

Transformative Trade Integration; A Pathway To Attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

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Abstract :

As Governments move towards implementation, generating sufficient resources to reach these sustainable development goals (SDGs), transformative trade integration will serve as a catalyst in achieving the SDGs. Trade is not considered to be an end in itself under the SDG framework but rather a means of supporting implementation. In the absence of new international financial commitments, trade integration—and, more broadly, policies that affect trade flows—will have a significant role to play in the implementation process thus creating a pathway to attainment of SDG's. Transformative Trade Integration has considerable more potential for driving and achieving a robust sustainable development goal in Africa. Transformative trade integration is allowing the free movement of goods, services, people and capital between national markets. In the aftermath of the global economic and financial crisis caused by COVID-19 many countries are re-assessing how transformative trade integration can contribute to boosting domestic demand, employment, economic stability, and development objectives. Many less developed countries in Africa face a wide range of significant development challenges which is considered a leakage to attainment of sustainable development. Linkages between trade integration and human development across four dimensions: income, access to services, empowerment and sustainability will be a transformative strategy to stimulate and achieving this developmental goal. For many years, the European Union has endeavoured to promote sustainable development with its trading partners, using the Generalised System of Preferences and bilateral or interregional free trade agreements, combining respect for internationally agreed labour market protection rules and respect for multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The persistent combination of respect for human rights and international core labour standards, and for specified MEAs through international trade agreements is unique in the world. Based on a review of recent evolutions in the global trade policy landscape, this article explores possible avenues for harnessing the potential of transformative trade integration policies to achieve these goals and targets. In doing so, it focuses on three areas where trade's contribution will be particularly critical—namely, food security, sustainable energy, and strong institution.

Keywords : Trade Integration, SDG, Food security, Sustainable energy, Strong institution

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between trade integration and sustainable development is widely-debated in the fields of both international economics and development economics. Historically, trade has shown to be an engine for development and poverty reduction by promoting growth, particularly in less

developing countries. Rapid transformative trade integration has greatly contributed to the unprecedented reduction of poverty levels which led to the early achievement of the Millennium Development Goal by half by 2015. Transformative trade integration works for less developing countries because engaging in trade increases a country's

economic GDP as it allows each country to use its resources more efficiently and economical by specializing in the production of the goods and services it can manufacture more competitively. By increasing transformative trade integration, trade can make available the needed resources to implement other development goals in the social and environmental sector. Transformative trade integration also help in contributing directly to poverty reduction and eradication through opening new channels of employment opportunities and reducing the cost of trading for the poor consumers, including edibles/foodstuffs and raw materials. Trade Integration as enshrined into the international trading system helps the long-term growth potential of developing countries by providing them with quick access to new markets, new investment, and new technologies making their development without depleting or sustainable. For all these reasons, transformative trade integration will continue to play a key role in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. In most under developed or less developed countries, the growing labour force have mostly found employment in agriculture which has led to the cultivation of additional land for increase farming. However, with further population growth, more and more young people are seeking work opportunities outside of agricultural sector and diversifying into production and trading. Emerging manufacturing activities and services offer new opportunities for productive employment, mostly in urban centres, but these employment opportunities are not expanding fast enough to meet the growing demand for jobs. As a result, poverty in underdeveloped countries are in two facets. One is low-productivity in small-scale agriculture and the other is low-productivity in informal-sector activities captured in petty trade and services. This situation has led to large-scale emigration

from different part of the world which is pointing towards escalating poverty level. If this situation persists poverty reduction will be very slow, despite accelerated output growth.

TRANSFORMATIVE TRADE INTEGRATION

Trade has been in existence since ages even when people did not know what they were doing. The word trade simply and effectively means a discretionary act done by and between two or more persons for the exchange of two or more items in between them, wherein all the parties to the transaction “believe” that the said transaction is for their benefit and wellbeing. Trade can happen in kind or cash (physical cash). It is to be noted that transformative trade integration (combination of different things together that work as one unit) is the exchange of products and services across land areas owned or controlled by government for the purpose of helping to increase and sustaining trade relationship that will produce tangible development, also trade adds to an increase in the gross domestic product of a country.

