



INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE TRADE LEGAL ISSUES

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Abstract- The article concerns in modern agriculture are classified in this paper. Provide information on specific market concerns and problems in order to obtain a better understanding of the importance of each topic to the agricultural trade. Each business review concludes with a status evaluation. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organisation whose key aim is to ensure that all people have access to free trade opportunities. Finally, the company assists goods exporters, importers, and manufacturers in expanding their businesses.

keywords: trade issues, agriculture, WTO

I. INTRODUCTION

The role of law in economic growth is perceived differently by different people. Clear legislation and well-functioning institutions, on the other hand, clearly lead to the certainty and protection needed to achieve specific political objectives. When it comes to supporting the agricultural sector, the legislation should not only represent policy recommendations aimed at improving production, but it should also promote the development of an environment that supports these goals. It should create the institutional foundation for organised agriculture in this regard, including agricultural cooperatives, marketing committees, and farmers' associations. A strong legal structure is also critical when it comes to land use and property rights, rural finance and guarantees, bankruptcy, consumer security, and anti-competitive practises, all of which help build a climate economy that is conducive to profitable companies. At the national level, WTO membership has typically resulted in a number of fiscal, legal, and institutional changes. These globally recognised norms aimed at liberalising and promoting cross-border trade would ultimately promote economic growth if they are adopted.

The real costs of enforcing these WTO agreements, the "capital rule," and the overall reach of internal reforms have all been problems for developing countries members of the WTO and countries considering joining the WTO in the ten years since its formation. Conditions required for successful enforcement. Many significant changes have occurred in the agricultural sector of developing countries over the last two decades, especially in the last ten years or so since the WTO was created. Many governments have introduced market reforms, such as uncontrolled input and product prices, and have greatly opened up the national economic climate by lifting existing trade controls and delegating many of the roles traditionally performed by the government to private actors. However, several developing countries that benefited from the World Bank's structural reform programme in the early 1990s had very few trade barriers because the free trade regime was one of the requirements. Assist from SAP.

Establishments have changed because of strategy changes, bringing about the divestiture of state-possessed resources from state-claimed partnerships and a decrease of the public authority's generally speaking administrative position. The impetus has consistently been, and will keep on being, to improve profitability and decrease public spending in areas or places that give little added advantage, or where their position turns into an obstacle to the development of private organizations. Horticulture has consistently been a secret throughout the entire existence of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As a rule, exchange protectionism has ascended in the farming area, in spite of the fact that it has been fundamentally decreased or abrogated in most different areas that have been the focal point of multilateral dealings. Regardless of the way that the horticultural area is burdened, frequently intensely, in many agricultural nations and is a huge wellspring of public income, it keeps on being the objective of significant public consumptions as appropriations and other help programs in created nations. The valued beneficiary.

