



**A FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT ON
THE OUTCOMES OF WTO MINISTERIAL
CONFERENCES AND KEY DOABLE
ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH
(MC1-MC12)**



DECEMBER 2023

A Framework Document on

**The Outcomes of WTO Ministerial Conferences and Key Doable
Actions for Bangladesh
(MC1-MC12)**



BANGLADESH FOREIGN TRADE INSTITUTE (BFTI)

Published by

Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI)

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Published: December 2023

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ISBN 978-984-35-5380-5

Place of Publication: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Price: Complimentary

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Preface and Acknowledgements

Bangladesh as a Least Developed Country (LDC) heading towards graduation to a developing country by 2026 is highly related to WTO rules and regulations. Thus, external factors such as export, import, remittances, foreign investment and foreign aid have been playing epochal roles in Bangladesh economy. Hence, Bangladesh needs to exercise vigilance in relation to the trade liberalization put forth by the World Trade Organization (WTO). In this context, Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI) has undertaken the initiative to prepare “A Framework Document on the Outcomes of WTO Ministerial Conferences (MCs) and Key Doable Actions for Bangladesh”.

The study covers outcomes of the twelve (12) Conferences of the WTO MCs held spanning from 1996 (Singapore) to 2022 (Geneva). The MC is the highest-level decision-making body of the WTO and usually meets every two years. The MC can take decisions on all matters under any of the multilateral trade agreements. Furthermore, this study has attempted to delineate the potential scope and critical aspects of the major WTO decisions and declarations instrumental in international trade for Bangladesh.

The decisions and statements of WTO MCs are crucial for the nation’s trade development as Bangladesh is graduating to a developing country. WTO rules, agreements and decisions should be thoroughly examined to exploit more trade opportunities. The study has tried to provide an in-depth understanding of how these MC outcomes affect Bangladesh economy, trade policies, and overall development. By analyzing the specific provisions and arrangements of the WTO MC outcomes, the study has made attempts to assess their potential impacts, and relevance to Bangladesh's national interests. In addition, the study has identified doable actions for Bangladesh in the implementation of these decisions.

I am grateful to the Chairman and all the Board Members for their unwavering confidence and support for BFTI. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to officials from Ministry of Commerce (MoC), the dedicated individuals for the study team both from BFTI and trade expert who contributed to a great extent through their valuable inputs and suggestions.

I believe that the outcomes of the Framework Document will contribute to the existing knowledge on the WTO MCs offering valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and

stakeholders in Bangladesh, as well as providing recommendations for enhancing the country's engagement with the WTO. This Study stands as a testament to the enduring significance of the WTO and its role in shaping a more prosperous, globally interconnected **Smart Bangladesh**. The efforts of Bangladesh within the domain of WTO Ministerial Conferences (MCs) would be benefitted significantly in light of the doable actions identified by the study.

BFTI will welcome and positively consider every constructive suggestion for further improving the quality and content of the future editions.



Dr. Md. Jafar Uddin

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI)

(Former Senior Secretary, Ministry of Commerce)

List of Abbreviations

BFTI	Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute
CDP	Committee for Development Policy
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DSB	Dispute Settlement Body
DSU	Dispute Settlement Understanding
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDCs	Least-Developed Countries
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MCs	Ministerial Conferences
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)
NAMA	Non-Agricultural Market Access
NFIDCs	Net Food Importing Developing Countries
S&DT	Special and Differential Treatment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSM	Special Safeguard Mechanism
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

About WTO

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.

Although the WTO was founded on 1 January 1995, its trading system dates back more than half a century. The foundation of WTO was laid in 1948 when 23 countries negotiated and signed GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). However, the transition from GATT to the WTO came stepwise throughout the round rather than in a sudden leap. From 1948 to 1995 after 8 rounds of GATT negotiations, and after 8-year-long Uruguay Round finally, through the Marrakesh Agreement, WTO officially came into operation on 1 January 1995. The WTO's function extends beyond that of the GATT. The WTO also oversees the trade in services and intellectual property, whereas the GATT mainly dealt with trade in goods. The WTO also established new and improved procedures for resolving legal disputes. The WTO currently has 164 member states accounting for 98 percent of world trade. Among its member states, 117 of them are developing nations or customs territories and a total of 25 countries are currently negotiating membership. The WTO's functions are backed by a 700-person Secretariat managed by the Director-General. The Secretariat is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and has a budget of around CHF 200 million (\$180 million or €130 million) per year. The WTO has three official languages: English, French, and Spanish.

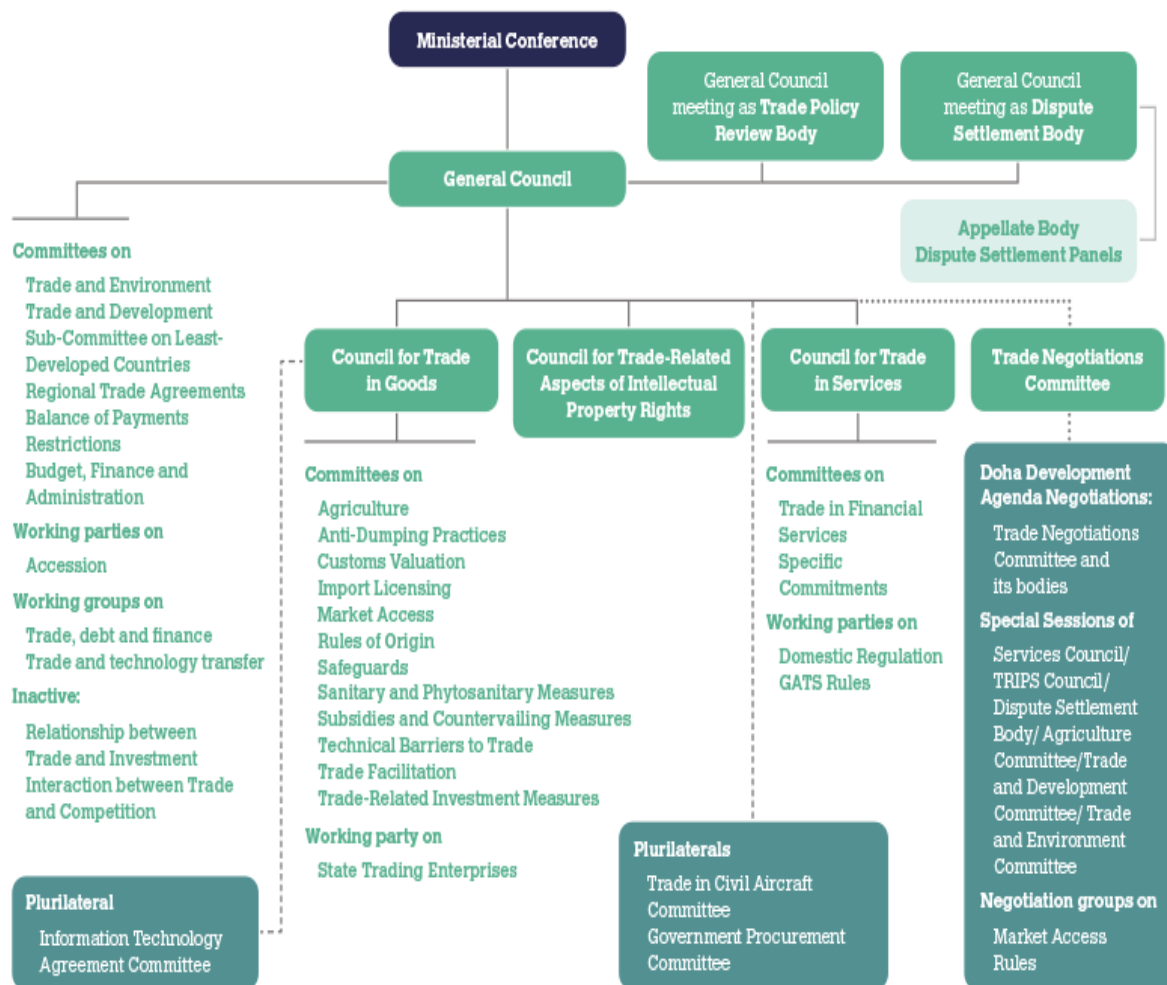
Bangladesh has been an active member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since January 1, 1995, and was also a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) prior to that.

The WTO's top-level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference (MC), which usually meets every two years. Below this is the General Council (normally ambassadors and heads of delegation in Geneva, and sometimes officials sent from members' capitals), which meets several times a year in the Geneva headquarters. The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and the Dispute Settlement Body.

At the next level, the Goods Council, Services Council and Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Council report to the General Council. Numerous specialized committees, working groups and working parties deal with the individual agreements and other areas such as the environment, development,

membership applications and regional trade agreements. All WTO members may participate in all councils and committees, with the exceptions of the Appellate Body, Dispute Settlement panels and plurilateral committees.

WTO Organization Chart



- Key**
- Reporting to General Council (or a subsidiary)
 - Reporting to Dispute Settlement Body
 - - - - - Plurilateral committees inform the General Council or Goods Council of their activities, although these agreements are not signed by all WTO members
 - Trade Negotiations Committee reports to General Council

Since over three-quarters of WTO members are developing or Least-Developed Countries (LDCs), for facilitating trade and equality among them WTO provides specific agreements and outcome decisions. A common goal of the international community and a top WTO priority is the inclusion of LDCs in world trade. Out of 46 LDCs, 35 were WTO members as of October 2021, and eight more were in the process of being so. In order to enhance LDC integration into international trade, WTO members provide LDCs with more market access options, policy flexibility in applying WTO rules, and targeted technical assistance.

Key Outcomes/Decisions of 1st WTO Ministerial Conference (MC1)

Theme: Trade in information technology products, issues related to the work of the WTO's first two years of activity and the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements.

Date: 9-13 December, 1996

Venue: Singapore

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>Purpose</p> <p>We, the Ministers, have met in Singapore from 9 to 13 December 1996 for the first regular biennial meeting of the WTO at Ministerial level, as called for in Article IV of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, to further strengthen the WTO as a forum for negotiation, the continuing liberalization of trade within a rule-based system, and the multilateral review and assessment of trade policies, and in particular to:</p> <p>assess the implementation of our commitments under the WTO Agreements and decisions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review the ongoing negotiations and Work Programme; • examine developments in world trade; and • address the challenges of an evolving world economy.
2.	<p>Trade and Economic Growth</p> <p>For nearly 50 years Members have sought to fulfil, first in the GATT and now in the WTO, the objectives reflected in the preamble to the WTO Agreement of conducting our trade relations with a view to raising standards of living worldwide. The rise in global trade facilitated by trade liberalization within the rules-based system has created more and better-paid jobs in many countries. The achievements of the WTO during its first two years bear witness to our desire to work together to make the most of the possibilities that the multilateral system provides to promote sustainable growth and development while contributing to a more stable and secure climate in international relations.</p>
3.	<p>Integration of Economies; Opportunities and Challenges</p> <p>We believe that the scope and pace of change in the international economy, including the growth in trade in services and direct investment, and the increasing integration of economies offer unprecedented opportunities for improved growth, job creation, and development. These developments require adjustment by economies and societies. They also pose challenges to the trading system. We commit ourselves to address these challenges.</p>
4.	<p>Core labor standards</p> <p>We renew our commitment to the observance of internationally recognized core labor standards. The International Labor Organization (ILO) is the competent body to set and deal with these standards, and we affirm our support for its work in promoting them. We</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>believe that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalization contribute to the promotion of these standards. We reject the use of labor standards for protectionist purposes, and agree that the comparative advantage of countries, particularly low-wage developing countries, must in no way be put into question. In this regard, we note that the WTO and ILO Secretariats will continue their existing collaboration.</p>
5.	<p>Marginalization</p> <p>We commit ourselves to address the problem of marginalization for least-developed countries, and the risk of it for certain developing countries. We will also continue to work for greater coherence in international economic policy-making and for improved coordination between the WTO and other agencies in providing technical assistance.</p>
6.	<p>Role of WTO</p> <p>In pursuit of the goal of sustainable growth and development for the common good, we envisage a world where trade flows freely. To this end we renew our commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fair, equitable and more open rule-based system; • progressive liberalization and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods; • progressive liberalization of trade in services; • rejection of all forms of protectionism; • elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations; • integration of developing and least-developed countries and economies in transition into the multilateral system; and • the maximum possible level of transparency
7.	<p>Regional Agreements</p> <p>We note that trade relations of WTO Members are being increasingly influenced by regional trade agreements, which have expanded vastly in number, scope and coverage. Such initiatives can promote further liberalization and may assist least-developed, developing and transition economies in integrating into the international trading system. In this context, we note the importance of existing regional arrangements involving developing and least-developed countries. The expansion and extent of regional trade agreements make it important to analyze whether the system of WTO rights and obligations as it relates to regional trade agreements needs to be further clarified. We reaffirm the primacy of the multilateral trading system, which includes a framework for the development of regional trade agreements, and we renew our commitment to ensure that regional trade agreements are complementary to it and consistent with its rules. In this regard, we welcome the establishment and endorse the work of the new Committee on Regional Trade Agreements. We shall continue to work through progressive liberalization in the WTO as we are committed in the WTO Agreement and Decisions adopted at</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	Marrakesh, and in so doing facilitate mutually supportive processes of global and regional trade liberalization.
8.	<p>Accessions</p> <p>It is important that the 28 applicants now negotiating accession contribute to completing the accession process by accepting the WTO rules and by offering meaningful market access commitments. We will work to bring these applicants expeditiously into the WTO system.</p>
9.	<p>Dispute Settlement</p> <p>The Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) offers a means for the settlement of disputes among Members that is unique in international agreements. We consider its impartial and transparent operation to be of fundamental importance in assuring the resolution of trade disputes, and in fostering the implementation and application of the WTO agreements. The Understanding, with its predictable procedures, including the possibility of appeal of panel decisions to an Appellate Body and provisions on implementation of recommendations, has improved Members' means of resolving their differences. We believe that the DSU has worked effectively during its first two years. We also note the role that several WTO bodies have played in helping to avoid disputes. We renew our determination to abide by the rules and procedures of the DSU and other WTO agreements in the conduct of our trade relations and the settlement of disputes. We are confident that longer experience with the DSU, including the implementation of panel and appellate recommendations, will further enhance the effectiveness and credibility of the dispute settlement system.</p>
10.	<p>Implementation</p> <p>We attach high priority to full and effective implementation of the WTO Agreement in a manner consistent with the goal of trade liberalization. Implementation thus far has been generally satisfactory, although some Members have expressed dissatisfaction with certain aspects. It is clear that further effort in this area is required, as indicated by the relevant WTO bodies in their reports. Implementation of the specific commitments scheduled by Members with respect to market access in industrial goods and trade in services appears to be proceeding smoothly. With respect to industrial market access, monitoring of implementation would be enhanced by the timely availability of trade and tariff data. Progress has been made also in advancing the WTO reform programme in agriculture, including in implementation of agreed market access concessions and domestic subsidy and export subsidy commitments.</p>
11.	<p>Notifications and Legislation</p> <p>Compliance with notification requirements has not been fully satisfactory. Because the WTO system relies on mutual monitoring as a means to assess implementation, those Members which have not submitted notifications in a timely manner, or whose notifications are not complete, should renew their efforts. At the same time, the relevant bodies should</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	take appropriate steps to promote full compliance while considering practical proposals for simplifying the notification process.
12.	Where legislation is needed to implement WTO rules, Members are mindful of their obligations to complete their domestic legislative process without further delay. Those Members entitled to transition periods are urged to take steps as they deem necessary to ensure timely implementation of obligations as they come into effect. Each Member should carefully review all its existing or proposed legislation, programmes and measures to ensure their full compatibility with the WTO obligations, and should carefully consider points made during review in the relevant WTO bodies regarding the WTO consistency of legislation, programmes and measures, and make appropriate changes where necessary.
13.	<p>Developing Countries</p> <p>The integration of developing countries in the multilateral trading system is important for their economic development and for global trade expansion. In this connection, we recall that the WTO Agreement embodies provisions conferring differential and more favorable treatment for developing countries, including special attention to the particular situation of least-developed countries. We acknowledge the fact that developing country Members have undertaken significant new commitments, both substantive and procedural, and we recognize the range and complexity of the efforts that they are making to comply with them. In order to assist them in these efforts, including those with respect to notification and legislative requirements, we will improve the availability of technical assistance under the agreed guidelines. We have also agreed to recommendations relative to the decision we took at Marrakesh concerning the possible negative effects of the agricultural reform programme on least-developed and net food-importing developing countries.</p>
14.	<p>Least-Developed Countries</p> <p>We remain concerned by the problems of the least-developed countries and have agreed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Plan of Action, including provision for taking positive measures, for example duty-free access, on an autonomous basis, aimed at improving their overall capacity to respond to the opportunities offered by the trading system; • seek to give operational content to the Plan of Action, for example, by enhancing conditions for investment and providing predictable and favorable market access conditions for LLDCs' products, to foster the expansion and diversification of their exports to the markets of all developed countries; and in the case of relevant developing countries in the context of the Global System of Trade Preferences; and organize a meeting with UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre as soon as possible in 1997, with the participation of aid agencies, multilateral financial institutions and least-developed countries to foster an integrated approach to assisting these countries in enhancing their trading opportunities.

