunities in the E-commerce and commercial systems and creating new markets in agriculture sector.
- J. Increasing the level of cooperation between the international markets and international agricultural firms in LDC's and DC's and exchange the experience to improve the companies and expanding their trade in the world.
- K. Increasing the number of investments in the natural resources (lands) and achieving self-sufficiency of food in the least developed countries.
- L. Create a new partnerships between water companies to improve the agricultural irrigation systems.
- M. Increase the number of the exporting companies for agricultural products.
- N. Creating a new partnerships between the biotechnological companies and farming companies²⁵.
- O. Commerce barriers in agriculture could be replaced with customs duties, and the country could export large amounts of agricultural products and increase its exports as it wishes²⁶.

²² Bellmann, Christophe (November 2013), 'Challenges facing LDCs in Bali and Beyond', ICSTD (international center for trade and sustainable development), Access on the link (<http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges-africa/news/challenges-facing-lDCs-in-bali-and-beyond>)

²³ UNIDO (UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION) (2013), study on the 'Agri-business development Transforming rural life to create wealth' Access on the link https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Agribusiness_and_rural/UNIDO_Agribusiness_development.pdf

²⁴ World Trade Organization. (2013), Chapter 6 'How the WTO deals with the special needs of an increasingly important group' access on the link https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/utw_chap6_e.pdf

²⁵ Nelson Jane, Hogies Adrian, Deri Chris, Schnieder Maria, Ruder Adam. (2004), report on the 'Business and International development: opportunities, responsibilities and expectations' access on the link https://sites.hks.harvard.edu/m-rbcg/CSRI/publications/report_5_edelman_survey.pdf

²⁶ Ignatzi, Christian. (December 2013), 'WTO Bali Agreement expected to boost growth', (Made for Minds), access on the link <http://www.dw.com/en/wto-bali-agreement-expected-to-boost-growth/a-17278088>.

Challenges and Obstacles of Commercial Cooperation in Agriculture Sector

The main challenges and obstacles of implementing the agreement of the Bali Package in agriculture sector stemmed from, continuous change of the governments in the DC's, re-structuring the governments in the LDC's and amending their systems and policies, benefits and utility maximization level for the developed countries and least developed countries²⁷, the time needed for developing a new infrastructure systems, updating the financial systems and adopting a fixed exchange rates on the global trade, changes in the international regime and the challenges of the 21 century, and there are also some obstacles related shortage of some countries to implement concerned elements in the proposed agreement due to the absence technical systems and capacity building programs in agriculture sector, the financial systems²⁸ in the least developed countries are not ready as enough to manage the improvements added in tariff rate quotas, in addition to changes of political situations in the world, and the Agri-technology²⁹, LDC'S need the technology to use it in agriculture sector to be able to increase their agriculture productivity and to compete in other markets, and International regime and the challenges of 21 century that are not discussed in the negotiations and they were not be in minds which are:

- A. Scarcity of natural resources.
- B. Globalization and faster changes in technologies advances which requires responses from trade system and developing the agriculture sector.

II. CONCLUSIONS

We can conclude that the linkage of commercial cooperation between DC's and LDC's in agriculture sector is beneficial and crucial, if it has been implemented on the ground, because it will be reflected on eliminating the restrictions of trade for exporting the agricultural products from LDC's, and on the infrastructure of agriculture sector, land rehabilitation, soil conservation, and improving the rural territories in the LDC's, which will increase the productivity of agriculture sector and increasing the exports of agricultural products, creating new job opportunities, improve the lifestyle of all the citizens, develop the rural and vulnerable territories in the LDC's, moreover, of the economic benefits on the individual income and the GDP for LDC's in particular, in addition to increase the investments level in agriculture sector in the LCD's, and increase the growth of world economy in general and achieve the food -security, and decreasing the level of poverty in the LDC's.

The Commercial cooperation develops and encourages anew investments in the agriculture sector through land rehabilitation and water projects³⁰ which will create more job opportunities, in addition to its contributions with following:

- I. Improving the global economic growth³¹ and economic growth for the least developed countries in particular.
- II. Increasing the use of natural resources (lands) in the LDC's, and agricultural productivity.
- III. Traders and farmers³²: it helps the traders and farmers to enter the formal sector and make economic transaction more transparent and more accountable in the LCD's.
- IV. Improve the measures of international trade between DC's and LDC's in agriculture sector.
- V. Associate in developing the governmental systems and modernization programs³³ and agricultural policies in the LDC's.
- VI. Developing the transport services and transport infrastructure of agricultural products.
- VII. Increase the connections between the public and private sector in the least developed countries and also between the farmers and the business enterprises.
- VIII. Increase the international cooperation to alleviate poverty and decrease the unemployment level in the LDC's.

²⁷Bellmann, Christophe (November 2013), Challenges facing LDCs in Bali and Beyond, access on the link <https://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges-africa/news/challenges-facing-lDCs-in-bali-and-beyond>

²⁸Joushua.P.Meltzer .(November 2013), The WTO Bali Ministerial : Prospects and New Horizons, access on the link <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2013/11/25/the-2013-wto-bali-ministerial-prospects-and-new-horizons/>

²⁹Menda. Manoj .(December 2013), '9th WTO MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE, BALI December, 3 – 7, 2013, access on the link <http://aippi.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Report94Report-on-9th-Ministerial-Conference-of-WTO-BaliEnglish.pdf>

³⁰ Hallam, David. (December 2009), 'FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRY AGRICULTURE – ISSUES, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE', access on the link <http://www.oecd.org/investment/globalforum/44231828.pdf>

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³³UNITED NATIONS UNCTAD (December 2015), conference paper on trade and development on 'REAPING BENEFITS FROM TRADE FACILITATION', Access on the link http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/presspb2015d16_en.pdf

According to “The Guardian”³⁴ the estimated growth of the world GDP as a result of this commercial cooperation between DC’s and LD’s is calculated to be around \$1 trillion by reducing costs of trade and cutting red tape of bureaucracy. Therefore, we can cite the words of the general director of the WTO, Roberto Azevêdo: “For the first time in our history, the WTO has truly delivered”. But the decision on public stockholding for security purposes contains an objectively absurd part about subsidy, which is legitimate when it is not more than 10% of the value of the production, while the value of production is measured at the prices of 1986. It looks simply like a cheating measure to minimize these subsidies, while LDCs actually need them. The refusal to change the pricing standards to objective ones is motivated by USA in a very interesting manner: they told that they simply didn’t want to open the agreement³⁵. So, we can conclude that there are many positive achievements made on the Bali Conference, but there are also problems to be solved, and there is much to be done.

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