Exchange and creation are slanted by these installments to subsidize a scope of agrarian items. The need to eliminate this mutilation is shown in the World Trade Organization's yearly report (2003), which expresses that wiping out item exchange boundaries could bring about "government assistance benefits going from US\$25 to US\$260 billion." An aggregate of \$1 billion is contributed each year. Around 33% of them. In created nations, one will gather. The quicker development related with the decrease in worldwide security may bring about a 13 percent decrease in the quantity of individuals living in destitution in 2015." Foreign agrarian exchange incorporates different instruments that direct the authorization of line arrangements, like the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and the Customs Valuation, Applicable, notwithstanding the Agreement on Agriculture and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Specialized Barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) (OTC). The Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIM), and the Marrakech Decision are for the most part more extensive sectoral issues that influence horticultural profitability. Regardless of the way that the rundown suggests a huge obligation to part expresses, the point of this investigation is to feature a portion of the key perspectives, with an emphasis on AoA and TRIPS. The key reason of this investigation is to "add to the creating scene economy and guarantee that humanity doesn't experience the ill effects of yearning," as expressed in the FAO Constitution. In the present globalized world, "exchange is a critical factor in accomplishing world food security," as detailed in the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The finish of the Uruguay Round of multilateral exchange talks denoted a turning point in worldwide monetary relations. It not just joins the World Trade Organization (WTO), whose individuals have consented to 14 far reaching arrangements, a considerable lot of which explain the degree and execution of the more restricted arrangements of the first General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), yet it likewise gives This method gives you a lift. Regardless of the way that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Exchange just remembers exchange for merchandise, and the majority of them absolved farming items and materials, the World Trade Organization (WTO) covers exchange administrations, protected innovation, and all wares, including materials and items. Moreover, huge endeavors have been made to expand the World Trade Organization's scope to incorporate venture, government acquirement, exchange assistance, and different territories. Aside from exchange help, which WTO delegates have consented to talk about, other arrangement plans have met with serious resistance from created nations.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) supplanted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1995. Numerous intergovernmental offices have been perhaps the most examined and discussed associations, and these establishments have had some effect on late financial development. It is accountable for placing into impact an assortment of arrangements passed by all individuals from a "solitary unit" that characterize legitimately restricting rights and duties between them. There is proof that global exchange ties have gotten more legitimized under the WTO over the most recent ten years, because of the selection of the Uruguay Round arrangements, particularly the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU). The old GATT framework has been transformed by DSU, which incorporates more clear laws, restricting decisions, and a perpetual re-appraising body. This WTO conspire is emphatically legitimized and can be applied to a more extensive assortment of subjects and enrollments. The Brazilian Dehydrated Coconut Appellate Body characterizes "covering arrangements" as including WTO arrangements and determines that the DSU "will apply to debates brought up in consistence with the exchange and question goal arrangements of the understanding indicated in Appendix 1 of this agreement (alluded to in this arrangement as "The Brazilian Dehydrated Coconut Appellate Body characterizes "covering arrangements" as including WTO arrangements and determines that the DSU "will apply to questions brought up in understanding with the exchange and question settlement arrangements of the understanding recorded in "Go on," the master board will manage all appropriate arrangements of the ensured arrangement recorded by the two players in a single cycle in a debate presented by the DSB."

As one of the arrangements joined to the Marrakesh Agreement making the World Trade Organization, the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) went live (WTO). In its introduction, the Asia Association asserted that WTO individuals' drawn out point is to "build up a reasonable and market-arranged horticultural exchange framework." The most recent WTO farming dealings are important for a bigger activity to make this point a reality. AoA's momentary objective, then again, is to dispatch the change interaction and venture out toward this drawn out objective. The Asian Agricultural Association's farming change discipline comprises of three columns: agrarian market access, homegrown help, and fare

endowments. The interior plan set out in Article 20 of the Agreement is expected to guarantee that the Agreement's controls are only the initial phase in the change interaction, with a definitive objective of building up a reasonable and market-situated rural exchanging system.

The fare of American agrarian items to global business sectors devours around one-fifth of the country's rural creation, contributing altogether to the horticultural economy's prosperity. Agrarian fares added up to 136 billion dollars in monetary year 2019 (see diagram), representing about 8% of complete US sends out and contributing emphatically to the US exchange balance. Horticultural fares favor rustic networks also, and the selling of farming items abroad has supported the development of numerous agribusiness related businesses, like transportation, producing, and agrarian information providers. The deficiency of fare interest for farming items set off by the Trump organization's ascent in import duties on steel and aluminum, just as different items imported by the US from certain countries, is a significant wellspring of worry during the main meeting of the 116th Congress. starting in China Some of the nations influenced forced retaliatory levies on US rural items, bringing about a 53% drop in US horticultural fares to China in 2018, and a further drop in trades among nations that forced retaliatory taxes on the US in 2019. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved two momentary help programs ("Aid for Trade") to give help to affected rural makers because of the impacts of fare misfortunes. These administrations merit a sum of 12 billion dollars in 2019 and 2019. In the amount of 16 billion dollars. In 2019, endeavors to confirm the Mexico-US-Canada Agreement (T-MEC), economic deals with China, Japan, and the European Union, and the progressing investigation of the United States' inclusion in the World Trade Organization are largely not too far off (WTO). T-MEC has been affirmed by Mexico and the United States Congress, however it likewise should be endorsed by Canada before it can become effective. The United States and Japan have consented to expand market access for a few rural items from the United States to Japan.