The reason is that trade integration channel every transaction/trading for the purpose of adding to the growth of the nation. It is known that any and every transaction which is legal has a binding force as it is ruled by/managed by some law in force in the particular place in those particular times. So far as any transaction is limited to the same area where the same set of laws apply, there is no doubt about the binding force, but what would be the picture/situation in the event the two corresponding parties to the so called "contract" belong to two different parts of the world where the same law does not apply. This question would arise in the case of any super-important trade (combination of different things together that work as one unit).

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Absolute Advantage:

The Scottish social scientist Smith developed the trade explanation of complete and total advantage in 1776. Complete and total advantage looks at the (wasting very little while working or producing something) of producing a single product. It gives countries an edge and makes them go into the production of products that would produce little or no demand, leading to losses. A country that has business partner complete and total advantage produces larger output of a decent or services than different countries mistreatment an equal amount of useful things/valuable supplies. There's a possible (bad result or effect) with complete and total advantage. If there's one country that doesn't have business partner complete and total advantage within the production of any product, can there still be (money made/good thing received) to trade, and can trade even happen?.

Comparative Advantage:

The most basic idea within the whole of international trade integration is that comparative advantage, first introduced by money-flow expert David Ricardo in 1817. It takes a more completeness in view, with the way that a country has the useful things/valuable supplies to produce a variety of products (that are bought and sold). It remains a serious influence on a lot of international foreign policy and is this way necessary in understanding the beautiful international trade. The way of rule of compare to advantage states that a country should (focus on doing one thing very well) in manufacturing and exportation those products (that are bought and sold) and services during which is includes a (serving to compare two or more things), or relative price advantage compared with different countries and will import those products (that are bought and

sold) during which it's a (serving to compare two or more things) disadvantage. The opportunity cost of a given option is equal to the lost (as punishment) benefits that could have been (accomplished or gained with effort) by choosing an available other choice in comparison.

Heckscher-Ohlin theory :

Heckscher-Ohlin explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) In the early ten years a world trade explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) referred to as issue proportions explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) came out/became visible by two Swedish money-flow experts, Eli Heckscher and Bertil Ohlin. This explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) is also/and referred to as the Heckscher-Ohlin explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does). The Heckscher-Ohlin explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) stress that countries should turn out and export merchandise that need useful things/valuable supplies that area unit well gave/given and import merchandise that need useful things/valuable supplies in brief provide. This explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) is different from the explanations of (serving to compare two or more things) advantage and complete and total advantage since these explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) focuses on the production of the (group of people/device made up of smaller parts) method for a selected smart. (opposite from what's expected), the Heckscher Ohlin explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) states that a simple should (focus on doing one thing very well) production and export (hurting or blaming someone) the factors that area unit

most well gave/given, and so the most cost effective. Not turn out, as earlier explanations (of why things work or happen the way they do) declared, the products it produces most quickly.

The Heckscher-Ohlin explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) is most well-liked to the Ricardo explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) by (more than two, but not a lot of) money-flow experts, as a result of it makes fewer simplifying ideas (you think are true). In 1953, money-based expert showed/told about a study, wherever he tested the (something is truly what it claims to be) of the Heckscher-Ohlin explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does). The study showed that the U.S was added/more well gave/given in capital compared to alternative countries, this way the U.S would export capital-intensive merchandise and import labor-intensive merchandise. Wassily Leontief watched/checked that the U.S's export was less capital intensive than import.

SUSTENABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL AND TRANSFORMATIVE TRADE

Building on this uneven progress, SDG Goal 2 calls for ending hunger and all forms of not getting enough healthy food by 2030, while doubling the farming-based working well and getting a lot done and income of small scale food producers. It also underlines the need for (able to last/helping the planet) and climate change-tough food production systems that can resist extreme weather events such as time periods with not enough rain or floods. To accomplish or gain with effort these goals, the text importance and focuses the need for policies that provide access to food for the poor but also to land, inputs, knowledge, (related to

managing money) services and market opportunities for value addition. Finally, it calls for investment in basic equipment needed for a business or society to operate, extension services, research and development, and measures to secure/make sure of the proper functioning of something of value markets and to limit extreme price dangerous nature/wild up and down prices. As far as trade is concerned, the text contains a clearly stated reference to the need to correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world farming-based markets, through-- among other measures-- the elimination of export helping payments.