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
15.	<p>Textiles and Clothing</p> <p>We confirm our commitment to full and faithful implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). We stress the importance of the integration of textile products, as provided for in the ATC, into GATT 1994 under its strengthened rules and disciplines because of its systemic significance for the rule-based, non-discriminatory trading system and its contribution to the increase in export earnings of developing countries. We attach importance to the implementation of this Agreement so as to ensure an effective transition to GATT 1994 by way of integration which is progressive in character. The use of safeguard measures in accordance with ATC provisions should be as sparing as possible. We note concerns regarding the use of other trade distortive measures and circumvention. We reiterate the importance of fully implementing the provisions of the ATC relating to small suppliers, new entrants and least-developed country Members, as well as those relating to cotton-producing exporting Members. We recognize the importance of wool products for some developing country Members. We reaffirm that as part of the integration process and with reference to the specific commitments undertaken by the Members as a result of the Uruguay Round, all Members shall take such action as may be necessary to abide by GATT 1994 rules and disciplines so as to achieve improved market access for textiles and clothing products. We agree that, keeping in view its quasi-judicial nature, the Textiles Monitoring Body (TMB) should achieve transparency in providing rationale for its findings and recommendations. We expect that the TMB shall make findings and recommendations whenever called upon to do so under the Agreement. We emphasize the responsibility of the Goods Council in overseeing, in accordance with Article IV:5 of the WTO Agreement and Article 8 of the ATC, the functioning of the ATC, whose implementation is being supervised by the TMB.</p>
16.	<p>Trade and Environment</p> <p>The Committee on Trade and Environment has made an important contribution towards fulfilling its Work Programme. The Committee has been examining and will continue to examine, inter alia, the scope of the complementarities between trade liberalization, economic development and environmental protection. Full implementation of the WTO Agreements will make an important contribution to achieving the objectives of sustainable development. The work of the Committee has underlined the importance of policy coordination at the national level in the area of trade and environment. In this connection, the work of the Committee has been enriched by the participation of environmental as well as trade experts from Member governments and the further participation of such experts in the Committee's deliberations would be welcomed. The breadth and complexity of the issues covered by the Committee's Work Programme shows that further work needs to be undertaken on all items of its agenda, as contained in its report. We intend to build on the work accomplished thus far, and therefore direct the Committee to carry out its work, reporting to the General Council, under its existing terms of reference.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
17.	<p>Services Negotiations</p> <p>The fulfilment of the objectives agreed at Marrakesh for negotiations on the improvement of market access in services - in financial services, movement of natural persons, maritime transport services and basic telecommunications - has proved to be difficult. The results have been below expectations. In three areas, it has been necessary to prolong negotiations beyond the original deadlines. We are determined to obtain a progressively higher level of liberalization in services on a mutually advantageous basis with appropriate flexibility for individual developing country Members, as envisaged in the Agreement, in the continuing negotiations and those scheduled to begin no later than 1 January 2000. In this context, we look forward to full MFN agreements based on improved market access commitments and national treatment. Accordingly, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve a successful conclusion to the negotiations on basic telecommunications in February 1997; and • resume financial services negotiations in April 1997 with the aim of achieving significantly improved market access commitments with a broader level of participation in the agreed time frame. <p>With the same broad objectives in mind, we also look forward to a successful conclusion of the negotiations on Maritime Transport Services in the next round of negotiations on services liberalization.</p> <p>In professional services, we shall aim at completing the work on the accountancy sector by the end of 1997, and will continue to develop multilateral disciplines and guidelines. In this connection, we encourage the successful completion of international standards in the accountancy sector by IFAC, IASC, and IOSCO. With respect to GATS rules, we shall undertake the necessary work with a view to completing the negotiations on safeguards by the end of 1997. We also note that more analytical work will be needed on emergency safeguards measures, government procurement in services and subsidies.</p>
18.	<p>ITA and Pharmaceuticals</p> <p>Taking note that a number of Members have agreed on a Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products, we welcome the initiative taken by a number of WTO Members and other States or separate customs territories which have applied to accede to the WTO, who have agreed to tariff elimination for trade in information technology products on an MFN basis as well as the addition by a number of Members of over 400 products to their lists of tariff-free products in pharmaceuticals.</p>
19.	<p>Work Programme and Built-in Agenda</p> <p>Bearing in mind that an important aspect of WTO activities is a continuous overseeing of the implementation of various agreements, a periodic examination and updating of the WTO Work Programme is a key to enable the WTO to fulfil its objectives. In this context, we endorse the reports of the various WTO bodies. A major share of the Work Programme stems from the WTO Agreement and decisions adopted at Marrakesh. As part of these Agreements and decisions we agreed to a number of provisions calling for future</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>negotiations on Agriculture, Services and aspects of TRIPS, or reviews and other work on Anti-Dumping ,Customs Valuation, Dispute Settlement Understanding, Import Licensing, Reshipment Inspection, Rules of Origin, Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures, Safeguards, Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Textiles and Clothing, Trade Policy Review Mechanism, Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Trade-Related Investment Measures. We agree to a process of analysis and exchange of information, where provided for in the conclusions and recommendations of the relevant WTO bodies, on the Built-in Agenda issues, to allow Members to better understand the issues involved and identify their interests before undertaking the agreed negotiations and reviews. We agree that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the time frames established in the Agreements will be respected in each case; • the work undertaken shall not prejudice the scope of future negotiations where such negotiations are called for; and • the work undertaken shall not prejudice the nature of the activity agreed upon (i.e., negotiation or review)
20.	<p>Investment and Competition</p> <p>Having regard to the existing WTO provisions on matters related to investment and competition policy and the built-in agenda in these areas, including under the TRIMs Agreement, and on the understanding that the work undertaken shall not prejudice whether negotiations will be initiated in the future, we also agree to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a working group to examine the relationship between trade and investment; and • establish a working group to study issues raised by Members relating to the interaction between trade and competition policy, including anti-competitive practices, in order to identify any areas that may merit further consideration in the WTO framework. <p>These groups shall draw upon each other's work if necessary and also draw upon and be without prejudice to the work in UNCTAD and other appropriate intergovernmental fora. As regards UNCTAD, we welcome the work under way as provided for in the Midrand Declaration and the contribution it can make to the understanding of issues. In the conduct of the work of the working groups, we encourage cooperation with the above organizations to make the best use of available resources and to ensure that the development dimension is taken fully into account. The General Council will keep the work of each body under review, and will determine after two years how the work of each body should proceed. It is clearly understood that future negotiations, if any, regarding multilateral disciplines in these areas, will take place only after an explicit consensus decision is taken among WTO Members regarding such negotiations.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
21.	<p>Transparency in Government Procurement</p> <p>We further agree to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a working group to conduct a study on transparency in government procurement practices, taking into account national policies, and, based on this study, to develop elements for inclusion in an appropriate agreement; and <p>direct the Council for Trade in Goods to undertake exploratory and analytical work, drawing on the work of other relevant international organizations, on the simplification of trade procedures in order to assess the scope for WTO rules in this area.</p>
22.	<p>Trade Facilitation</p> <p>In the organization of the work referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21, careful attention will be given to minimizing the burdens on delegations, especially those with more limited resources, and to coordinating meetings with those of relevant UNCTAD bodies. The technical cooperation programme of the Secretariat will be available to developing and, in particular, least-developed country Members to facilitate their participation in this work.</p>
23.	<p>Noting that the 50th anniversary of the multilateral trading system will occur early in 1998, we instruct the General Council to consider how this historic event can best be commemorated. Finally, we express our warmest thanks to the Chairman of the Ministerial Conference, Mr. Yeo Cheow Tong, for his personal contribution to the success of this Ministerial Conference. We also want to express our sincere gratitude to Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, his colleagues in the Government of Singapore and the people of Singapore for their warm hospitality and the excellent organization they have provided. The fact that this first Ministerial Conference of the WTO has been held at Singapore is an additional manifestation of Singapore's commitment to an open world trading system.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC1)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>Role of WTO: (Decision 6 of MC1)</p> <p>i) In pursuit of the goal of sustainable growth and development for the common good, we envisage a world where trade flows freely. To this end we renew our commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fair, equitable and more open rule-based system; • progressive liberalization and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods; • progressive liberalization of trade in services; • rejection of all forms of protectionism; • elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations; • integration of developing and least-developed countries and economies in transition into the multilateral system; and • the maximum possible level of transparency 	<p>Necessary steps to be taken to cope up with WTO based system like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive liberalization and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers both in trade in goods and trade in services; • rejection of all forms of protectionism; • elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade 	Ministry of Commerce	Long-term: More than 3 years
2.	<p>ii) WTO shall continue to work through progressive liberalization. WTO as committed in the WTO Agreement and Decisions adopted at Marrakesh, and in doing so facilitate mutually supportive processes of global and regional trade liberalization.</p>	<p>Need to identify the point of trade facilitation and involve in the supportive process of global and regional trade liberalization processes with the help of the WTO</p>	Ministry of Commerce	Long-term: More than 3 years

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
3.	<p>Least-Developed Countries: (Decision 14 of MC1)</p> <p>i) Providing a predictable and favorable market access conditions for LLDCs' products, to foster the expansion and diversification of their exports to the markets of all developed countries; and in the case of relevant developing countries in the context of the Global System of Trade Preferences; and organize a meeting with UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre as soon as possible in 1997, with the participation of aid agencies, multilateral financial institutions and least-developed countries to foster an integrated approach to assisting these countries in enhancing their trading opportunities.</p>	<p>Seeking predictable and favorable market access conditions to the markets of all developed countries with the participation of aid agencies, multilateral financial institutions and least-developed countries.</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Finance Division</p>	<p>Long-term: More than 3 years</p>
4.	<p>Trade Facilitation: (Decision 22 of MC1)</p> <p>The technical cooperation programme of the Secretariat will be available to developing and, in particular, least-developed country Members to facilitate their participation in this work.</p>	<p>Need to involve in the technical cooperation programme of the Secretariat which will be available to developing and in particular, least-developed country Members to facilitate their participation in this work</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>Mid-term: 3 Years & Long Term: More Than 3 years</p>

Outcomes of 2nd WTO Ministerial Conference (MC2)

Theme: Global electronic commerce.

Date: 18-20 May, 1998

Venue: Geneva, Switzerland

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>This Second Session of the Ministerial Conference of the WTO is taking place at a particularly significant time for the multilateral trading system, when the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment is being commemorated. On this occasion we pay tribute to the system's important contribution over the past half-century to growth, employment and stability by promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade and providing a framework for the conduct of international trade relations, in accordance with the objectives embodied in the Preambles to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the World Trade Organization Agreement.</p>
2.	<p>Multilateral rule-based trading system We underline the crucial importance of the multilateral rule-based trading system. We reaffirm the commitments and assessments we made at Singapore, and we note that the work under existing agreements and decisions has resulted in significant new steps forward since we last met. In particular, we welcome the successful conclusion of the negotiations on basic telecommunications and financial services and we take note of the implementation of the Information Technology Agreement. We renew our commitment to achieve progressive liberalization of trade in goods and services.</p>
3.	<p>The fiftieth anniversary comes at a time when the economies of a number of WTO Members are experiencing difficulties as a result of disturbances in financial markets. We take this opportunity to underline that keeping all markets open must be a key element in a durable solution to these difficulties. With this in mind, we reject the use of any protectionist measures and agree to work together in the WTO as in the IMF and the World Bank to improve the coherence of international economic policy-making with a view to maximizing the contribution that an open, rule-based trading system can make to fostering stable growth for economies at all levels of development.</p>
4.	<p>Public understanding of the benefits of the multilateral trading system We recognize the importance of enhancing public understanding of the benefits of the multilateral trading system in order to build support for it and agree to work towards this end. In this context we will consider how to improve the transparency of WTO operations. We shall also continue to improve our efforts towards the objectives of sustained economic growth and sustainable development.</p>
5.	<p>We renew our commitment to ensuring that the benefits of the multilateral trading system are extended as widely as possible. We recognize the need for the system to make its own</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>contribution in response to the particular trade interests and development needs of developing-country Members. We welcome the work already underway in the Committee on Trade and Development for reviewing the application of special provisions in the Multilateral Trade Agreements and related Ministerial Decisions in favor of developing country Members, and in particular the least-developed among them. We agree on the need for effective implementation of these special provisions.</p>
6.	<p>Marginalization of least-developed countries</p> <p>We remain deeply concerned over the marginalization of least-developed countries and certain small economies, and recognize the urgent need to address this issue which has been compounded by the chronic foreign debt problem facing many of them. In this context we welcome the initiatives taken by the WTO in cooperation with other agencies to implement in an integrated manner the Plan of Action for the least-developed countries which we agreed at Singapore, especially through the High-Level Meeting on Least-Developed Countries held in Geneva in October 1997. We also welcome the report of the Director-General on the follow-up of this initiative, to which we attach great importance. We commit ourselves to continue to improve market access conditions for products exported by the least-developed countries on as broad and liberal a basis as possible. We urge Members to implement the market-access commitments that they have undertaken at the High-Level Meeting.</p>
7.	<p>We welcome the WTO Members who have joined since we met in Singapore: Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mongolia, Niger and Panama. We welcome the progress made with 31 applicants currently negotiating their accession and renew our resolution to ensure that the accession processes proceed as rapidly as possible. We recall that accession to the WTO requires full respect of WTO rules and disciplines as well as meaningful market access commitments on the part of acceding candidates.</p>
8.	<p>Full and faithful implementation of the WTO Agreement and Ministerial Decisions is imperative for the credibility of the multilateral trading system and indispensable for maintaining the momentum for expanding global trade, fostering job creation and raising standards of living in all parts of the world. When we meet at the Third Session, we shall further pursue our evaluation of the implementation of individual agreements and the realization of their objectives. Such evaluation would cover, inter alia, the problems encountered in implementation and the consequent impact on the trade and development prospects of Members. We reaffirm our commitment to respect the existing schedules for reviews, negotiations and other work to which we have already agreed.</p>
9.	<p>Marrakesh Agreement</p> <p>We recall that the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization states that the WTO shall provide the forum for negotiations among its Members concerning their multilateral trade relations in matters dealt with under the agreements in the Annexes</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>to the Agreement, and that it may also provide a forum for further negotiations among its Members concerning their multilateral trade relations, and a framework for the implementation of the results of such negotiations, as may be decided by the Ministerial Conference. In the light of paragraphs 1-8 above, we decide that a process will be established under the direction of the General Council to ensure full and faithful implementation of existing agreements, and to prepare for the Third Session of the Ministerial Conference. This process shall enable the General Council to submit recommendations regarding the WTO's work programme, including further liberalization sufficiently broad-based to respond to the range of interests and concerns of all Members, within the WTO framework, that will enable us to take decisions at the Third Session of the Ministerial Conference. In this regard, the General Council will meet in special session in September 1998 and periodically thereafter to ensure full and timely completion of its work, fully respecting the principle of decision-making by consensus. The General Council's work programme shall encompass the following:</p> <p>(a) recommendations concerning:</p> <p>(i) the issues, including those brought forward by Members, relating to implementation of existing agreements and decisions;</p> <p>(ii) the negotiations already mandated at Marrakesh, to ensure that such negotiations begin on schedule;</p> <p>(iii) future work already provided for under other existing agreements and decisions taken at Marrakesh;</p> <p>(b) recommendations concerning other possible future work on the basis of the work programme initiated at Singapore;</p> <p>(c) recommendations on the follow-up to the High-Level Meeting on Least-Developed Countries;</p> <p>(d) recommendations arising from consideration of other matters proposed and agreed to by Members concerning their multilateral trade relations.</p>
10.	<p>The General Council will also submit to the Third Session of the Ministerial Conference, on the basis of consensus, recommendations for decision concerning the further organization and management of the work programme arising from the above, including the scope, structure and time-frames, that will ensure that the work programme is begun and concluded expeditiously.</p>
11.	<p>The above work programme shall be aimed at achieving overall balance of interests of all Members.</p>
12.	<p>Global electronic commerce MC2 Declaration on global electronic commerce — adopted on 20 May 1998</p> <p>The General Council shall, by its next meeting in special session, establish a comprehensive work programme to examine all trade-related issues relating to global electronic commerce, including those issues identified by Members. The work programme</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>will involve the relevant World Trade Organization (“WTO”) bodies, take into account the economic, financial, and development needs of developing countries, and recognize that work is also being undertaken in other international fora. The General Council should produce a report on the progress of the work programme and any recommendations for action to be submitted at our third session. Without prejudice to the outcome of the work programme or the rights and obligations of Members under the WTO Agreements, we also declare that Members will continue their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions. When reporting to our third session, the General Council will review this declaration, the extension of which will be decided by consensus, taking into account the progress of the work programme.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC2)

SL	Key Outcome/Decision	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>Public understanding of the benefits of the multilateral trading system: (Decision 4 of MC2)</p> <p>i) In this context we will consider how to improve the transparency of WTO operations. We shall also continue to improve our efforts towards the objectives of sustained economic growth and sustainable development.</p>	<p>To ensure the transparency mechanism of WTO it is important to comply with the requirements of this mechanism such as notification. Also implement sustainable development issues with the support of the WTO if required.</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Mid-term: 3 Years & Long Term</p>

Outcomes of 3rd WTO Ministerial Conference (MC3)

Date: 30 November and 3 December 1999

Venue: Seattle, Washington State, US

SL	Key Outcome/Decision
1.	Though the third WTO Ministerial Conference was held in Seattle, Washington State, US between 30 November and 3 December 1999, later on, it was suspended and no declaration or decision was adopted. 3 December 1999, later on, it was suspended and no declaration or decision was adopted.