The arrangement does exclude administrative endorsement and doesn't contain limitations on non-duty measures, which may become potential exchange boundaries for agrarian exporters from the United States. The second round of converses with track down a more comprehensive understanding could begin as right on time as 2020. President Trump and China's administration marked a "stage one" execution bargain on exchange and exchange issues January 2020. (the arrangement additionally doesn't need legislative endorsement). This incorporates horticulture. As indicated by the arrangement, China isn't relied upon to eliminate levies, however has diminished retaliatory duties and given tax exceptions to an assortment of agrarian items to meet the objective degree of US imports: 32 billion US dollars (comparative with the 2017 benchmark) 24 billion US dollars), two years. Since January 2020, China's capacity to arrive at these commitments has been prevented by the Covid flare-up. Notwithstanding further talks with Japan and China, the public authority has declared that it intends to seek after economic accords with the European Union, India, Kenya, the United Kingdom, and likely different countries. WTO rebuilding is likewise a need for the Trump organization in 2020. In June 2020, the WTO Ministerial Conference will offer a chance to talk about squeezing concerns in regards to farming change endeavors. Proposed corrections to the United States Trade Remedy Law are among the other agrarian exchange worries that the 116th Congress could address. An overall global framework for the leeway, exchange, and promoting of farming biotechnology items has been created to address the occasional item imports that influence producers in the Southeast. Fares of farming biotechnology items, just as worldwide cutoff points on meat sends out from the United States, are infringing upon global economic accords. Morevoer, because of the utilization of development advertisers and feed added substances, for example, ractopamine by US ranchers, US meat and pork face exchange hindrances various business sectors.

The WTO and Domestic Legal Reforms

(Reciprocal bilateral obligations have to multilateral treaties must be enforced by) either by changes at the country level of legislation and administrative systems, or as well as state institutions. In certain cases, nations, multinational commitments require countries to go against the current national legal system in order to affect a particular outcome or to promulgate new rules where they have not existed previously. Article 27(3) of the TRIPS agreement, though ambiguous in theory, gives concrete obligations to member states to control their domestic laws in the agricultural sector. Article requires WTO members to provide plant variety protection under this paragraph to be achieved; WTO members can consent to generally on making the commitment to purchase "state-owned trading enterprises" products or services as they have given in the 1994 amendment to Article XVII, but may negotiate conditions that individual agricultural inputs can purchases be made if they so wish. A discrimination strategy is used for differentiating between primary and secondary phantoms. Legally speaking, all countries must meet their WTO

responsibilities. Institutional criteria for active membership go far beyond the requirements, which include legislation as well. The repair and treatment would be very time-consuming and costly. Usually, new legislation or existing laws can be made longer or changed if experts can be called upon to help to cooperate with other foreign organisations or individual trade partners that have some expertise. However, even though the legislation is in place, it is not enough. Without it, the implementation mechanism in place, the definition would be pointless. The recorded estimates range from 8 years to \$1.5 million to \$2 million, which is a standard for such projects, but the actual costs can be either \$1.8 million or \$2 million, depending on the work required to enforce the trade related aspects of intellectual property laws in Tanzania. 6 Results of other similar to those presented in the UNCTA study: Ceylon is funding a programme that's planned to train staff who handle intellectual property (technological) issues in India to an amount of US\$8 million; Intellectual property technology in addition to writing property laws and collaborating with the Enforcement authorities is also contributes approximately US\$5.9 million to India's to the general government's aim of developing and maintaining global standards. To be sure, this year's outfitting expense will rise by 1.1 million dollars, there will be an initial charge of 250,000 dollars. While these are other important agreements, there are also more stringent criteria.