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable Agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Within the goals are 169 targets, to put a bit of meat on the bones. Targets under goal one, for example, include reducing by at least half the number of people living in poorness by 2030, and destroying/permanently removing extreme poorness (people living on less than \$1.25 a day). Under goal five, there's a target on eliminating violence against women, while goal 16 has a target to (help increase/show in a good way) the rule of law and equal access to justice. The work will take by force/take control of goal 2, 7 and 17 In the last 15 years, worldwide farming-based trade flows, leaving out/keeping out intra EU trade, have grown almost threefold to reach USD 1 trillion (Laborde, 2014) with developing countries' markets representing a significant part of farming-based trade and a (very big/very strong)

share of its growth. This (popular thing/general way things are going) is likely to continue in the coming at least 20 years as income and city-based population continue to grow, often along with changes in diet. The largest demand will come from Asia, which is expected to show a trade shortage for all (things of value)--except rice, vegetable oils and fish--in 2023, but the quickly growing population in Africa will also result in increasing food imports (OECD and FAO, 2013). These (popular things/general ways things are going) clearly point to the extremely important role that trade will continue to play in (accomplishing or gaining with effort) world food security. Yet, while imports will spread over a large number of countries, the OECD-FAO Farming-based Outlook 2015a '2024 (describes a possible future event) that exports of farming-based (things of value) will become more (focused on one's effort/increased/mainly studied) among fewer countries. This increased reliance on few countries to supply worldwide markets for some key (things of value) will result in higher market risks, including those connected with the adoption of disruptive trade measures. (in the past), markets have been seen as plentiful supplies (using/putting into action) downward pressure on food prices and (in the end) farm incomes. As a response, policymakers, especially in OECD countries, had access to help to different forms of support such as income and price support, and other forms of helping payments, often combined with way too high tax/import tax (things that block or stop other things) on sensitive (things of value). While these measures completed their/reached their stated goals at the domestic level, they caused (more than

what's needed) that had to be thrown out (in the trash) in people around the world who buy things, often with the help of export helping payments whose effect added/gave to further lowering world prices and providing (things that make you less likely to do something) to invest in farming in developing countries, (in the end) affecting the jobs of small farmers and food security (Schmidhuber and Meyer, 2014). Over the last eight years, however, (more than two, but not a lot of) farming-based (things of value) have experienced significant price spikes, reflecting weather related production shortfalls in major producer areas, against a background of high energy prices, increased use of crops for the production of (fuels from plants), and low rates of working well and getting a lot done growth in many areas of the world. The importance and frequency of these spikes hit poor, food-shortage countries especially hard (using/putting into action) significant effects on levels of undernourishment and affecting trust in people around the world who buy things as a source of low-priced food.

TRADE POLICIES AND FOOD SECURITY

The SDG result documents highlight the need to remove trade distortions, starting with export helping payments, as a way of improving worldwide food security. In the EU, export helping payments amounted to more than 10 billion euros a year in the early 1990s. Today, however, the use of this (tool or object used to do work or measure something) has practically disappeared, even though almost USD 500 million of export helping payments were still in place in 2011-12, mainly in the EU, Canada and Switzerland (Diaz-Bonilla and Harris, 2014). This decline is mostly the result of past cuts in EU