Outcomes of 4th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC4)

Theme: TRIPS agreement and public health.

Date: 9 to 14 November 2001

Venue: Doha, Qatar

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>The multilateral trading system</p> <p>The multilateral trading system embodied in the World Trade Organization has contributed significantly to economic growth, development and employment throughout the past fifty years. We are determined, particularly in the light of the global economic slowdown, to maintain the process of reform and liberalization of trade policies, thus ensuring that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development. We therefore strongly reaffirm the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, and pledge to reject the use of protectionism.</p>
2.	<p>International trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty. We recognize the need for all our peoples to benefit from the increased opportunities and welfare gains that the multilateral trading system generates. The majority of WTO members are developing countries. We seek to place their needs and interests at the heart of the Work Programme adopted in this Declaration. Recalling the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement, we shall continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least-developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development. In this context, enhanced market access, balanced rules, and well targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes have important roles to play.</p>
3.	<p>Least-developed countries</p> <p>We recognize the particular vulnerability of the least-developed countries and the special structural difficulties they face in the global economy. We are committed to addressing the marginalization of least-developed countries in international trade and to improving their effective participation in the multilateral trading system. We recall the commitments made by ministers at our meetings in Marrakesh, Singapore and Geneva, and by the international community at the Third UN Conference on Least-Developed Countries in Brussels, to help least-developed countries secure beneficial and meaningful integration into the multilateral trading system and the global economy. We are determined that the WTO will play its part in building effectively on these commitments under the Work Programme we are establishing.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
4.	<p>Global trade rule-making and liberalization</p> <p>We stress our commitment to the WTO as the unique forum for global trade rule-making and liberalization, while also recognizing that regional trade agreements can play an important role in promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade and in fostering development.</p>
5.	<p>Global economic policy-making</p> <p>We are aware that the challenges members face in a rapidly changing international environment cannot be addressed through measures taken in the trade field alone. We shall continue to work with the Bretton Woods institutions for greater coherence in global economic policy-making.</p>
6.	<p>Marrakesh Agreement</p> <p>We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the objective of sustainable development, as stated in the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement. We are convinced that the aims of upholding and safeguarding an open and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, and acting for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development can and must be mutually supportive. We take note of the efforts by members to conduct national environmental assessments of trade policies on a voluntary basis. We recognize that under WTO rules no country should be prevented from taking measures for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or of the environment at the levels it considers appropriate, subject to the requirement that they are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, and are otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the WTO Agreements. We welcome the WTO's continued cooperation with UNEP and other inter-governmental environmental organizations. We encourage efforts to promote cooperation between the WTO and relevant international environmental and developmental organizations, especially in the lead-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002.</p>
7.	<p>We reaffirm the right of members under the General Agreement on Trade in Services to regulate, and to introduce new regulations on, the supply of services.</p>
8.	<p>We reaffirm our declaration made at the Singapore Ministerial Conference regarding internationally recognized core labor standards. We take note of work under way in the International Labor Organization (ILO) on the social dimension of globalization.</p>
9.	<p>We note with particular satisfaction that this conference has completed the WTO accession procedures for China and Chinese Taipei. We also welcome the accession as new members, since our last session, of Albania, Croatia, Georgia, Jordan, Lithuania, Moldova and Oman,</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>and note the extensive market-access commitments already made by these countries on accession. These accessions will greatly strengthen the multilateral trading system, as will those of the 28 countries now negotiating their accession. We therefore attach great importance to concluding accession proceedings as quickly as possible. In particular, we are committed to accelerating the accession of least-developed countries.</p>
10.	<p>Internal Transparency Recognizing the challenges posed by an expanding WTO membership, we confirm our collective responsibility to ensure internal transparency and the effective participation of all members. While emphasizing the intergovernmental character of the organization, we are committed to making the WTO's operations more transparent, including through more effective and prompt dissemination of information, and to improve dialogue with the public. We shall therefore at the national and multilateral levels continue to promote a better public understanding of the WTO and to communicate the benefits of a liberal, rules-based multilateral trading system.</p>
11.	<p>In view of these considerations, we hereby agree to undertake the broad and balanced Work Programme set out below. This incorporates both an expanded negotiating agenda and other important decisions and activities necessary to address the challenges facing the multilateral trading system. Transfer to template-notification</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC4)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>The multilateral trading system: (Decision 1 of MC4)</p> <p>WTO strongly reaffirms the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the WTO. In this context, enhanced market access, balanced rules, and well-targeted and sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes have important roles to play.</p>	<p>Seek to enhance the market access opportunity and get involved in more technical assistance and capacity building program.</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment</p>	<p>Long-term: More than 3 years</p>
2.	<p>Least-developed countries: (Decision 3 of MC4)</p> <p>WTO recognized the particular vulnerability of the least-developed countries and the special structural difficulties they face in the global economy. WTO is committed to addressing the marginalization of least-developed countries in international trade and to improving their effective participation in the multilateral trading system.</p>	<p>Need to identify steps taken to address the marginalization of LDCs in international trade and to increase effective participation in the multilateral trading system. Also identify particular vulnerability and the special structural difficulties as long as Bangladesh remains as an LDC</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Long-term: More than 3 years</p>

Outcomes of 4th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC5)

Theme: To take stock of progress in negotiations and other work under the Doha Development Agenda.

Date: 10 to 14 September 2003

Venue: Cancún, Mexico

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	We reaffirm our Declarations made at Doha and the decisions we took there. We take note of the progress that has been made towards carrying out the Work Programme agreed at Doha, and recommit ourselves to completing it fully. We also renew our determination to conclude the negotiations launched at Doha successfully by the agreed date of 1 January 2005.
2.	In pursuance of these objectives, we agree as follows:
3.	<p>TRIPS & Public Health</p> <p>We welcome the decision on implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health set out in document WT/L/540.</p>
4.	<p>Agriculture negotiations</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to the mandate on agriculture as set out in paragraph 13 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We take note of the progress made by the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture in this regard and agree to intensify work to translate the Doha objectives into reform modalities. To this end, we adopt the framework set out in Annex A to this document concerning the further commitments and related disciplines on key outstanding issues on market access, export competition and domestic support as the basis for concluding the work in these areas. We direct the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture to conclude its work on establishing modalities for the further commitments, including provisions for special and differential treatment, by [...]. We agree that participants will submit their comprehensive draft Schedules based on these modalities no later than [...] and confirm that the negotiations, including with respect to rules and disciplines and related legal texts, shall be concluded as part and at the date of conclusion of the negotiating agenda as a whole.</p>
5.	<p>NAMA negotiations</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to the mandate for negotiations on market access for non-agricultural products as set out in paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We take note of the progress made by the Negotiating Group on Market Access in this regard and agree to intensify work to translate the Doha objectives into modalities for these negotiations. To this end, we adopt the framework for modalities for negotiations on non-agricultural products set out in Annex B to this document. We direct the Negotiating Group</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	to conclude its work on establishing modalities by [...] and to take the necessary further steps to ensure the conclusion of negotiations by the agreed date.
6.	<p>Services negotiations</p> <p>We are committed to intensifying our efforts to bring the negotiations on specific commitments to conclusion. We stress the importance of full engagement by all participants, inter alia through the continuous exchange of requests and offers with a view to concluding the negotiations by the agreed date. With a view to providing effective market access to all Members, due regard shall be given to the quality of offers, particularly in sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries. We call upon those participants who have not yet submitted their initial offers to do so as soon as possible. Improved offers should be submitted by [horizontal date]. We are also committed to intensifying our efforts to conclude the negotiations on rule-making under GATS Articles VI:4, X, XIII, and XV in accordance with their respective mandates and deadlines, noting the deadline of 15 March 2004 for emergency safeguard measures. The Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services shall review progress in these negotiations by 31 March 2004. We reaffirm that the negotiations shall aim to achieve progressively higher levels of liberalization with no a priori exclusion of any service sector or mode of supply and shall give special attention to sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries. We note the interest of developing countries, as well as other Members, in Mode 4. In accordance with GATS provisions, there shall be due respect for the right of Members to regulate and to introduce new regulations in pursuance of national policy objectives. We welcome the adoption of the Modalities for the Special Treatment for Least-Developed Country Members in the Negotiations on Trade in Services and look forward to their implementation by all participants.</p>
7.	<p>Rules negotiations</p> <p>We instruct the Negotiating Group on Rules to accelerate its work on anti-dumping and subsidies and countervailing measures, including fisheries subsidies, with a view to shifting its emphasis from identifying issues to seeking solutions. We note the progress that has been made in the negotiations on improving transparency in Regional Trade Agreements and encourage the Group to reach a provisional decision soon on its work on transparency and to accelerate its work on the clarification and improvement of RTA disciplines under existing WTO provisions, taking into account the developmental aspects of RTAs.</p>
8.	<p>TRIPS negotiations</p> <p>We take note of the progress made in the negotiations on the establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications for wines and spirits and instruct the Special Session of the Council for TRIPS to continue the work as mandated in Article 23.4 of the TRIPS Agreement and paragraph 18 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We agree that the negotiations shall be completed by [horizontal date].</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
9.	<p>Environment negotiations</p> <p>We take note of the progress made by the Special Session of the Committee on Trade and Environment in developing a common understanding of the concepts contained in its mandate in paragraph 31 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We reaffirm our commitment to these negotiations.</p>
10.	<p>We agree that the Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session continue to invite to its meetings, in accordance with its current practice, the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) invited thus far and of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This invitation shall be for the duration of the negotiations. It shall be without prejudice to any additional invitations that the Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session extends in future, and to paragraph 31 negotiations</p>
11.	<p>DSU negotiations</p> <p>We take note of the progress that has been made in the negotiations on dispute settlement. We renew our determination to pursue these negotiations with the aim of completing them not later than May 2004. Further negotiations shall be carried out on the basis of work done thus far, including the Chairman's text of 28 May 2003 and other proposals by participants.</p>
12.	<p>We reaffirm that provisions for special and differential treatment are an integral part of WTO Agreements. We recall our decision in Doha to review special and differential treatment provisions with a view to strengthening and making them more precise, effective and operational. We note the progress that has been made towards meeting these objectives and adopt the decisions in Annex C to this document. We instruct the General Council to continue to monitor closely work on the proposals referred to negotiating groups and other WTO bodies, and direct these bodies to report to the General Council no later than [...]. We instruct the Committee on Trade and Development in Special Session to pursue expeditiously, within the parameters of the Doha mandate, the work on remaining agreement-specific proposals and other outstanding issues referred to in TN/CTD/7 and report with recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Council by [...]. The General Council shall submit a report on all these issues to our next Session.</p>
13.	<p>Implementation</p> <p>We note that, while some progress has been made under the mandates, we gave at Doha concerning implementation-related issues and concerns, a number of the issues and concerns raised in this context remain outstanding. We reaffirm the mandates we gave in paragraph 12 of our Doha Ministerial Declaration and our Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns, and we renew our determination to find appropriate solutions to these issues. We instruct the Trade Negotiations Committee, negotiating bodies and other WTO bodies concerned to redouble their efforts to find appropriate solutions as a priority, and we request the Director-General to continue the consultations he has</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>undertaken on certain issues, including issues related to the extension of the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement to products other than wines and spirits. The General Council shall review progress and take any appropriate action no later than [...].</p>
14.	<p>Investment</p> <p>We note with appreciation the valuable work that has been carried out in the Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.</p> <p>In accordance with relevant provisions of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, we commit ourselves to provide strengthened and adequately resourced technical assistance to developing and least-developed countries to respond to their needs for enhanced support in this area.</p> <p>We agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to intensify the clarification process called for in paragraph 22 of the Doha Declaration, covering the elements listed in that paragraph as well as other elements raised by Members, including the elements identified in WT/MIN (03)/W/4; • to convene the Working Group in Special Session to elaborate procedural and substantive modalities on the basis of paragraphs 20, 21 and 22 of the Doha Declaration, and other elements raised by Members. We reiterate that the special development, trade and financial needs of developing and least-developed countries should be taken into account as an integral part of any framework, which should enable Members to undertake obligations and commitments commensurate with their individual needs and circumstances. Consideration should be given to the relationship of the negotiations to the Single Undertaking; • modalities that will allow negotiations on a multilateral investment framework to start shall be adopted by the General Council no later than [date]
15.	<p>Competition</p> <p>We note with appreciation the discussions that have taken place in the Working Group on the Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy since the Fourth Ministerial Conference. We decide that further clarification of the issues be undertaken in the Working Group, including consideration of possible modalities for negotiations based on the elements contained in paragraph 25 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, and that the Working Group shall report to the General Council on this work by [date]. In accordance with relevant provisions of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, we commit ourselves to continue to provide strengthened and adequately resourced technical assistance to developing and least-developed countries to respond to their needs for enhanced support in this area.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
16.	<p>Government Procurement</p> <p>Taking note of the work done by the Working Group on Transparency in Government Procurement under the mandate in paragraph 26 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, we decide to commence negotiations on the basis of the modalities set out in Annex D to this document.</p>
17.	<p>Trade Facilitation</p> <p>Taking note of the work done on trade facilitation by the Council for Trade in Goods under the mandate in paragraph 27 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, we decide to commence negotiations on the basis of the modalities set out in Annex E to this document.</p>
18.	<p>Small Economies</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to the Work Programme on Small Economies and urge Members to adopt specific measures that would facilitate the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system. We take note of the report of the Committee on Trade and Development in Dedicated Session on the Work Programme on Small Economies to the General Council and the recommendations made therein. We instruct the Committee on Trade and Development, under the overall responsibility of the General Council, to continue the work in the dedicated sessions with the aim of completing it as soon as possible but no later than 1 January 2005. We instruct the General Council to report on progress and action taken, together with any further recommendations as appropriate, to our next Session.</p>
19.	<p>Trade, Debt & Finance</p> <p>We take note of the report transmitted by the General Council on progress in the examination of the relationship between trade, debt and finance and agree that this work shall continue on the basis of the mandate contained in paragraph 36 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the progress made in the Working Group to date, including consideration of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate and competence of the WTO. The General Council shall report further to our next Session.</p>
20.	<p>Trade & Transfer of Technology</p> <p>We take note of the report transmitted by the General Council on progress in the examination of the relationship between trade and transfer of technology and agree that this work shall continue on the basis of the mandate contained in paragraph 37 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the progress made in the Working Group to date, including consideration of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate of the WTO to increase flows of technology to developing countries. The General Council shall report further to our next Session.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
21.	<p>CTE report</p> <p>We take note of the report transmitted by the General Council on the work undertaken by the Committee on Trade and Environment pursuant to paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We agree that this work shall continue on the basis of the progress made thus far and instruct the General Council to report to our next Session.</p>
22.	<p>TRIPS non-violation</p> <p>We take note of the work done by the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights pursuant to paragraph 11.1 of the Doha Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to the first Ministerial Conference to be held after 1 August 2004 (3). It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.</p>
23.	<p>Doha paragraph 19</p> <p>We take note of the work undertaken by the Council for TRIPS pursuant to paragraph 19 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and agree that this work shall continue on the basis of paragraph 19 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the progress made in the Council for TRIPS to date. The General Council shall report on its work in this regard to our next Session.</p>
24.	<p>E-commerce</p> <p>We take note of the reports from the General Council and subsidiary bodies on the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce, and agree to continue the examination of issues under that ongoing Work Programme, with the current institutional arrangements. We instruct the General Council to report on further progress to our next Session. We declare that Members will maintain their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until that Session.</p>
25.	<p>Technical Cooperation</p> <p>We welcome the report by the Director-General on the implementation and adequacy of the commitments on technical cooperation and capacity building we made in our Doha Ministerial Declaration and request him to report further to our next Session. We note with satisfaction the establishment of the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund since our last meeting and encourage Members to ensure adequate financing for future technical cooperation and capacity building programmes. We direct that in the planning of such programmes, consultations should be undertaken with beneficiary countries and priority given to their individual needs through both regional and national activities. We welcome the improved collaboration and coordination with other agencies, including under the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance for the Least-Developed Countries and Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme. We commend the work</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>undertaken in this respect by the Director-General and the Secretariat, and encourage the continuation of these and other efforts so as to facilitate the greater participation of developing countries in the multilateral trading system. We also recognize the successful efforts of the International Trade Centre to involve the business communities of the developing and transition economies in the context of the Doha Development Agenda and encourage it to continue in the same direction.</p>
26.	<p>LDCs</p> <p>We welcome the report by the Director-General on issues affecting Least-Developed Countries (LDCs). We reaffirm our commitment to effectively integrate LDCs into the multilateral trading system. In this regard, we acknowledge the seriousness of the concerns of the LDCs, as expressed in the Dhaka Declaration, adopted by their Ministers in June 2003. We take note that issues of interest to LDCs are being addressed in all areas of the negotiations. Building upon our commitment in the Doha Declaration we shall continue to expeditiously pursue the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from LDCs. We urge Members to adopt and implement rules of origin so as to facilitate exports from LDCs. In this regard, we appreciate the improved market access measures adopted by several Members. Furthermore, in accordance with our commitment in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, we shall take additional measures for progressive improvements in market access, both at the border and otherwise. In services, we shall give priority to the sectors and modes of supply of export interest to LDCs, particularly in regard to movement of service providers under Mode 4. We further commit ourselves to provide effective trade-related technical assistance and capacity building to LDCs on a priority basis in helping to overcome their weak human, institutional and trade-related capacity. In this regard, we reiterate our endorsement of the Integrated Framework (IF) and agree that it can truly become a viable model for LDCs' trade development if it effectively contributes to reducing supply-side constraints including through mainstreaming trade into their national development and poverty reduction strategies. We welcome the joint communiqué adopted by the six IF core agencies at their Third Heads of Agency meeting and urge them to intensify their assistance in trade-related infrastructure, private sector development and institution building to help countries expand and diversify their export base. We also urge cooperation with other bilateral and multilateral development partners. We request the Director-General to report to our next Session on further developments.</p>
27.	<p>Sectoral Initiative on Cotton</p> <p>We recognize the importance of cotton for the development of a number of developing countries and understand the need for urgent action to address trade distortions in these markets. Accordingly, we instruct the Chairman of the Trade Negotiations Committee to consult with the Chairpersons of the Negotiating Groups on Agriculture, Non-Agricultural Market Access and Rules to address the impact of the distortions that exist in the trade of cotton, man-made fibers, textiles and clothing to ensure comprehensive consideration of the entirety of the sector. The Director-General is instructed to consult with the relevant</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	international organizations including the Bretton Woods Institutions, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Trade Centre to effectively direct existing programmes and resources toward diversification of the economies where cotton accounts for the major share of their GDP. Members pledge to refrain from utilizing their discretion within Annex A, paragraph 1 to avoid making reductions in domestic support for cotton
28.	<p>Commodity Issues</p> <p>Taking into account the dependence of many developing countries on a few commodities and the problems created by long-term declines and sharp fluctuations in the prices of these commodities, we instruct the Committee on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to continue with its work on this issue in cooperation with other relevant international organizations and report on progress to the General Council before our next Session. We recognize also that various trade-related aspects of this issue could be addressed in the ongoing negotiations, particularly in the framework of the negotiations on agriculture and non-agricultural market access.</p>
29.	<p>Coherence</p> <p>We appreciate the efforts that have been made by the Director-General to strengthen the WTO's collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank in the context of our Marrakesh mandate on achieving greater coherence in global economic policy-making. We encourage the Director-General and the General Council to follow up on the General Council meeting on Coherence that was held in May 2003. We emphasize the importance of promoting, without cross-conditionality or additional conditions, consistent and mutually supportive policies. We note the new trade initiatives announced by the IMF and World Bank at this Session to work with the WTO to address problems that some developing country Members may encounter in adjusting to a more liberal trade environment, and we invite the Director-General to report to us at our next Session on initiatives that he is taking in cooperation with the Executive Heads of the IMF and World Bank in this area.</p>
30.	<p>Accessions</p> <p>We note with particular satisfaction that this Conference has completed the accession procedures for Cambodia and Nepal. This marks the entry of the first two LDCs into the WTO under Article XII of the WTO Agreement. In this regard, we take the opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to the Guidelines on the Accession of LDCs adopted by the General Council on 10 December 2002, and to facilitate and accelerate their accession. We also welcome Armenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as new Members since our last Session. We confirm that these accessions, as those of the 25 governments now negotiating accession, will greatly strengthen our multilateral trading system. We shall therefore continue to give our attention and priority to concluding the ongoing accession proceedings as rapidly as possible.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC5)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>TRIPS & Public Health: (Decision 3 of MC5) WTO welcomed the decision on implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health set out in document WT/L/540.</p> <p>Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration: <i>WTO strongly reaffirms our commitment to the objective of sustainable development, as stated in the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement. We are convinced that the aims of upholding and safeguarding an open and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, and acting for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development can and must be mutually supportive. We take note of the efforts by Members to conduct national environmental assessments of trade policies on a voluntary basis. We recognize that under WTO rules no country should be prevented from taking measures for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or of the environment at the levels it considers appropriate, subject to the requirement that they are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, and are otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the WTO Agreements. We welcome the WTO's continued cooperation with UNEP and other inter-governmental environmental organizations. We encourage efforts to promote cooperation between the WTO and relevant international environmental and developmental organizations, especially in the lead-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002.</i></p>	<p>To attain the SDG necessary steps to be taken</p> <p>Actively take part in the Trade & Environment negotiations</p>	<p>All relevant Ministries regarding the SDG, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</p>	<p>Long-term: More than 3 years</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
2.	<p>Agriculture negotiations: (Decision 4 of MC5)</p> <p>WTO reaffirms our commitment to the mandate on agriculture as set out in paragraph 13 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. WTO took note of the progress made by the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture in this regard and agree to intensify work to translate the objectives into reform modalities.</p> <p><i>Paragraph 13 of DOHA</i></p> <p><i>WTO reconfirmed our commitment to this programme. Building on the work carried out to date and without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations we commit ourselves to comprehensive negotiations aimed at: substantial improvements in market access; reductions of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support.</i></p> <p><i>WTO reaffirm that S&DT for developing countries shall be an integral part of all the elements of the of the negotiations and embodied in the Schedules of concessions and commitments and as appropriate in the rules and disciplines to be negotiated, so as to be operationally effective and to enable developing countries to effectively take account of their development needs, including food security and rural development. We take note of the non-trade concerns reflected in the negotiating proposals submitted by Members and confirm that non-trade concerns will be taken into account in the negotiations as provided for in the Agreement on Agriculture.</i></p>	<p>Need to identify and improve market access opportunities in different countries specially developed countries. Also, to keep the threshold level of the domestic support intact and utilize the export competition opportunities. Take initiative to be a member of Net Food Importing Developing Countries (NFIDCs).</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>Long-term: More than 3 years</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
3.	<p>NAMA negotiations: (Decision 5 of MC5) We reaffirm our commitment to the mandate for negotiations on market access for non-agricultural products as set out in paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.</p>	<p>Actively take part in the negotiations on market access for non-agricultural products</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce</p>	<p>Long-term: More than 3 years</p>
4.	<p>Investment: (Decision 14 of MC5) We take note with appreciation the valuable work that has been carried out in the Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.</p> <p><i>Paragraph 21 of DOHA</i></p> <p><i>We recognize the needs of developing and least-developed countries for enhanced support for technical assistance and capacity building in this area, including policy analysis and development so that they may better evaluate the implications of closer multilateral cooperation for their development policies and objectives, and human and institutional development. To this end, we shall work in cooperation with other relevant intergovernmental organizations, including UNCTAD, and through appropriate regional and bilateral channels, to provide strengthened and adequately resourced assistance to respond to these needs.</i></p>	<p>Seek technical assistance available for developing and LDCs</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce with other relevant ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change</p>	<p>Long-term: More than 3 years</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
	<p>Paragraph 22 of DOHA</p> <p><i>In the period until the Fifth Session, further work in the Working Group on the Relationship Between Trade and Investment will focus on the clarification of scope and definition; transparency; non-discrimination; modalities for pre-establishment commitments based on a GATS-type, positive list approach; development provisions; exceptions and balance-of-payments safeguards; consultation and the settlement of disputes between Members. Any framework should reflect in a balanced manner the interests of home and host countries, and take due account of the development policies and objectives of host governments as well as their right to regulate in the public interest. The special development, trade and financial needs of developing and least developed countries should be taken into account as an integral part of any framework, which should enable Members to undertake obligations and commitments commensurate with their individual needs and circumstances. Due regard should be paid to other relevant WTO provisions. Account should be taken, as appropriate, of existing bilateral and regional arrangements on investment.</i></p>	Identify special development, trade and financial needs	Ministry of Commerce	
5.	<p>Doha Ministerial Declaration: (Decision 15 of MC5)</p> <p>We note with appreciation the discussions that have taken place in the Working Group on the Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy since the Fourth Ministerial Conference. We decide that further clarification of the issues be undertaken in the Working Group, including consideration of possible modalities for negotiations based on the elements contained in paragraph 25 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.</p>	Strengthen the Institutions dealing with competition issues with the support of WTO	Ministry of Commerce	Mid-term 3 Years and Long-term: More