III. MAJOR AGRICULTURAL TRADE ISSUES IN 2020

Overview of U.S. Agricultural Trade

The US trade balance was still a hot spot for U.S. exports. Every year since 1960, exports have surpassed imports. Agricultural exports have, in recent years, fallen below the record amount of US\$152 billion in 2014. The US Department of Agriculture reports that in the 2019 fiscal year, US agricultural exports amounted to US\$136 trillion (see Figure 1). Compared with fiscal 2018, total exports in fiscal 2019 decreased by USD 8 billion. Initially, a decrease in exports from farmers reflected the fall in commodity market prices, such as soybeans and maize since fiscal 2014. As a consequence of US tariffs, retaliator tariffs on US agricultural imports, levied by China and other countries, have affected prices of U.S. agricultural products and exports of some commodity products further since 2018. (such as soybeans). Imported from China and the US. In selected countries, steel and aluminium are present. In fiscal year 2019, US agricultural imports totalled USD 131 billion, up by USD 3 billion over the fiscal year 2018, and a USD 5 billion surplus in agricultural trade. The record amount in FY 2014 of USD 43 billion in US nominal dollars is smaller than the \$16 billion surplus in FY 2018. Farmers and the US economy rely on agricultural exports. Agricultural exportations accounted for 8% and 9% of overall exportations respectively in 2017 and 2018. In 2017, US agriculture exports produced approximately 161,000 full-time civil jobs, including 795, 000 outside agriculture, according to the U.S. Economic Research Service (ERS) of the Department of Agriculture. Around 20% of the total agricultural production was exported An integral way out. It consumes more than three quarters of US cotton production for many agricultural products, accounting for approximately half of total United States soy and wheat production. Although the majority of total exports are to be made by forage and wheat, the high value categories (HPV) include livestock, meat, milk products, fruit and vegetables, nuts, fats, leather, artificial foods, products containing sugar and refined products. Overall agricultural exports in 2019 accounted for 68% of fruit and vegetable and other processed foods. Agricultural products are exported by all nations, although the bulk of agricultural export sales are in some States. The top ten agricultural exporting countries in 2017 accounted for 58 percent of US agricultural exports by value (California, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Texas, Nebraska, Northern Dakota, Indiana, and Missouri). The Congress reauthorized its key agricultural export promotion programme for fiscal year 2023 with the 2018 Farm Bill (P.L. 115-334). in December 2018.

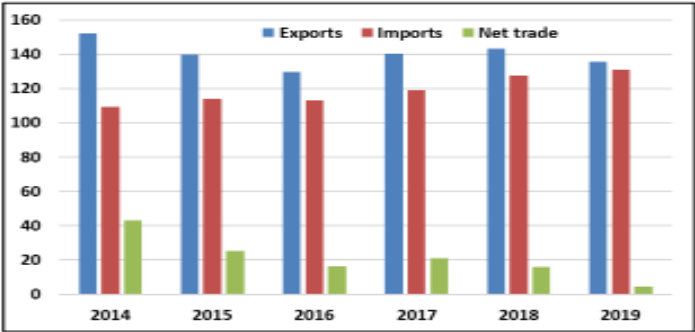


Fig 1

The SPS Agreement

The ability of farmers to fulfil consumer demands influences the marketability of agricultural products. This is true for both domestic and foreign markets. Various hazards can impact efficiency, quality standards, and overall export competitiveness, whether they are man-made, such as intentional food pollution and war, or natural, such as extreme weather, disease, or pests. Sanitary and phytosanitary steps have been introduced to minimise or eliminate the risks of infectious organisms, pathogens, various food additives, or toxins to the life or health of humans, livestock, or plants. As a result, these indicators are linked to agricultural productivity and profitability. The expected outcome of the agricultural negotiations is directly linked to the start of negotiations for an agreement to limit the use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures during the Uruguay Round. Some GATT parties are concerned that sanitary and phytosanitary measures will be used to mask their agricultural exports as barriers as agricultural negotiations advance and negotiators conclude that non-tariff measures will be phased out and replaced by binding tariffs. This is the primary goal of the SPS agreement negotiations. As a result, the "Agricultural Agreement" and the "SPS Agreement" are complementary. Prior to the implementation of the "SPS Agreement," all SPS and related steps were protected by the "ordinary regulations" agreed during the Tokyo Round on the "Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement." During the Uruguay Round, the agreement was amended and strengthened, and it now includes all steps except those directly protected by the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. In compliance with Article 20(b) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, both agreements aim to identify and extend the scope of protection measures. Border measures to protect the health and welfare of traded individuals, animals, and plants, as long as they are not enforced in a discriminatory and restrictive manner, are consistent with the GATT, according to Article XX(b) of the GATT. Despite the fact that the legislation has long been criticised as being too vague and imprecise, it is still a part of GATT and WTO law, as is the SPS agreement. In fact, according to the general explanatory note, the SPS agreement's stricter provisions now take precedence over Article XX(b) of the GATT's Health Clause.

The scope of the SPS Agreement

The "SPS Agreement" is intended to assist WTO participants in developing less stringent health standards. If there are any questions regarding the validity or proportionality of the steps taken, the agreement would include guidelines about how to assess whether a measure is meant to be solely a trade barrier or to protect human health. The agreement governs the concept of "quarantine measures," which includes all border protection measures required to protect human life and health, as well as animal and plant life and health. Sanitary measures are concerned with the health of humans or animals, while phytosanitary measures are concerned with the health of plants. The agreement acknowledges that WTO members have the sovereign right to take trade-restricting steps to protect human, animal, and plant life and health. It explains what factors should be taken into account when taking such precautions. The SPS agreement seeks to ensure food safety as well as animal and plant health. It includes goods, procedures, and production methods within this scope. As a result, the agreement requires that certain hygiene requirements be followed during the food processing process. These sanitary requirements refer to both domestically manufactured and imported food.

The fundamental concept of nondiscriminatory commercial law is applied, and any derogation must be fair in light of the country's current animal and plant health conditions. In a nutshell, the SPS agreement covers any measure that has a direct or indirect impact on international trade and aims to protect human or animal life or health from the risk of chemicals, contaminants, toxins, or pathogens. Protection of human life from diseases transmitted by animals and plants; protection of animal or plant life from harmful organisms, diseases, or pathogenic organisms; protection of a country from harmful organisms (usually called "invasive species") Entering, creating, or spreading causes damage. Agricultural goods are often subjected to the most restrictive sanitary and phytosanitary controls. Certification protocols, quarantine laws, labelling, setting guidelines on minimal pesticide residues, requiring certain product or process requirements, or only using certain prescribed food additives are examples of such steps. WTO members will follow sanitary and phytosanitary steps as long as there is scientific evidence to support them. However, such trade controls must not go beyond what is appropriate to protect public health, and they must not discriminate between members under the same or similar conditions arbitrarily or unreasonably. Furthermore, such sanitary and phytosanitary measures should not be misconstrued as trade barriers. Encourage WTO members to formulate their sanitary and phytosanitary policies as closely as possible in accordance with international norms, guidelines, and recommendations.

IV. THE EVOLUTION OF THE WTO AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

AoA was set up over ten years prior and is one of the instruments appended to the foundation of the Marrakesh Agreement of the WTO. The Asia Association brought up in its prelude that the drawn out objective of WTO individuals is to "set up a reasonable and market-arranged horticultural exchange framework." The WTO's present rural dealings are important for a push to carry this objective nearer to the real world. Then again, the momentary errand of AoA is to start the change cycle and venture out towards this drawn out objective. Out and about of rural change, the control of the Asian Agricultural Association incorporates three columns: rural market access, homegrown help and fare appropriations. The installed plan contained in Article 20 of the "Asian Services Agreement" intends to guarantee that these "Asian Services Agreement" disciplines are just the initial phase in the change cycle, with a definitive objective of setting up a reasonable and market-arranged agrarian exchange framework. This section presents the starting point, nature, construction, extension and commitments of AoA. To this end, this section is partitioned into three sections: market access, homegrown help and fare sponsorships. Every one of these three sections is checked in a similar configuration. To start with, the key ideas are presented in each part. The accompanying portrays the overall sets of laws as of now relevant in these territories. The disputable issues in each part are appeared beneath. At long last, the possibilities of each field are assessed principally dependent on the accompanying authority reports: the draft of the Harbinson model, the presentation of the ensuing exchanges by the principle members, the draft clerical affirmation gave by the overall secretary on August 24, 2003, the committee, Carlos Pey Carlos Pérez del Castillo, the last draft was haggled in Cancun on September 13, 2003, and was proposed in the system arrangement in July 2004 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration. The concise end sums up these issues and gives a few bits of knowledge into the fate of horticultural dealings. S&D taking care of issues and non-exchange issues are suitably talked about in each segment. The last part momentarily sums up the authoritative ramifications of AoA rules and responsibilities for WTO part states.

Origins of the AoA

The GATT text itself contains the root cause of AoA. Agriculture's unique circumstances, actual or imaginary, have been legally expressed in the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Exchange, leaving some significant gaps in agricultural trade from the start. Since the first negotiations of the ICO charter and the 1947 version of GATT, there have been flaws, especially in terms of market access. It's worth noting that the size of the agricultural legal gap in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has grown over time, especially in the first two decades of its existence, further separating agricultural trade from other sectors. To reduce the widening divide between the United States and other agricultural sectors, the United States granted its obligations under the main provisions of Articles 2 and 11 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1955. The new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which went into effect in 1955, prohibited export subsidies and excluded agricultural products. The Common European Agricultural Policy (CEAP) was developed in the 1960s. When Article 8's requirements are extended, they must go through a series of renegotiated commitments; newly developed countries use "previous clauses" in their accession protocols to protect their agricultural sectors; use grey area controls, such as the European Community Variable Import Tariff, to protect their agricultural sectors. Taxation's authority has often been challenged, but no definitive judgement has ever been made; and, in comparison to other industries, agricultural parties have a habit of avoiding these disciplines.