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
	<p>Paragraph 25 of DOHA: <i>In the period until the Fifth Session, further work in the Working Group on the Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy will focus on the clarification of: core principles, including transparency, non-discrimination and procedural fairness, and provisions on hardcore cartels; modalities for voluntary cooperation; and support for progressive reinforcement of competition institutions in developing countries through capacity building. Full account shall be taken of the needs of developing and least developed country participants and appropriate flexibility provided to address them.</i></p>			<p>than 3 years</p>

Outcomes of 6th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC6)

Theme: Agriculture negotiations, Cotton, NAMA negotiations, Balance between Agriculture and NAMA, Services negotiations, Rules negotiations, TRIPS negotiations, Environment negotiations, Trade Facilitation negotiations, DSU negotiations, S&D treatment, Implementation, TRIPS & Public Health, Small Economies, Trade, Debt & Finance, Doha paragraph 19, TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints, E-commerce, LDCs, Integrated Framework, Technical Cooperation, Commodity Issues, Coherence, Aid for Trade, Recently-acceded Members, Accessions.

Date: 13–18 December 2005

Venue: Hong Kong, China

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	We reaffirm the Declarations and Decisions we adopted at Doha, as well as the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004, and our full commitment to give effect to them. We renew our resolve to complete the Doha Work Programme fully and to conclude the negotiations launched at Doha successfully in 2006.
2.	We emphasize the central importance of the development dimension in every aspect of the Doha Work Programme and recommit ourselves to making it a meaningful reality, in terms both of the results of the negotiations on market access and rule-making and of the specific development-related issues set out below.
3.	In pursuance of these objectives, we agree as follows:
4.	Agriculture negotiations We reaffirm our commitment to the mandate on agriculture as set out in paragraph 13 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and to the Framework adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004. We take note of the report by the Chairman of the Special Session on his own responsibility (TN/AG/21, contained in Annex A). We welcome the progress made by the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture since 2004 and recorded therein.
5.	On domestic support, there will be three bands for reductions in Final Bound Total AMS and in the overall cut in trade-distorting domestic support, with higher linear cuts in higher bands. In both cases, the Member with the highest level of permitted support will be in the top band, the two Members with the second and third highest levels of support will be in the middle band and all other Members, including all developing country Members, will be in the bottom band. In addition, developed country Members in the lower bands with high relative levels of Final Bound Total AMS will make an additional effort in AMS reduction. We also note that there has been some convergence concerning the reductions in Final Bound Total AMS, the overall cut in trade-distorting domestic support and in both product-specific and non-product-specific de minimis limits. Disciplines will be developed

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>to achieve effective cuts in trade-distorting domestic support consistent with the Framework. The overall reduction in trade-distorting domestic support will still need to be made even if the sum of the reductions in Final Bound Total AMS, de minimis and Blue Box payments would otherwise be less than that overall reduction. Developing country Members with no AMS commitments will be exempt from reductions in de minimis and the overall cut in trade-distorting domestic support. Green Box criteria will be reviewed in line with paragraph 16 of the Framework, inter alia, to ensure that programmes of developing country Members that cause not more than minimal trade-distortion are effectively covered.</p>
6.	<p>We agree to ensure the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect to be completed by the end of 2013. This will be achieved in a progressive and parallel manner, to be specified in the modalities, so that a substantial part is realized by the end of the first half of the implementation period. We note emerging convergence on some elements of disciplines with respect to export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes with repayment periods of 180 days and below. We agree that such programmes should be self-financing, reflecting market consistency, and that the period should be of a sufficiently short duration so as not to effectively circumvent real commercially-oriented discipline. As a means of ensuring that trade-distorting practices of STEs are eliminated, disciplines relating to exporting STEs will extend to the future use of monopoly powers so that such powers cannot be exercised in any way that would circumvent the direct disciplines on STEs on export subsidies, government financing and the underwriting of losses. On food aid, we reconfirm our commitment to maintain an adequate level and to take into account the interests of food aid recipient countries. To this end, a “safe box” for bona fide food aid will be provided to ensure that there is no unintended impediment to dealing with emergency situations. Beyond that, we will ensure elimination of commercial displacement. To this end, we will agree effective disciplines on in-kind food aid, monetization and re-exports so that there can be no loop-hole for continuing export subsidization. The disciplines on export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes, exporting state trading enterprises and food aid will be completed by 30 April 2006 as part of the modalities, including appropriate provision in favor of least-developed and net food-importing developing countries as provided for in paragraph 4 of the Marrakesh Decision. The date above for the elimination of all forms of export subsidies, together with the agreed progressivity and parallelism, will be confirmed only upon the completion of the modalities. Developing country Members will continue to benefit from the provisions of Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture for five years after the end-date for elimination of all forms of export subsidies.</p>
7.	<p>On market access, we note the progress made on ad valorem equivalents. We adopt four bands for structuring tariff cuts, recognizing that we need now to agree on the relevant thresholds — including those applicable for developing country Members. We recognize the need to agree on treatment of sensitive products, taking into account all the elements</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>involved. We also note that there have been some recent movements on the designation and treatment of Special Products and elements of the Special Safeguard Mechanism. Developing country Members will have the flexibility to self-designate an appropriate number of tariff lines as Special Products guided by indicators based on the criteria of food security, livelihood security and rural development. Developing country Members will also have the right to have recourse to a Special Safeguard Mechanism based on import quantity and price triggers, with precise arrangements to be further defined. Special Products and the Special Safeguard Mechanism shall be an integral part of the modalities and the outcome of negotiations in agriculture.</p>
8.	<p>On other elements of special and differential treatment, we note in particular the consensus that exists in the Framework on several issues in all three pillars of domestic support, export competition and market access and that some progress has been made on other special and differential treatment issues.</p>
9.	<p>We reaffirm that nothing we have agreed here compromises the agreement already reflected in the Framework on other issues including tropical products and products of particular importance to the diversification of production from the growing of illicit narcotic crops, long-standing preferences and preference erosion.</p>
10.	<p>However, we recognize that much remains to be done in order to establish modalities and to conclude the negotiations. Therefore, we agree to intensify work on all outstanding issues to fulfil the Doha objectives, in particular, we are resolved to establish modalities no later than 30 April 2006 and to submit comprehensive draft Schedules based on these modalities no later than 31 July 2006.</p>
11.	<p>Cotton</p> <p>We recall the mandate given by the Members in the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004 to address cotton ambitiously, expeditiously and specifically, within the agriculture negotiations in relation to all trade-distorting policies affecting the sector in all three pillars of market access, domestic support and export competition, as specified in the Doha text and the July 2004 Framework text. We note the work already undertaken in the Sub-Committee on Cotton and the proposals made with regard to this matter. Without prejudice to Members' current WTO rights and obligations, including those flowing from actions taken by the Dispute Settlement Body, we reaffirm our commitment to ensure having an explicit decision on cotton within the agriculture negotiations and through the Sub-Committee on Cotton ambitiously, expeditiously and specifically as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All forms of export subsidies for cotton will be eliminated by developed countries in 2006.

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On market access, developed countries will give duty and quota free access for cotton exports from least-developed countries (LDCs) from the commencement of the implementation period. • Members agree that the objective is that, as an outcome for the negotiations, trade distorting domestic subsidies for cotton production be reduced more ambitiously than under whatever general formula is agreed and that it should be implemented over a shorter period of time than generally applicable. We commit ourselves to give priority in the negotiations to reach such an outcome.
12.	<p>With regard to the development assistance aspects of cotton, we welcome the Consultative Framework process initiated by the Director-General to implement the decisions on these aspects pursuant to paragraph 1.b of the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004. We take note of his Periodic Reports and the positive evolution of development assistance noted therein. We urge the Director-General to further intensify his consultative efforts with bilateral donors and with multilateral and regional institutions, with emphasis on improved coherence, coordination and enhanced implementation and to explore the possibility of establishing through such institutions a mechanism to deal with income declines in the cotton sector until the end of subsidies. Noting the importance of achieving enhanced efficiency and competitiveness in the cotton producing process, we urge the development community to further scale up its cotton-specific assistance and to support the efforts of the Director-General. In this context, we urge Members to promote and support South-South cooperation, including transfer of technology. We welcome the domestic reform efforts by African cotton producers aimed at enhancing productivity and efficiency, and encourage them to deepen this process. We reaffirm the complementarity of the trade policy and development assistance aspects of cotton. We invite the Director-General to furnish a third Periodic Report to our next Session with updates, at appropriate intervals in the meantime, to the General Council, while keeping the Sub-Committee on Cotton fully informed of progress. Finally, as regards follow up and monitoring, we request the Director-General to set up an appropriate follow-up and monitoring mechanism.</p>
13.	<p>NAMA negotiations</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to the mandate for negotiations on market access for non-agricultural products as set out in paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We also reaffirm all the elements of the NAMA Framework adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004. We take note of the report by the Chairman of the Negotiating Group on Market Access on his own responsibility (TN/MA/16, contained in Annex B). We welcome the progress made by the Negotiating Group on Market Access since 2004 and recorded therein.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
14.	<p>We adopt a Swiss Formula with coefficients at levels which shall inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce or as appropriate eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries; and • Take fully into account the special needs and interests of developing countries, including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments. <p>We instruct the Negotiating Group to finalize its structure and details as soon as possible.</p>
15.	<p>We reaffirm the importance of special and differential treatment and less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments, including paragraph 8 of the NAMA Framework, as integral parts of the modalities. We instruct the Negotiating Group to finalize its details as soon as possible.</p>
16.	<p>In furtherance of paragraph 7 of the NAMA Framework, we recognize that Members are pursuing sectoral initiatives. To this end, we instruct the Negotiating Group to review proposals with a view to identifying those which could garner sufficient participation to be realized. Participation should be on a non-mandatory basis.</p>
17.	<p>For the purpose of the second indent of paragraph 5 of the NAMA Framework, we adopt a non-linear mark-up approach to establish base rates for commencing tariff reductions. We instruct the Negotiating Group to finalize its details as soon as possible.</p>
18.	<p>We take note of the progress made to convert non ad valorem duties to ad valorem equivalents on the basis of an agreed methodology as contained in JOB (05)/166/Rev.1.</p>
19.	<p>We take note of the level of common understanding reached on the issue of product coverage and direct the Negotiating Group to resolve differences on the limited issues that remain as quickly as possible.</p>
20.	<p>As a supplement to paragraph 16 of the NAMA Framework, we recognize the challenges that may be faced by non-reciprocal preference beneficiary Members as a consequence of the MFN liberalization that will result from these negotiations. We instruct the Negotiating Group to intensify work on the assessment of the scope of the problem with a view to finding possible solutions.</p>
21.	<p>We note the concerns raised by small, vulnerable economies, and instruct the Negotiating Group to establish ways to provide flexibilities for these Members without creating a sub-category of WTO Members.</p>
22.	<p>We note that the Negotiating Group has made progress in the identification, categorization and examination of notified NTBs. We also take note that Members are developing bilateral, vertical and horizontal approaches to the NTB negotiations, and that some of the</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	NTBs are being addressed in other fora including other Negotiating Groups. We recognize the need for specific negotiating proposals and encourage participants to make such submissions as quickly as possible.
23.	However, we recognize that much remains to be done in order to establish modalities and to conclude the negotiations. Therefore, we agree to intensify work on all outstanding issues to fulfil the Doha objectives, in particular, we are resolved to establish modalities no later than 30 April 2006 and to submit comprehensive draft Schedules based on these modalities no later than 31 July 2006.
24.	<p>Balance between Agriculture and NAMA</p> <p>We recognize that it is important to advance the development objectives of this Round through enhanced market access for developing countries in both Agriculture and NAMA. To that end, we instruct our negotiators to ensure that there is a comparably high level of ambition in market access for Agriculture and NAMA. This ambition is to be achieved in a balanced and proportionate manner consistent with the principle of special and differential treatment.</p>
25.	<p>Services negotiations</p> <p>The negotiations on trade in services shall proceed to their conclusion with a view to promoting the economic growth of all trading partners and the development of developing and least-developed countries, and with due respect for the right of Members to regulate. In this regard, we recall and reaffirm the objectives and principles stipulated in the GATS, the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the Guidelines and Procedures for the Negotiations on Trade in Services adopted by the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services on 28 March 2001 and the Modalities for the Special Treatment for Least-Developed Country Members in the Negotiations on Trade in Services adopted on 3 September 2003, as well as Annex C of the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004.</p>
26.	We urge all Members to participate actively in these negotiations towards achieving a progressively higher level of liberalization of trade in services, with appropriate flexibility for individual developing countries as provided for in Article XIX of the GATS. Negotiations shall have regard to the size of economies of individual Members, both overall and in individual sectors. We recognize the particular economic situation of LDCs, including the difficulties they face, and acknowledge that they are not expected to undertake new commitments.
27.	We are determined to intensify the negotiations in accordance with the above principles and the Objectives, Approaches and Timelines set out in Annex C to this document with a view to expanding the sectoral and modal coverage of commitments and improving their quality. In this regard, particular attention will be given to sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries.

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
28.	<p>Rules negotiations</p> <p>We recall the mandates in paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and reaffirm our commitment to the negotiations on rules, as we set forth in Annex D to this document.</p>
29.	<p>TRIPS negotiations</p> <p>We take note of the report of the Chairman of the Special Session of the Council for TRIPS setting out the progress in the negotiations on the establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications for wines and spirits, as mandated in Article 23.4 of the TRIPS Agreement and paragraph 18 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, contained in document TN/IP/14, and agree to intensify these negotiations in order to complete them within the overall time-frame for the conclusion of the negotiations that were foreseen in the Doha Ministerial Declaration.</p>
30.	<p>Environment negotiations</p> <p>We reaffirm the mandate in paragraph 31 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration aimed at enhancing the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment and welcome the significant work undertaken in the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) in Special Session. We instruct Members to intensify the negotiations, without prejudging their outcome, on all parts of paragraph 31 to fulfil the mandate.</p>
31.	<p>We recognize the progress in the work under paragraph 31(i) based on Members' submissions on the relationship between existing WTO rules and specific trade obligations set out in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). We further recognize the work undertaken under paragraph 31(ii) towards developing effective procedures for regular information exchange between MEA Secretariats and the relevant WTO committees, and criteria for the granting of observer status.</p>
32.	<p>We recognize that recently more work has been carried out under paragraph 31(iii) through numerous submissions by Members and discussions in the CTE in Special Session, including technical discussions, which were also held in informal information exchange sessions without prejudice to Members' positions. We instruct Members to complete the work expeditiously under paragraph 31(iii).</p>
33.	<p>Trade Facilitation negotiations</p> <p>We recall and reaffirm the mandate and modalities for negotiations on Trade Facilitation contained in Annex D of the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004. We note with appreciation the report of the Negotiating Group, attached in Annex E to this document, and the comments made by our delegations on that report as reflected in document TN/TF/M/11. We endorse the recommendations contained in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the report.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
34.	<p>DSU negotiations</p> <p>We take note of the progress made in the Dispute Settlement Understanding negotiations as reflected in the report by the Chairman of the Special Session of the Dispute Settlement Body to the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) and direct the Special Session to continue to work towards a rapid conclusion of the negotiations.</p>
35.	<p>S&D treatment</p> <p>We reaffirm that provisions for special and differential (S&D) treatment are an integral part of the WTO Agreements. We renew our determination to fulfil the mandate contained in paragraph 44 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and in the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004, that all S&D treatment provisions be reviewed with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational.</p>
36.	<p>We take note of the work done on the Agreement-specific proposals, especially the five LDC proposals. We agree to adopt the decisions contained in Annex F to this document. However, we also recognize that substantial work still remains to be done. We commit ourselves to address the development interests and concerns of developing countries, especially the LDCs, in the multilateral trading system, and we recommit ourselves to complete the task we set ourselves at Doha. We accordingly instruct the Committee on Trade and Development in Special Session to expeditiously complete the review of all the outstanding Agreement-specific proposals and report to the General Council, with clear recommendations for a decision, by December 2006.</p>
37.	<p>We are concerned at the lack of progress on the Category II proposals that had been referred to other WTO bodies and negotiating groups. We instruct these bodies to expeditiously complete the consideration of these proposals and report periodically to the General Council, with the objective of ensuring that clear recommendations for a decision are made no later than December 2006. We also instruct the Special Session to continue to coordinate its efforts with these bodies, so as to ensure that this work is completed on time.</p>
38.	<p>We further instruct the Special Session, within the parameters of the Doha mandate, to resume work on all other outstanding issues, including on the cross-cutting issues, the monitoring mechanism, and the incorporation of S&D treatment into the architecture of WTO rules, and report on a regular basis to the General Council.</p>
39.	<p>Implementation</p> <p>We reiterate the instruction in the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004 to the TNC, negotiating bodies and other WTO bodies concerned to redouble their efforts to find appropriate solutions as a priority to outstanding implementation-related issues. We take note of the work undertaken by the Director-General in his consultative process on all outstanding implementation issues under paragraph 12(b) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, including on issues related to the extension of the protection of</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>geographical indications provided for in Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement to products other than wines and spirits and those related to the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity. We request the Director-General, without prejudice to the positions of Members, to intensify his consultative process on all outstanding implementation issues under paragraph 12(b), if need be by appointing Chairpersons of concerned WTO bodies as his Friends and/or by holding dedicated consultations. The Director-General shall report to each regular meeting of the TNC and the General Council. The Council shall review progress and take any appropriate action no later than 31 July 2006.</p>
40.	<p>TRIPS & Public Health</p> <p>We reaffirm the importance we attach to the General Council Decision of 30 August 2003 on the Implementation of Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and to an amendment to the TRIPS Agreement replacing its provisions. In this regard, we welcome the work that has taken place in the Council for TRIPS and the Decision of the General Council of 6 December 2005 on an Amendment of the TRIPS Agreement.</p>
41.	<p>Small Economies</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to the Work Programme on Small Economies and urge Members to adopt specific measures that would facilitate the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system, without creating a sub-category of WTO Members. We take note of the report of the Committee on Trade and Development in Dedicated Session on the Work Programme on Small Economies to the General Council and agree to the recommendations on future work. We instruct the Committee on Trade and Development, under the overall responsibility of the General Council, to continue the work in the Dedicated Session and to monitor progress of the small economies' proposals in the negotiating and other bodies, with the aim of providing responses to the trade-related issues of small economies as soon as possible but no later than 31 December 2006. We instruct the General Council to report on progress and action taken, together with any further recommendations as appropriate, to our next Session.</p>
42.	<p>Trade, Debt & Finance</p> <p>We take note of the report transmitted by the General Council on the work undertaken and progress made in the examination of the relationship between trade, debt and finance and on the consideration of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate and competence of the WTO as provided in paragraph 36 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and agree that, building on the work carried out to date, this work shall continue on the basis of the Doha mandate. We instruct the General Council to report further to our next Session.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
43.	<p>Trade & Transfer of Technology</p> <p>We take note of the report transmitted by the General Council on the work undertaken and progress made in the examination of the relationship between trade and transfer of technology and on the consideration of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate of the WTO to increase flows of technology to developing countries. Recognizing the relevance of the relationship between trade and transfer of technology to the development dimension of the Doha Work Programme and building on the work carried out to date, we agree that this work shall continue on the basis of the mandate contained in paragraph 37 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We instruct the General Council to report further to our next Session.</p>
44.	<p>Doha paragraph 19</p> <p>We take note of the work undertaken by the Council for TRIPS pursuant to paragraph 19 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and agree that this work shall continue on the basis of paragraph 19 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the progress made in the Council for TRIPS to date. The General Council shall report on its work in this regard to our next Session.</p>
45.	<p>TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints</p> <p>We take note of the work done by the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights pursuant to paragraph 11.1 of the Doha Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns and paragraph 1.h of the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004, and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to our next Session. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.</p>
46.	<p>E-commerce</p> <p>We take note of the reports from the General Council and subsidiary bodies on the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce, and that the examination of issues under the Work Programme is not yet complete. We agree to reinvigorate that work, including the development-related issues under the Work Programme and discussions on the trade treatment, inter alia, of electronically delivered software. We agree to maintain the current institutional arrangements for the Work Programme. We declare that Members will maintain their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until our next Session.</p>
47.	<p>LDCs</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to effectively and meaningfully integrate LDCs into the multilateral trading system and shall continue to implement the WTO Work Programme for LDCs adopted in February 2002. We acknowledge the seriousness of the concerns and</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>interests of the LDCs in the negotiations as expressed in the Livingstone Declaration, adopted by their Ministers in June 2005. We take note that issues of interest to LDCs are being addressed in all areas of negotiations and we welcome the progress made since the Doha Ministerial Declaration as reflected in the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004. Building upon the commitment in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, developed-country Members, and developing-country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so, agree to implement duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from LDCs as provided for in Annex F to this document. Furthermore, in accordance with our commitment in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, Members shall take additional measures to provide effective market access, both at the border and otherwise, including simplified and transparent rules of origin so as to facilitate exports from LDCs. In the services negotiations, Members shall implement the LDC modalities and give priority to the sectors and modes of supply of export interest to LDCs, particularly with regard to movement of service providers under Mode 4. We agree to facilitate and accelerate negotiations with acceding LDCs based on the accession guidelines adopted by the General Council in December 2002. We commit to continue giving our attention and priority to concluding the ongoing accession proceedings as rapidly as possible. We welcome the decision by the TRIPS Council to extend the transition period under Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement. We reaffirm our commitment to enhance effective trade-related technical assistance and capacity building to LDCs on a priority basis in helping to overcome their limited human and institutional trade-related capacity to enable LDCs to maximize the benefits resulting from the Doha Development Agenda (DDA).</p>
48.	<p>Integrated Framework</p> <p>We continue to attach high priority to the effective implementation of the Integrated Framework (IF) and reiterate our endorsement of the IF as a viable instrument for LDCs' trade development, building on its principles of country ownership and partnership. We highlight the importance of contributing to reducing their supply side constraints. We reaffirm our commitment made at Doha, and recognize the urgent need to make the IF more effective and timelier in addressing the trade-related development needs of LDCs.</p>
49.	<p>In this regard, we are encouraged by the endorsement by the Development Committee of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) at its autumn 2005 meeting of an enhanced IF. We welcome the establishment of a Task Force by the Integrated Framework Working Group as endorsed by the IF Steering Committee (IFSC) as well as an agreement on the three elements which together constitute an enhanced IF. The Task Force, composed of donor and LDC members, will provide recommendations to the IFSC by April 2006. The enhanced IF shall enter into force no later than 31 December 2006.</p>
50.	<p>We agree that the Task Force, in line with its Mandate and based on the three elements agreed to, shall provide recommendations on how the implementation of the IF can be improved, inter alia, by considering ways to:</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide increased, predictable, and additional funding on a multi-year basis; • strengthen the IF in-country, including through mainstreaming trade into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies; more effective follow-up to diagnostic trade integration studies and implementation of action matrices; and achieving greater and more effective coordination amongst donors and IF stakeholders, including beneficiaries; • improve the IF decision-making and management structure to ensure an effective and timely delivery of the increased financial resources and programmes.
51.	<p>We welcome the increased commitment already expressed by some Members in the run-up to, and during, this Session. We urge other development partners to significantly increase their contribution to the IF Trust Fund. We also urge the six IF core agencies to continue to cooperate closely in the implementation of the IF, to increase their investments in this initiative and to intensify their assistance in trade-related infrastructure, private sector development and institution building to help LDCs expand and diversify their export base.</p>
52.	<p>Technical Cooperation</p> <p>We note with appreciation the substantial increase in trade-related technical assistance since our Fourth Session, which reflects the enhanced commitment of Members to address the increased demand for technical assistance, through both bilateral and multilateral programmes. We note the progress made in the current approach to planning and implementation of WTO's programmes, as embodied in the Technical Assistance and Training Plans adopted by Members, as well as the improved quality of those programmes. We note that a strategic review of WTO's technical assistance is to be carried out by Members, and expect that in future planning and implementation of training and technical assistance, the conclusions and recommendations of the review will be taken into account, as appropriate.</p>
53.	<p>We reaffirm the priorities established in paragraph 38 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration for the delivery of technical assistance and urge the Director-General to ensure that programmes focus accordingly on the needs of beneficiary countries and reflect the priorities and mandates adopted by Members. We endorse the application of appropriate needs assessment mechanisms and support the efforts to enhance ownership by beneficiaries, in order to ensure the sustainability of trade-related capacity building. We invite the Director-General to reinforce the partnerships and coordination with other agencies and regional bodies in the design and implementation of technical assistance programmes, so that all dimensions of trade-related capacity building are addressed, in a manner coherent with the programmes of other providers. In particular, we encourage all Members to cooperate with the International Trade Centre, which complements WTO work by providing a platform for business to interact with trade negotiators, and practical advice for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to benefit from the multilateral trading</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	system. In this connection, we note the role of the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP) in building the capacity of participating countries.
54.	In order to continue progress in the effective and timely delivery of trade-related capacity building, in line with the priority Members attach to it, the relevant structures of the Secretariat should be strengthened and its resources enhanced. We reaffirm our commitment to ensure secure and adequate levels of funding for trade-related capacity building, including in the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund, to conclude the Doha Work Programme and implement its results.
55.	<p>Commodity Issues</p> <p>We recognize the dependence of several developing and least-developed countries on the export of commodities and the problems they face because of the adverse impact of the long-term decline and sharp fluctuation in the prices of these commodities. We take note of the work undertaken in the Committee on Trade and Development on commodity issues, and instruct the Committee, within its mandate, to intensify its work in cooperation with other relevant international organizations and report regularly to the General Council with possible recommendations. We agree that the particular trade-related concerns of developing and least-developed countries related to commodities shall also be addressed in the course of the agriculture and NAMA negotiations. We further acknowledge that these countries may need support and technical assistance to overcome the particular problems they face, and urge Members and relevant international organizations to consider favorably requests by these countries for support and assistance.</p>
56.	<p>Coherence</p> <p>We welcome the Director-General's actions to strengthen the WTO's cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank in the context of the WTO's Marrakesh mandate on Coherence, and invite him to continue to work closely with the General Council in this area. We value the General Council meetings that are held with the participation of the heads of the IMF and the World Bank to advance our Coherence mandate. We agree to continue building on that experience and expand the debate on international trade and development policymaking and inter-agency cooperation with the participation of relevant UN agencies. In that regard, we note the discussions taking place in the Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance on, inter alia, the issue of Coherence, and look forward to any possible recommendations it may make on steps that might be taken within the mandate and competence of the WTO on this issue.</p>
57.	<p>Aid for Trade</p> <p>We welcome the discussions of Finance and Development Ministers in various fora, including the Development Committee of the World Bank and IMF, that have taken place this year on expanding Aid for Trade. Aid for Trade should aim to help developing countries, particularly LDCs, to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>infrastructure that they need to assist them to implement and benefit from WTO Agreements and more broadly to expand their trade. Aid for Trade cannot be a substitute for the development benefits that will result from a successful conclusion to the DDA, particularly on market access. However, it can be a valuable complement to the DDA. We invite the Director-General to create a task force that shall provide recommendations on how to operationalize Aid for Trade. The Task Force will provide recommendations to the General Council by July 2006 on how Aid for Trade might contribute most effectively to the development dimension of the DDA. We also invite the Director-General to consult with Members as well as with the IMF and World Bank, relevant international organizations and the regional development banks with a view to reporting to the General Council on appropriate mechanisms to secure additional financial resources for Aid for Trade, where appropriate through grants and concessional loans.</p>
58.	<p>Recently-acceded Members</p> <p>We recognize the special situation of recently-acceded Members who have undertaken extensive market access commitments at the time of accession. This situation will be taken into account in the negotiations.</p>
59.	<p>Accessions</p> <p>We reaffirm our strong commitment to making the WTO truly global in scope and membership. We welcome those new Members who have completed their accession processes since our last Session, namely Nepal, Cambodia and Saudi Arabia. We note with satisfaction that Tonga has completed its accession negotiations to the WTO. These accessions further strengthen the rules-based multilateral trading system. We continue to attach priority to the 29 ongoing accessions with a view to concluding them as rapidly and smoothly as possible. We stress the importance of facilitating and accelerating the accession negotiations of least-developed countries, taking due account of the guidelines on LDC accession adopted by the General Council in December 2002.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC6)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/ Division	Time
1.	<p>Rules negotiations: (Decision 28 of MC 6): WTO recalled the mandates in paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and reaffirm our commitment to the negotiations on rules, as we set forth in Annex D to this document.</p> <p>Paragraph 28 of DOHA: <i>In the light of experience and of the increasing application of these instruments by Members, WTO agree to negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines under the Agreements on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (governs the application of anti-dumping measures by Members of the WTO) and on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of these Agreements and their instruments and objectives, and taking into account the needs of developing and least-developed participants.</i></p> <p>Paragraph 29 of DOHA: WTO also agreed to negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines and procedures under the existing WTO provisions applying to regional trade agreements. The negotiations shall take into account the developmental aspects of regional trade agreements.</p>	<p>Looking for the option in the Agreement on Anti-Dumping Duty and Subsidies and Countervailing Measures</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture & other relevant Ministries</p>	<p>Mid-term 3 Years and Long-term: More than 3 years</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/ Division	Time
2.	<p>Trade & Transfer of Technology: (Decision 43 of MC 6) Recognizing the relevance of the relationship between trade and transfer of technology to the development dimension of the Doha Work Programme and building on the work carried out to date, we agree that this work shall continue on the basis of the mandate contained in paragraph 37 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. We instruct the General Council to report further to our next Session.</p> <p><i>Paragraph 37 of DOHA:</i> <i>We agree to an examination, in a Working Group under the auspices of the General Council, of the relationship between trade and transfer of technology, and of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate of the WTO to increase flows of technology to developing countries. The General Council shall report to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on progress in the examination.</i></p>	Negotiate to get the benefit of the increased flow of technology to developing countries	Ministry of Commerce	Long-term: More than 3 years