More agricultural cases are being filed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade's dispute resolution mechanism, but they can't address the real problems because the laws aren't intended to enforce limits on agricultural trade. It's much worse. The dissatisfaction with the GATT's reversal of the country's agricultural trade policy's disciplinary power eventually contributed to an increase in calls. Later, particularly after the early 1980s, people have agreed that the GATT is a good thing. This is something that the agreement must discuss. In the words of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade's Ministerial Declaration of 1982, "There is widespread discontent with the implementation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade laws, as well as the degree of liberalisation in agricultural trade," and "a permanent solution to the agricultural trade problem is urgently needed." Agriculture-related goods ".. Services." As a result, the only solution to the agricultural trade issue would come from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade's "political institutions," which took the form of the Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration in 1986, which kicked off the Uruguay Round. The is ""There is an urgent need to correct and avoid restrictions and distortions, including systemic surplus, in order to minimise global instability and imbalance, and bring about world agricultural trade," the declaration said. More consistency and predictability are required. The global agricultural market is undergoing turbulence. The

Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations aims to "achieve greater agricultural trade liberalisation, and take all steps that affect import and export competition in compliance with rules and disciplines, and the effective operation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade "to establish the existence of legally enforceable rights and The role is much more complex than expected in 1986. Approximately eight years of trial negotiations have eventually come to a fruitful conclusion, with milestones exceeding the cumulative achievements. Only the most optimistic analysts anticipated agriculture to be in the entire 1986 round of negotiations. Both play a crucial role in the success or failure of the negotiation process.

V. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE POLICY ISSUES FOR CONSUMERS

Agricultural product export demand rapidly increased and prices of agricultural products rapidly increased. These in turn show a much slower rise in food prices. Changes and export sales volatility have caused American farmers, livestock growers, food manufacturers and retailers confusion. This uncertainty raises domestic food supply economic cost and often contributes to a behaviour of food prices. "Step" dealer. Export changes are a mixture of factors that can be regulated. These factors include global economic development, the balance of payments, U.S. dollar value against import countries' currencies, barriers to trade, subsidies and unregulated (e.g., weather, pestilence) factors.

Impacts of Restrictions on Food Imports

The country's price support strategy is tied to its price controls, with the added goal of protecting domestic livestock farmers from export subsidies from other countries. This will have a negative effect on the national agricultural policy, and will liquidate the herd of cattle if the harvest turns out to be very high, as well as a minor impact on food security. Eggs, cream, butter, and oil budget of the project.

Food and International Politics

Is it possible for the US to effectively help its political opponents by commercial trade in key resources such as food and feed? The limited embargo would not be able to significantly decrease the amount of imported food available to political opponents. What is the potential for major food exporting countries to form cartels in order to distribute markets, stabilise export shipments, and raise revenue from export sales? The long-term downside of cartels is that they enable importing countries to increase demand and/or sustain consumption, limiting cartel members' total export market potential. When a member cuts prices to receive the advantages of other members in order to gain market share, this promotes deception, ultimately leads to the cartel's dissolution, and often results in irreversible erosion of global market opportunities for its members. Is it possible that exporters are deceiving farmers and consumers? Agricultural trade is governed internationally by trade organisations located outside of the United States. As a result, dealing effectively with international buyers can require large transactions, at least in the long run. The agricultural exports of the United States government would be somewhat different from the private sector ideology of the American political economy at the time. Appropriate public legislation, such as antitrust regulations, anti-collusion bans, and price-fixing laws, are the means through which this conduct can be ensured. Private companies that are compatible with social objectives.

VI. CONCLUSION

Agriculture has once again set the stage for trade negotiations at the World Trade Organization. The problem that stalled the entire Uruguay Round negotiation process more than a decade ago is very close to the issue that stalled the issue that stalled the entire Uruguay Round negotiation process today. The Uruguay Round's typical mix of strengths is more or less intact. The new agricultural exchange laws are just one example of global economic relations' hypocrisy.

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