Outcomes of 7th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC7)

Theme: The WTO, the Multilateral Trading System and the Current Global Economic Environment.

Date: 30 November to 2 December 2009

Venue: Geneva, Switzerland

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>Work programme on electronic commerce</p> <p>(i) We take note of the reports from the General Council and subsidiary bodies on the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce and express our concern that the examination of issues under the Work Programme is not yet complete. We decide to intensively reinvigorate that work, based on the Work Programme and guidelines given in the General Council Decision of 25 September 1998.</p> <p>(ii) We instruct the General Council to hold periodic reviews of the progress on the Work Programme in its sessions of July 2010, December 2010 and July 2011. The reports of these reviews, including any recommendations for action, would be taken into consideration during our next session, which we have decided to hold in 2011, for decisions under this item.</p> <p>(iii) The Work Programme shall include development-related issues, basic WTO principles including among others non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, and discussions on the trade treatment, inter alia, of electronically delivered software. We agree to maintain the current institutional arrangements for the Work Programme.</p> <p>(iv) We decide that Members will maintain their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until our next session, which we have decided to hold in 2011.</p>
2.	<p>TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints</p> <p>We take note of the work done by the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights pursuant to paragraph 11.1 of the Doha Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns and paragraph 45 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to our next Session, which we have decided to hold in 2011. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC7)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>Work programme on electronic commerce: (Decision 1 (i) of MC7) (i) WTO decided that members will maintain their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until our next session, which we have decided to hold in 2011.</p>	<p>Can join in the negotiation on the e-commerce to be updated</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce</p>	<p>Long term: More than 3 years</p>
2.	<p>TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints: (Decision 2 of MC7) WTO took note of the work done by the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights pursuant to paragraph 11.1 of the Doha Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns and paragraph 45 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to our next Session, which we have decided to hold in 2011. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.</p> <p><i>DOHA paragraph on Implement related issues</i> <i>We attach the utmost importance to the implementation-related issues and concerns raised by Members and are determined to find appropriate solutions to them. In this connection, and having regard to the General Council Decisions of 3 May and 15 December 2000, we further adopt the Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and</i></p>	<p>Negotiate with other interested members to face challenges on implementing different WTO issues especially available for developing members</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce</p>	<p>Long term: More than 3 years</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
	<p><i>Concerns in document WT/MIN (01)/17 to address a number of implementation problems faced by Members. We agree that negotiations on outstanding implementation issues shall be an integral part of the Work Programme we are establishing, and that agreements reached at an early stage in these negotiations shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 47 below.</i></p>			

Outcomes of 8th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC8)

Theme: “Importance of the Multilateral Trading System and the WTO”, “Trade and Development” and “Doha Development Agenda”.

Date: 15 to 17 December 2011

Venue: Geneva, Switzerland

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints</p> <p>We take note of the work done by the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights pursuant to our Decision of 2 December 2009 on "TRIPS Non-Violation and Situation Complaints" (WT/L/783), and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to our next Session, which we have decided to hold in 2013. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.</p>
2.	<p>Work programme on electronic commerce</p> <p>(i) To continue the reinvigoration of the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce, based on its existing mandate and guidelines and on the basis of proposals submitted by Members, including the development-related issues under the Work Programme and the discussions on the trade treatment, inter alia, of electronically delivered software, and to adhere to the basic principles of the WTO, including non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, in order to enhance internet connectivity and access to all information and telecommunications technologies and public internet sites, for the growth of electronic commerce, with special consideration in developing countries, and particularly in least-developed country Members. The Work Programme shall also examine access to electronic commerce by micro, small and medium sized enterprises, including small producers and suppliers,</p> <p>(ii) To instruct the General Council to emphasize and reinvigorate the development dimension in the Work Programme particularly through the CTD to examine and monitor development-related issues such as technical assistance, capacity building, and the facilitation of access to electronic commerce by micro, small and medium sized enterprises, including small producers and suppliers, of developing countries and particularly of least-developed country Members. Further, any relevant body of the Work Programme may explore appropriate mechanisms to address the relationship between electronic commerce and development in a focused and comprehensive manner,</p> <p>(iii) To further instruct the General Council to hold periodic reviews in its sessions of July and December 2012 and July 2013, based on the reports submitted by the WTO bodies entrusted with the implementation of the Work Programme, to assess its progress and</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>consider any recommendations on possible measures related to electronic commerce in the next session of the Ministerial Conference,</p> <p>(iv) We decide that Members will maintain the current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until our next session, which we have decided to hold in 2013.</p>
3.	<p>Work programme on small economies</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to the Work Programme on Small Economies and take note of all the work conducted to date and duly reflected in document WT/COMTD/SE/W/22/Rev.6 and its previous revisions. We instruct the CTD to continue its work in Dedicated Sessions under the overall responsibility of the General Council. Furthermore, it shall consider in further detail the proposals contained in the various submissions that have been received to date, examine any additional proposals that Members might wish to submit and, where possible, and within its mandate, make recommendations to the General Council, on any of these proposals. We instruct the General Council to direct relevant subsidiary bodies to frame responses to the trade-related issues identified by the CTD with a view to making recommendations for action and instruct the WTO Secretariat to provide relevant information and factual analysis for discussion among Members in the CTD Dedicated Session, inter alia, in the areas identified in item k of paragraph 2 of the Work Programme on Small Economies, and on the identification and effects of non-tariff measures on Small Economies. We instruct the CTD in Dedicated Session to continue monitoring the progress of the SVE proposals in WTO bodies and negotiating groups with the aim of providing responses, as soon as possible, to the trade-related issues identified for the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies in an appropriate manner in the multilateral trading system. We instruct the General Council to report on progress and action taken, together with any further recommendations as appropriate, to our next Session.</p>
4.	<p>Transition period for least-developed countries under article 66.1 of the TRIPS agreement</p> <p>We invite the TRIPS Council to give full consideration to a duly motivated request from Least-Developed Country Members for an extension of their transition period under Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement, and report thereon to the WTO Ninth Ministerial Conference.</p>
5.	<p>Accession of least-developed countries</p> <p>(i) We reaffirm the LDC accession guidelines adopted in 2002. Taking note of the accession proposal made by the LDCs, we direct the Sub-Committee on LDCs to develop recommendations to further strengthen, streamline and operationalize the 2002 guidelines by, inter alia, including benchmarks, in particular in the area of goods, which take into account the level of commitments undertaken by existing LDC Members. Benchmarks in the area of services should also be explored.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>(ii) We recognize that transparency in the accession negotiations should be enhanced, including by complementing bilateral market access negotiations with multilateral frameworks.</p> <p>(iii) We reiterate that S&D provisions, as stipulated in the 2002 guidelines, shall be applicable to all acceding LDCs, and that requests for additional transition periods will be considered taking into account individual development needs of acceding LDCs.</p> <p>(iv) We underline the need for enhanced technical assistance and capacity building to help acceding LDCs to complete their accession process, implement their commitments and to integrate them into the multilateral trading system. Appropriate tools should be developed to assess the needs and to ensure greater coordination in the delivery of technical assistance, making optimal use of all facilities, including the EIF.</p> <p>(v) We instruct the Sub-Committee on LDCs to complete this work and make recommendations to the General Council no later than July 2012</p>
6.	<p>Preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least-developed countries</p> <p>(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article II:1 of the GATS, Members may provide preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least-developed countries with respect to the application of measures described in Article XVI and any other measures as may be annexed to this waiver, than to like services and service suppliers of other Members. Any such treatment shall be granted immediately and unconditionally to like services and service suppliers of all least-developed country Members. Preferential treatment with respect to the application of measures other than those described in Article XVI, is subject to approval by the Council for Trade in Services in accordance with its procedures and will be annexed to this waiver.</p> <p>(ii) Each Member according preferential treatment pursuant to this waiver shall submit a notification to the Council for Trade in Services. The notification shall specify the preferential treatment made available, the sectors or sub-sectors concerned and the period of time during which the Member is intending to maintain those preferences. A supplemental notification shall be made if the preferential treatment is subsequently modified. The notifications shall be made before the preferential treatment is granted or modified.</p> <p>(iii) Each Member granting preferential treatment pursuant to this waiver shall, upon request, promptly enter into consultations with any Member with respect to any difficulty or matter that may arise as a result of such treatment. Where a Member considers that any benefit accruing to it under the GATS may be or is being impaired unduly as a result of such treatment, the consultations shall examine the possibility of action for a satisfactory adjustment of the matter.</p> <p>(iv) Any preferential treatment accorded pursuant to this Waiver shall be designed to promote the trade of least-developed countries in those sectors and modes of supply that are of particular export interest to the least-developed countries and not to raise barriers or create undue difficulties for the trade of any other Member. Such preferential treatment shall not constitute an impediment to the reduction or elimination of market access barriers on a most-favored-nation basis.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>(v) For the purpose of preferential treatment granted pursuant to paragraph 1, a service supplier of a least-developed country is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person of a least-developed country or 2. A juridical person which is either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Constituted or otherwise organized under the law of a least-developed country and, if it is owned or controlled by natural persons of a non-least-developed country Member or juridical persons constituted or otherwise organized under the law of a non-least-developed country Member, is engaged in substantive business operations in the territory of any least-developed country; or b. in the case of the supply of a service through commercial presence, owned or controlled by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural persons of least-developed countries; or ii. Juridical persons of least-developed countries identified under subparagraph (i). 3. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article IX of the WTO Agreement, the General Council shall review annually whether the exceptional circumstances justifying the Waiver still exist and whether the terms and conditions attached to the Waiver have been met. 4. This Waiver shall terminate upon the expiration of a period of 15 years from the date of its adoption. 5. This Waiver shall apply to preferential treatment granted to services and service suppliers of least-developed countries designated as such by the United Nations. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 7 above, this Waiver shall terminate with respect to the preferential treatment granted to services and service suppliers of any particular least-developed country when graduation of that country from the United Nations list of least-developed countries becomes effective.
7.	<p>Trade Policy Review mechanism</p> <p>We recognize the regular work undertaken by the TPRB on the monitoring exercise of trade and trade-related measures in fulfilling its mandate. We take note of the work initially done in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, and direct it to be continued and strengthened. We therefore invite the Director-General to continue presenting his trade monitoring reports on a regular basis, and ask the TPRB to consider these monitoring reports in addition to its meeting to undertake the Annual Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment. We also take note of the WTO's reports on its specific monitoring of G-20 measures. We commit to duly comply with the existing transparency obligations and reporting requirements needed for the preparation of these monitoring reports, and to continue to support and cooperate with the WTO Secretariat in a constructive fashion. We call upon the TPRB to continue discussing the strengthening of the monitoring exercise of trade and trade-related measures on the basis of Members' inputs.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC8)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1	<p>Work programme on electronic commerce: (Decision 2 of MC8)</p> <p>(i) To continue the reinvigoration of the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce, based on its existing mandate and guidelines and on the basis of proposals submitted by Members, including the development-related issues under the Work Programme and the discussions on the trade treatment, inter alia, of electronically delivered software, and to adhere to the basic principles of the WTO, including non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, in order to enhance internet connectivity and access to all information and telecommunications technologies and public internet sites, for the growth of electronic commerce, with special consideration in developing countries, and particularly in least-developed country Members.</p> <p>The Work Programme shall also examine access to electronic commerce by micro, small and medium sized enterprises, including small producers and suppliers.</p>	<p>Increase the accessibility to electronic commerce by micro, small and medium sized enterprises, including small producers and suppliers with required policy intervention</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of ICT, & Ministry of Industries</p>	<p>Long Term: More than 3 years</p>
2	<p>(ii) WTO decided that Members will maintain the current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until our next session, which we have decided to hold in 2013.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Long term: More than 3 years</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
3	<p>Work programme on small economies: (Decision 3 of MC8)</p> <p>WTO invited the TRIPS Council to give full consideration to a duly motivated request from Least-Developed Country Members for an extension of their transition period under Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement, and report thereon to the WTO Ninth Ministerial Conference.</p> <p>Article 66.1 of TRIPS: <i>In view of the special needs and requirements of least-developed country Members, their economic, financial and administrative constraints, and their need for flexibility to create a viable technological base, such Members shall not be required to apply the provisions of this Agreement, other than Articles 3, 4 and 5, for a period of 10 years from the date of application as defined under paragraph 1 of Article 65. The Council for TRIPS shall, upon duly motivated request by a least-developed country Member, accord extensions of this period.</i></p>	Negotiate to avail the benefit of transition period as long as possible	Ministry of Commerce	Long term: More than 3 years
4	<p>Preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least-developed countries: (Decision 6 of MC8)</p> <p>Notwithstanding the provisions of Article II:1 of the GATS, Members may provide preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least-developed countries with respect to the application of measures described in Article XVI and any other measures as may be annexed to this waiver, than to like services and service suppliers of other Members.</p>	Negotiate to get the preferential treatment to services and service suppliers as long as possible even after graduation	Ministry of Commerce	Mid-Term: 3 years, Long-Term: More than 3 years

Outcomes of 9th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC9)

Theme: Streamlining trade, allowing developing countries more options for providing food security, boosting least-developed countries' trade and helping development more generally.

Date: 3 to 7 December 2013

Venue: Bali, Indonesia

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	1.1. We, the Ministers, have met in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 6 December 2013 at our Ninth Session. As we conclude our Session, we would like to express our deep appreciation to the Government and people of Indonesia for the excellent organization and the warm hospitality we have received in Bali.
2.	<p>Marrakesh Agreement</p> <p>1.2. We reaffirm the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. We also recall the Declarations and Decisions we adopted at Doha and at the Ministerial Conferences we have held since then and reaffirm our full commitment to give effect to them.</p>
3.	1.3. To this effect, we take note of the reports from the General Council and its subsidiary bodies. We welcome the progress that these reports, and the Decisions stemming from them, show in the work of the WTO, thereby strengthening its effectiveness and the multilateral trading system as a whole.
4.	<p>Doha Development Agenda (DDA)</p> <p>1.4. We particularly welcome the advances made in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), as represented by the Decisions and Declarations we have adopted at our present session. These Decisions and Declarations signify that we have taken a major step forward in the negotiations and attest to our strong resolve to complete the DDA.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC9)

SL	Key Outcome/Decision	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1	<p>Doha Development Agenda (DDA): (Decision 1.4 of MC9)</p> <p>WTO particularly welcomed the advances made in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), as represented by the Decisions and Declarations we have adopted at our present session. These Decisions and Declarations signify that we have taken a major step forward in the negotiations and attest to our strong resolve to complete the DDA.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outcomes of 10th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC10)

Theme: Agriculture, cotton and issues related to least-developed countries (LDCs).

Date: 5 to 19 December 2015

Venue: Nairobi, Kenya

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>Nairobi Package: Agriculture Special Safeguard Mechanism for Developing Country Members:</p> <p>Decides as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The developing country Members will have the right to have recourse to a special safeguard mechanism (SSM) as envisaged under paragraph 7 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration. (ii) To pursue negotiations on an SSM for developing country Members in dedicated sessions of the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session ("CoA SS"). (iii) The General Council shall regularly review progress in these negotiations
2.	<p>Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes</p> <p>Decides as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Members note the Ministerial Decision of 7 December 2013 (WT/MIN (13)/38 and WT/L/913) and reaffirm the General Council Decision of 27 November 2014 (WT/L/939). (ii) Members shall engage constructively to negotiate and make all concerted efforts to agree and adopt a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. In order to achieve such permanent solution, the negotiations on this subject shall be held in the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session ("CoA SS"), in dedicated sessions and in an accelerated time-frame, distinct from the agriculture negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda ("DDA"). (iii) The General Council shall regularly review the progress.
3.	<p>Export Competition</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Members reaffirm their commitment, pursuant to the 2013 Bali Ministerial Declaration on Export Competition¹, to exercise utmost restraint with regard to any recourse to all forms of export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect. ii. Nothing in this Decision can be construed to give any Member the right to provide, directly or indirectly, export subsidies in excess of the commitments specified in Members' Schedules, or to otherwise detract from the obligations of Article 8 of the Agreement on Agriculture. Furthermore, nothing can be construed to imply any change to the obligations and rights under Article 10.1 of the Agreement on

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>Agriculture or to diminish in any way existing obligations under other provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture or other WTO Agreements.</p> <p>iii. Nor can anything in this Decision be construed to diminish in any way the existing commitments contained in the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision of April 1994 on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries and the Ministerial Decision of 14 November 2001 on Implementation-related Issues and Concerns(2) on, inter alia, commitment levels of food aid, provision of food aid by donors, technical and financial assistance in the context of aid programmes to improve agricultural productivity and infrastructure, and financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs. Nor could it be understood to alter the regular review of these decisions by the Ministerial Conference and monitoring by the Committee on Agriculture.</p> <p>iv. The Committee on Agriculture shall monitor the implementation of this Decision by Members in accordance with existing notification requirements under the Agreement on Agriculture, as complemented by the provisions set out in the Annex to this Decision.</p> <p>v. The regular sessions of the Committee on Agriculture shall review every three years the disciplines contained in this Decision, with the aim of enhancing disciplines to ensure that no circumvention threatens export subsidy elimination commitments and to prevent non-commercial transactions from being used to circumvent such commitments.</p>
4.	<p>Export Subsidies</p> <p>i. Developed Members shall immediately eliminate their remaining scheduled export subsidy entitlements as of the date of adoption of this Decision.</p> <p>ii. Developing country Members shall eliminate their export subsidy entitlements by the end of 2018.</p> <p>iii. Developing country Members shall continue to benefit from the provisions of Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture until the end of 2023, i.e. five years after the end-date for elimination of all forms of export subsidies. Least developed countries and net food-importing developing countries listed in G/AG/5/Rev.10 shall continue to benefit from the provisions of Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture until the end of 2030.</p> <p>iv. Members shall not apply export subsidies in a manner that circumvents the requirement to reduce and eliminate all export subsidies.</p> <p>v. Members shall seek not to raise their export subsidies beyond the average level of the past five years on a product basis.</p> <p>vi. Members shall ensure that any export subsidies have at most minimal trade distorting effects and do not displace or impede the exports of another Member. To that effect, Members using export subsidies shall give due consideration to the effects of any such export subsidies on other Members, and shall consult, upon request, with any</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>other Member having a substantial interest as an exporter with respect to any matter related to the export subsidies in question. The Member applying such export subsidies shall provide, upon request, such a Member with necessary information.</p>
5.	<p>Cotton</p> <p>A. Trade component</p> <p>A.1 Market access</p> <p>(i) We welcome the progress made voluntarily by some Members towards providing duty-free and quota-free market access for cotton and cotton-related products originating from LDCs.</p> <p>(ii) Developed country Members, and developing country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so, shall grant, to the extent provided for in their respective preferential trade arrangements in favor of LDCs, as from 1 January 2016, duty-free and quota-free market access for cotton produced and exported by LDCs.</p> <p>(iii) Developing country Members declaring themselves not in a position to grant duty-free and quota-free market access for cotton produced and exported by LDCs shall undertake, as from 1 January 2016, to consider the possibilities for increased import opportunities for cotton from LDCs.</p> <p>(iv) (iv) Developed country Members, and developing country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so, shall grant, to the extent provided for in their respective preferential trade arrangements² in favor of LDCs, as from 1 January 2016, duty-free and quota-free market access for exports by LDCs of relevant cotton-related products included in the list annexed to this Decision and covered by Annex 1 of the Agreement on Agriculture.</p> <p>(v) (v) We agree to review the list annexed to this Decision in the Dedicated Discussions on cotton referred to in paragraph 14 of this Decision within two years, on the basis of updated trade statistics provided by Members on their imports from LDCs.</p> <p>(vi) (vi) The Dedicated Discussions on cotton referred to in paragraph 14 of this Decision shall continue to address the following specific elements, based on factual information and data compiled by the WTO Secretariat from Members' notifications, complemented, as appropriate, by relevant information provided by Members to the WTO Secretariat:</p> <p>a) identification and examination of market access barriers, including tariff and non-tariff barriers for the entry of cotton produced and exported by cotton-producing LDCs;</p> <p>b) reviews of market access improvements and of any market access measures undertaken by Members, including the identification of access barriers to cotton produced and exported by cotton-producing LDCs in markets of interest to them; and</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>c) examination of possible additional measures for progressive and predictable improvements in market access, in particular the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to cotton produced and exported by cotton-producing LDCs.</p> <p>A.2 Domestic support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We acknowledge the efforts made by some Members to reform their domestic cotton policies and which may contribute to the objective of reduction of the trade-distorting domestic subsidies for cotton production. ii. We emphasize however that some more efforts remain to be made and that these positive steps are not a substitute for the attainment of our objective. In doing so, Members shall ensure that necessary transparency is provided through regular notifications and the subsequent review process in the Committee on Agriculture. <p>A.3 Export competition</p> <p>The disciplines and commitments contained in the Ministerial Decision on Export Competition (WT/MIN (15)/45-WT/L/980 adopted on 19 December 2015) shall be immediately implemented with regard to cotton by developed country Members as of the date of adoption of that Decision, and by developing country Members not later than 1 January 2017.</p> <p>B. Development component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We reaffirm the importance of the development assistance aspects of cotton, and commit to continued engagement in the Director-General's Consultative Framework Mechanism on Cotton. We take note of the Director-General's seventh periodic report to the Membership on the development assistance aspects of cotton. We invite the Director-General to submit the next periodic report prior to the 11th Ministerial Conference. ii. We underline the importance of effective assistance to support the cotton sector in developing country Members, especially the LDCs amongst them. We recognize that the Aid-for-Trade (AfT) initiative, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), should play a key role in strengthening the cotton sector in LDCs. The linkage between this initiative and the development aspects of cotton should be reinforced to help formulate, on the basis of priorities identified by LDC cotton producers, multidimensional and integrated programmes and projects at the regional and sub-regional level, to be submitted to development partners. iii. We urge WTO Members and development partners to continue their efforts and contributions to enhance the production, productivity and competitiveness of the cotton sector in developing country Member producers, especially the LDCs. Likewise, the beneficiaries of cotton development assistance are encouraged to continue carrying forward their domestic cotton sector reforms.

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>iv. We recognize the importance of the role of Cotton Focal Points and encourage Members to enhance the experiences and information sharing amongst all interested parties in the cotton dossier.</p> <p>C. Implementation and Follow-Up</p> <p>i. We undertake to continue holding Dedicated Discussions on cotton on a bi-annual basis, as indicated in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Bali Ministerial Decision on Cotton (WT/MIN (13)/41 and WT/L/916), including in particular to examine relevant trade-related developments across the three pillars of Market Access, Domestic Support, and Export Competition in relation to cotton.</p> <p>ii. We undertake to regularly monitor the implementation by Members of paragraphs 2 to 4 during these Dedicated Discussions on cotton, based on relevant Members' notifications to the WTO, complemented as necessary by Members' replies to specific requests for information from the WTO Secretariat.</p> <p>iii. We agree to review the situation regarding cotton at the 11th Ministerial Conference, which we have agreed to hold in 2017, and we invite the Director-General to report at that Conference on the progress that has been made in implementing the trade-related components of this Decision.</p>
6.	<p>LDC issues</p> <p>6.1 Preferential Rules of Origin for Least Developed Countries</p> <p>A. Requirements for the assessment of sufficient or substantial transformation</p> <p>i) When applying an ad valorem percentage criterion to determine substantial transformation, Preference-granting Members shall:</p> <p>a) Adopt a method of calculation based on the value of non-originating materials. However, Preference-granting Members applying another method may continue to use it. It is recognized that the LDCs seek consideration of use of value of non-originating materials by such Preference-granting Members when reviewing their preference programmes:</p> <p>b) Consider, as the Preference-granting Members develop or build on their individual rules of origin arrangements applicable to imports from LDCs, allowing the use of non-originating materials up to 75% of the final value of the product, or an equivalent threshold in case another calculation method is used, to the extent it is appropriate and the benefits of preferential treatment are limited to LDCs.</p> <p>c) Consider the deduction of any costs associated with the transportation and insurance of inputs from other countries to LDCs.</p> <p>(ii) When applying a change of tariff classification criterion to determine substantial transformation, Preference-granting Members shall:</p> <p>a) As a general principle, allow for a simple change of tariff heading or change of tariff sub-heading;</p> <p>b) Eliminate all exclusions or restrictions to change of tariff classification rules, except where the Preference-granting Member deems that such exclusions or restrictions are needed, including to ensure that a substantial transformation occurs;</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>c) Introduce, where appropriate, a tolerance allowance so that inputs from the same heading or sub-heading may be used.</p> <p>(iii) When applying a manufacturing or processing operation criterion to determine substantial transformation, Preference-granting Members shall, to the extent provided for in their respective non-reciprocal preferential trade arrangements, allow as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. if applied to clothing of chapters 61 and 62 of the Harmonized System nomenclature, the rule shall allow assembling of fabrics into finished products; b. if applied to chemical products, the rule shall allow chemical reactions that form a new chemical identity; c. if applied to processed agricultural products, the rule shall allow transforming of raw agricultural products into processed agricultural products; d. if applied to machinery and electronics, the rule shall allow assembling of parts into finished products, provided that the assembly of parts goes beyond simple assembly. <p>(iv) Preference-granting Members shall, to the extent possible, avoid requirements which impose a combination of two or more criteria for the same product. If a Preference-granting Member still requires maintaining a combination of two or more criteria for the same product, that Preference-granting Member remains open to consider relaxing such requirements for that specific product upon due request by an LDC.</p> <p>(v) Preference-granting Members are encouraged to offer alternative rules for the same product. In such cases, the above-mentioned provisions will be applicable to only one of the alternative rules.</p> <p>B. Cumulation</p> <p>(i) Recognizing that the development of cumulation possibilities should be considered in relation to the rules applied to determine sufficient or substantial transformation, Preference-granting Members are encouraged to expand cumulation to facilitate compliance with origin requirements by LDC producers using the following possibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cumulation with the respective Preference-granting Member; b) Cumulation with other LDCs; c) Cumulation with GSP beneficiaries of the respective Preference-granting Member; and d) Cumulation with developing countries forming part of a regional group to which the LDC is a party, as defined by the Preference-granting Member. <p>(ii) Preference-granting Members remain open to consider requests from LDCs for particular cumulation possibilities in the case of specific products or sectors.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>C. Documentary requirements</p> <p>(i) With a view to reducing the administrative burden related to documentary and procedural requirements related to origin, Preference-granting Members shall:</p> <p>a) As a general principle, refrain from requiring a certificate of non-manipulation for products originating in a LDC but shipped across other countries unless there are concerns regarding transshipment, manipulation, or fraudulent documentation;</p> <p>b) Consider other measures to further streamline customs procedures, such as minimizing documentation requirements for small consignments or allowing for self-certification</p> <p>D. Implementation, Flexibilities and Transparency</p> <p>(i) Developing country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so should, with appropriate flexibility, undertake the commitments set out in the above provisions.</p> <p>(ii) No later than 31 December 2016 each developed Preference-granting Member, and each developing Preference-granting Member undertaking the commitments in accordance with paragraph 4.1 up to that date or thereafter, shall inform the Committee on Rules of Origin (CRO) of the measures being taken to implement the above provisions.</p> <p>(iii) Preferential rules of origin shall be notified as per the established procedures. In this regard, Members reaffirm their commitment to annually provide import data to the Secretariat as referred to Annex1 of the PTA Transparency Mechanism, on the basis of which the Secretariat can calculate utilization rates, in accordance with modalities to be agreed upon by the CRO. Furthermore, the CRO shall develop a template for the notification of preferential rules of origin, to enhance transparency and promote a better understanding of the rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs.</p> <p>(iv) The CRO shall annually review the implementation of this Decision in accordance with the Transparency provisions contained in the Ministerial Decision on Preferential Rules of Origin for Least Developed Countries adopted at the Bali Ministerial Conference.</p> <p>6.2 Implementation of Preferential Treatment in Favour of Services and Service Suppliers of Least Developed Countries and Increasing LDC Participation in Services Trade</p> <p>Decides as follows:</p> <p>(i) Due to the extended period between the adoption of the Waiver in December 2011 and the notification of preferences in 2015, the Waiver is extended as of the date of this Decision until 31 December 2030. Preferences notified so far may, as appropriate, be extended accordingly.</p> <p>(ii) Developed and developing Members, in a position to do so, that have not notified preferences under the Waiver are urged to redouble efforts to promptly notify preferences that have commercial value and promote economic benefits to LDCs.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>(iii) In negotiations pursuant to GATS Article VI:4, Members shall give special priority to addressing regulatory barriers of interest to LDCs.</p> <p>(iv) With a view to further increasing LDC participation in services trade and to complement notification of preferential treatment under the Waiver, Members are encouraged to undertake specific technical assistance and capacity building measures to orient LDC service suppliers to preference benefits available so that such suppliers can utilize the preferences granted.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC10)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>Nairobi package: Agriculture 1. Special Safeguard Mechanism for Developing Country Members: (Decision 1 of MC 10)</p> <p>Decides as follows: 1. The developing country Members will have the right to have recourse to a special safeguard mechanism (SSM) as envisaged under paragraph 7 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.</p>	Join the negotiating group to have recourse to the special safeguard mechanism (SSM)	Ministry of Commerce	Mid-Term: 3 years, Long-Term: More than 3 years
2.	<p>Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes: (Decision 2 (ii) of MC 10)</p> <p>Members shall engage constructively to negotiate and make all concerted efforts to agree and adopt a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes.</p>	Can join in the negotiation	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture	Mid-Term: 3 years, Long-Term: More than 3 years
3.	<p>Export Subsidies (Decision 4 of MC 10)</p> <p>(i) Developing country Members shall eliminate their export subsidy entitlements by the end of 2018.</p> <p>(ii) Developing country Members shall continue to benefit from the provisions of Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture until the end of 2023, i.e., five years after the end-date for elimination of all forms of export subsidies. Least developed countries and net food-importing</p>	Necessary steps to be taken to be a member of NFIDC	Ministry of Commerce, BBS, NBR, Bangladesh Bank	Mid-Term: 3 years

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
	developing countries listed in G/AG/5/Rev.10 shall continue to benefit from the provisions of Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture until the end of 2030.			
4.	<p>LDC issues: (Decision 6.1 of MC 10)</p> <p>Preferential Rules of Origin for Least Developed Countries ad valorem percentage criterion, method of calculation based on the value of non-originating materials, tariff classification criterion to determine substantial transformation, change of tariff heading or change of tariff sub-heading</p> <p>a) if applied to clothing of chapters 61 and 62 of the Harmonized System nomenclature, the rule shall allow assembling of fabrics into finished products;</p> <p>b) if applied to chemical products, the rule shall allow chemical reactions that form a new chemical identity;</p> <p>c) if applied to processed agricultural products, the rule shall allow transforming of raw agricultural products into processed agricultural products;</p> <p>d) if applied to machinery and electronics, the rule shall allow assembling of parts into finished products, provided that the assembly of parts goes beyond simple assembly.</p>	Observe and follow all relevant issues regarding Rules of origin	Ministry of Commerce	Long-Term: More than 3 years

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
5.	<p>LDC issues: (Decision 6.2 (i) of MC 10)</p> <p>Service waiver under GATS The Waiver is extended as of the date of this Decision until 31 December 2030 for the LDCs.</p>	Negotiate to get the benefit of the waiver after graduation	Ministry of Commerce	Mid-Term: 3 years

Outcomes of 11th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC11)

Theme: Fisheries subsidies and e-commerce duties, and a commitment to continue negotiations in all areas.

Date: 10 to 13 December 2017

Venue: Buenos Aires, Argentina

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>Fisheries Subsidies Negotiations</p> <p>(i) Building on the progress made since the 10th Ministerial Conference as reflected in documents TN/RL/W/274/Rev.2, RD/TN/RL/29/Rev.3, Members agree to continue to engage constructively in the fisheries subsidies negotiations, with a view to adopting, by the Ministerial Conference in 2019, an agreement on comprehensive and effective disciplines that prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU-fishing recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing country Members and least developed country Members should be an integral part of these negotiations.</p> <p>(ii) Members re-commit to implementation of existing notification obligations under Article 25.3 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures thus strengthening transparency with respect to fisheries subsidies.</p>
2.	<p>Work programme on electronic commerce</p> <p>(i) We agree to continue the work under the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce since our last session, based on the existing mandate as set out in WT/L/274. We will endeavor to reinvigorate our work and instruct the General Council to hold periodic reviews in its sessions of July and 2. December 2018 and July 2019 based on the reports submitted by the relevant WTO bodies and report to the next session of the Ministerial Conference.</p> <p>(ii) We agree to maintain the current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until our next session which we have decided to hold in 2019.</p>
3.	<p>TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints</p> <p>The Ministerial Conference decides as follows: We take note of the work done by the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights pursuant to our Decision of 19 December 2015 on "TRIPS Non-Violation and Situation Complaints" (WT/L/976), and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to our next session in 2019. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.</p>

4.	<p>Work programme on small economies</p> <p>(i) We reaffirm our commitment to the Work Programme on Small Economies and take note of all the work conducted to date. In particular, we note that document WT/COMTD/SE/W/22/Rev.8 and its previous revisions reflect the work of the Dedicated Session up to the Eleventh Ministerial Conference. We take note of the work carried out since 2015, including that on the challenges and opportunities faced by small economies when linking into global value chains in trade in goods and services, and instruct the CTD to continue its work in Dedicated Session under the overall responsibility of the General Council.</p> <p>(ii) Furthermore, we instruct the Dedicated Session to consider in further detail the various submissions that have been received to date, examine any additional proposals that Members might wish to submit and, where possible, and within its mandate, make recommendations to the General Council on any of these proposals. The General Council shall direct relevant subsidiary bodies to frame responses to the trade-related issues identified by the CTD with a view to making recommendations for action. We instruct the WTO Secretariat to provide relevant information and factual analysis for discussion among Members in the CTD's Dedicated Session, inter alia, in the areas identified in item k of paragraph 2 of the Work Programme on Small Economies and, in particular, to continue its work on the challenges small economies experience in their efforts to reduce trade costs, particularly in the area of trade facilitation.</p> <p>(iii) The CTD in Dedicated Session shall continue monitoring the progress of the small economy proposals in WTO bodies and in negotiating groups with the aim of providing responses, as soon as possible, to the trade-related issues identified for the fuller integration of SVEs in the multilateral trading system.</p>
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KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC11)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>Work programme on electronic commerce: (Decision 2 of MC 11)</p> <p>(i) We agree to maintain the current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until our next session_which we have decided to hold in 2019.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.	<p>TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints: (Decision 3 of MC 11)</p> <p>We take note of the work done by the Council for TRIPS pursuant to our Decision of 19 December 2015 on "TRIPS Non-Violation and Situation Complaints" (WT/L/976), and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to our next session in 2019. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.</p>	N/A		

Outcomes of 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12)

Theme: To review the functioning of the multilateral trading system, to make general statements and to take action on the future work of the WTO.

Date: 12 to 17 June 2022
Venue: Geneva, Switzerland

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
1.	<p>Multilateral trading system</p> <p>We resolve to strengthen the rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core. In this regard, we reaffirm the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and underscore the relevance and critical role of international trade and the WTO in global economic recovery, growth, prosperity, alleviation of poverty, welfare of all people, sustainable development and to facilitate cooperation in relation to the protection and preservation of the environment in a manner consistent with respective needs and concerns at different levels of economic development.</p>
2.	<p>Special and Differential Treatment (S &DT)</p> <p>We reaffirm the provisions of special and differential treatment for developing country Members and LDCs as an integral part of the WTO and its agreements. Special and differential treatment in WTO agreements should be precise, effective and operational. In addition, we recall that trade is to be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment, pursuing sustainable development of Members, and enhancing the means for doing so in a manner consistent with Members' respective needs and concerns at different levels of economic development. We instruct officials to continue to work on improving the application of special and differential treatment in the CTD SS and other relevant venues in the WTO, as agreed and report on progress to the General Council before MC13.</p>
3.	<p>Challenges of WTO function</p> <p>We acknowledge the need to take advantage of available opportunities, address the challenges that the WTO is facing, and ensure the WTO's proper functioning. We commit to work towards necessary reform of the WTO. While reaffirming the foundational principles of the WTO, we envision reforms to improve all its functions. The work shall be Member-driven, open, transparent, inclusive, and must address the interests of all Members, including development issues. The General Council and its subsidiary bodies will conduct the work, review progress, and consider decisions, as appropriate, to be submitted to the next Ministerial Conference.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
4.	<p>Dispute Settlement System</p> <p>We acknowledge the challenges and concerns with respect to the dispute settlement system including those related to the Appellate Body, recognize the importance and urgency of addressing those challenges and concerns, and commit to conduct discussions with the view to having a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement system accessible to all Members by 2024.</p>
5.	<p>In this difficult context, we note with satisfaction the progress achieved by LDC Members who have met or who are about to meet the graduation criteria set by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP) and acknowledge the particular challenges that graduation presents, including the loss of trade-related international support measures, as they leave the LDC category. We recognize the role that certain measures in the WTO can play in facilitating smooth and sustainable transition for these Members after graduation from the LDC Category.</p>
6.	<p>Accessions</p> <p>We underscore the importance of accessions, noting that although no new accession has taken place since July 2016, several applicants have made encouraging progress. In this regard, we remain committed to facilitate the conclusion of ongoing accessions, especially for least-developed countries fully in line with the General Council Guidelines on LDC Accessions, and to provide technical assistance, where appropriate, including in the post-accession phase.</p>
7.	<p>We recognize the special situation of the Members acceded in accordance with Article XII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization who have undertaken extensive commitments at the time of accession, including in market access. This situation shall be taken into account in negotiations.</p>
8.	<p>We reaffirm our decision at the Tenth Ministerial Conference in Nairobi on implementation of preferential treatment in favor of services and service suppliers of least-developed countries and increasing LDC participation in services trade, and instruct the Council for Trade in Services to review and promote the operationalization of the waiver including to explore improvements in LDC services export data; to review information on LDC services suppliers and consumers of LDC services in preference providing Member markets; and to assess best practices in facilitating the use of the preferences. On this matter, we instruct the General Council to report to our next session on progress.</p> <p>We reaffirm our decision at the Ninth Ministerial Conference in Bali on Duty-Free Quota-Free Market Access for Least-Developed Countries and instruct the Committee on Trade and Development to recommence the annual review process on preferential DFQF market access for LDCs. On this matter, we instruct the General Council to report on the progress to our next session.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
	<p>We welcome the decision of the Committee on Rules of Origin (CRO) adopted on 14 April 2022 (G/RO/95) on Preferential Rules of Origin and the Implementation of the Nairobi Ministerial Decision. We instruct the CRO to report its work to the General Council ahead of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference.</p> <p>We also acknowledge LDCs' commitment and efforts in implementation of the TFA. We urge all Members to assist the LDCs in meeting their definitive category C deadlines.</p> <p>We recognize the importance of Aid for Trade initiatives in trade-related capacity building for the LDCs. We recommend that such programs priorities the objectives identified by the LDCs.</p>
9.	<p>We instruct the Trade Facilitation Committee to hold a Dedicated Session on transit issues annually until the next review of the Trade Facilitation Agreement is completed. These dedicated sessions will highlight the importance of transit and reserve time for the Committee to discuss best practices, as well as the constraints and challenges faced by all landlocked WTO Members, including landlocked developing countries and LDCs as outlined in G/TFA/W/53.</p>
10.	<p>Services trade</p> <p>Services trade is vital to the global economy and has a major role to play in global economic output and employment. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of services and has had a significant impact on services trade and services sectors, particularly for developing Members, including least-developed countries (LDCs). We underscore the importance of recovery for services most impacted by the pandemic and of efforts to strengthen such services, taking into account challenges and opportunities encountered by Members. We acknowledge the need to facilitate the increasing participation of developing Members, including LDCs, in global services trade, including by paying particular attention to sectors and modes of supply of export interest to them. We take note of work in the area of trade in services.</p>
11.	<p>Multilateral trading system</p> <p>We take note of the reports from the General Council and its subsidiary bodies. These reports, and the Decisions stemming from them demonstrate Members' continued commitment to the work of the WTO, thereby strengthening its effectiveness and the multilateral trading system as a whole.</p>
12.	<p>Collaboration and cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations</p> <p>We recognize the importance of strengthened collaboration and cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders that have responsibilities related to those of the WTO, in accordance with the rules and principles of the WTO, to restore trust, certainty and predictability in the world economy and effectively address current and future multidimensional challenges.</p>

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions
13.	<p>Women's economic empowerment</p> <p>We recognize women's economic empowerment and the contribution of MSMEs to inclusive and sustainable economic growth, acknowledge their different context, challenges and capabilities in countries at different stages of development, and we take note of the WTO, UNCTAD and ITC's work on these issues.</p>
14.	<p>Global environmental challenges</p> <p>We recognize global environmental challenges including climate change and related natural disasters, loss of biodiversity and pollution. We note the importance of the contribution of the multilateral trading system to promote the UN 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions, in so far as they relate to WTO mandates and in a manner consistent with the respective needs and concerns of Members at different levels of economic development. In this regard, we reaffirm the importance of providing relevant support to developing country Members, especially LDCs, to achieve sustainable development, including through technological innovations. We note the role of the Committee on Trade and Environment as a standing forum dedicated to dialogue among Members on the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures.</p>

KEY DOABLE ACTIONS FOR BANGLADESH (MC12)

SL	Key Outcomes/Decisions	Actions Required	Responsible Ministries/Division	Time
1.	<p>Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT): (Decision 2 of MC 12)</p> <p>We reaffirm the provisions of special and differential treatment for developing country Members and LDCs as an integral part of the WTO and its agreements. Special and differential treatment in WTO agreements should be precise, effective and operational.</p> <p>In addition, we recall that trade is to be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment, pursuing sustainable development of Members, and enhancing the means for doing so in a manner consistent with Members' respective needs and concerns at different levels of economic development.</p>	<p>Ensure negotiation to get maximum benefit from the S&DT provision also to raise standards of living, ensure full employment, pursue sustainable development consistent with specific needs</p> <p>Negotiate to get existing benefit (maximum possible) as an LDC after graduation</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant Ministries with SDG</p> <p>Ministry of Commerce as lead with other relevant Ministries</p>	<p>Mid-term: 3 Years, Long-term: More than 3 years</p> <p>Short term: 1 year, Mid-term: 3 Years</p>
2.	<p>Dispute Settlement System: (Decision 5 of MC 12)</p> <p>(i) In this difficult context, we note with satisfaction the progress achieved by LDC Members who have met or who are about to meet the graduation criteria set by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP) and acknowledge the particular challenges that graduation presents, including the loss of trade-related international support measures, as they leave the LDC category.</p>	<p>Negotiate to get the preferential treatment regarding services and service suppliers which is still not available</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment</p>	<p>Short term: 1 year, Mid-term: 3 Years</p>

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	<p>(ii) We recognize the role that certain measures in the WTO can play in facilitating smooth and sustainable transition for these Members after graduation from the LDC Category. For greater certainty, in this context, this does not prevent groupings of WTO Members from meeting to discuss relevant matters or making submissions for consideration by the General Council or its subsidiary bodies.</p>			
3.	<p>Accessions: (Decision 8 of MC 12)</p> <p>(i) We reaffirm our decision at the Tenth Ministerial Conference in Nairobi on implementation of preferential treatment in favor of services and service suppliers of least-developed countries and increasing LDC participation in services trade, and instruct the Council for Trade in Services to review and promote the operationalization of the waiver including to explore improvements in LDC services export data.</p> <p>We also acknowledge LDCs' commitment and efforts in implementation of the TFA. We urge all Members to assist the LDCs in meeting their definitive category C deadlines.</p>	<p>Take proper initiatives to complete definite category C programs within the deadlines and try to get support if required</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce with other relevant Ministries</p>	<p>Short term: 1 year, Mid-term: 3 Years, Long-term: More than 3 years</p>
4.	<p>(ii) We recognize the importance of Aid for Trade initiatives in trade-related capacity building for the LDCs.</p>	<p>Negotiate to get the maximum possible benefit to enhance the trade-related capacities under Aid for Trade initiatives.</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce</p>	<p>Mid-Term: 3 years</p>

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5.	<p>Services trade: (Decision 10 of MC 12)</p> <p>We acknowledge the need to facilitate the increasing participation of developing Members, including LDCs, in global services trade, including by paying particular attention to sectors and modes of supply of export interest to them. We take note of work in the area of trade in services.</p>	<p>Enhance the capacity of manpower to ensure market access as skilled personnel specially in countries like Europe, USA, Australia, Canada etc. Also negotiate to get more access for the semi-skilled and unskilled labour</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce (MoC), Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE)</p>	<p>Mid-term: 3 Years, Long-term: More than 3 years</p>
6.	<p>Women's economic empowerment: (Decision 13 of MC 12)</p> <p>We recognize women's economic empowerment and the contribution of MSMEs to inclusive and sustainable economic growth, acknowledge their different context, challenges and capabilities in countries at different stages of development, and we take note of the WTO, UNCTAD and ITC's work on these issues.</p>	<p>Try to get benefit by trained up women in leadership and entrepreneurs from MSMEs if available in the WTO</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Ministry of Industries</p>	<p>Mid-term: 3 Years, Long-term: More than 3 years</p>
7.	<p>Global environmental challenges: (Decision 14 of MC 12)</p> <p>We reaffirm the importance of providing relevant support to developing country Members, especially LDCs, to achieve sustainable development, including through technological innovations. We note the role of the Committee on Trade and Environment as a standing forum dedicated to dialogue among Members on the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures.</p>	<p>Try to get benefit regarding achievement of SDG. Also negotiate for the environmental support as Bangladesh is a victim of global warming and other environmental issues</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Other relevant Ministry with SDG, Ministry of environment forest and climate change</p>	<p>Mid-term: 3 Years, Long-term: More than 3 years</p>

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978-994-35-3380-5