price support and the disconnecting of direct payments combined with recent high prices on the world market. However, the EU has not formally taken apart its export helping payment (tools or objects used to do work or measure something), maintaining the possibility of using them in the future even though they are no longer active. While export helping payment-related distortions have shrunk, export restrictions have become more common. During the 2006a'8 and 2010a'11 serious problems, they significantly added/gave to worsening the negative effects of price spikes on food security by reducing the ability of poor people (who use a product or service) to access (good) enough food at low-priced prices. In the medium term, these restrictions have also interfered with confidence in people around the world who buy things as a (deserving people's trust because of honesty, etc.) source of food, and lowered the natural tendency to invest in farming in exporting countries. In spite of these significant negative spillovers, farming-based export restrictions are mostly 'under-controlled' in the WTO and remain a politically highly sensitive issue (Anania, 2014). Beyond export helping payments and restrictions, domestic support remains a major source of trade distortions, interfering with investment and (in the end) food security prospects in poorer countries. Figure 1 provides a summary of the (change for the better, over time) of domestic support in the EU, the US, China, and India. In the EU, (one after the other) good changes starting in the early 1990s (more and more) removed price support for disconnected direct payments, allowing the EU to place the largest part of its domestic support in the WTO green box (i.e. non-

or slightly trade twisting/lying about payments). The latest Common Farming-based Policy (CAP) moves further towards this idea/plan of 'public money for public goods' by introducing added/more (related to surrounding conditions or the health of the Earth) needed things as a condition for receiving support. Trade-twisting/lying about payments—that is to say, payments linked to the level of production—on the other hand, are kept to/restricted to parts/areas with certain (problems, delays, etc.). In spite of these restrictions, there appears to be greater flexibility for countries to use such (tools or objects used to do work or measure something) compared to under the previous CAP. As a result, trade-twisting/lying about aids have started to grow again, from a projected EUR 2.7 billion in 2014 to a projected EUR 4.8 billion in 2015, an increase of nearly 75 per cent.

TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY GOODS & SERVICES

The worldwide renewable energy market has grown quickly over the last few years and in 2013 renewable electricity generation accounted for almost 22 per cent of worldwide power generation (OECD/IEA, 2014a). Although the cost of (more than two, but not a lot of) renewable energy (RE) technologies, especially solar (related to electricity controlled by light) systems, has fallen significantly and is expected to continue to fall, the (wanting to beat others in contests) of renewable energy with (coal, natural gas, oil, etc.)-based energy differs/changes much/a lot between countries, and stable sets of rules may still be needed to support the scaling up of RE production (OECD/IEA, 2014a). Trade is an important feature of the market for renewable energy-

related products (that are bought and sold). According to the OECD (2015), both trade and investment have played important roles in the growth of the wind energy part/area and--in particular—the solar energy part/area, because manufacturers of solar panels more and more depend on imported inputs, such as solar PV cells and modules and solar inverters. Measuring trade in (able to last/helping the planet) energy products (that are bought and sold) is not plain/honest/easy, especially because many products (that are bought and sold) that are used to create renewable energy are only one small part of a large tax/import tax code, and many are also dual-use (Jha, 2009). Exports of single-use renewable energy technology amounted to USD 64.7 billion in 2007, of which purely intra-EU trade made up around USD 21.6 billion, around USD 18 billion coming from developing countries, in particular from China (Jha, 2009). This trade has been driven both by cost factors and policy. The period 2004a '2011 saw fast growth in exports of solar PV parts and systems from developing countries, especially China, to developed countries, driven by the low costs of manufacturing in developing countries, but also by (rewards or reasons for doing something) for renewable energy generation given by developed countries' governments (UNEP, 2014). Although the market for renewable energy technology was driven for many years by demand in developed countries, South-South trade in renewable energy technology among Asian countries has strengthened/got worse over the last few years (UNEP, 2014). The centre of seriousness of the worldwide solar PV market, in particular appears to be moving/changing: from 2011 to 2012, new in

stallations of solar (related to electricity controlled by light) generation ability (to hold or do something) in developing countries grew by 60 per cent, while they fell by nearly 25 per cent in Europe (UNEP, 2014). Interestingly, this (getting involved with different types of things) of production is somewhat reflected in recent trade fix (for a disease) (acts of asking questions and trying to find the truth about something): China forced on people anti-dumping and opposing duties on South Korean exports of polysilicon (an input into solar power generation equipment) in 2013, and in the same year India was (asking lots of questions about/trying to find the truth about) imports of solar modules from Malaysia and Chinese Taipei (Kasteng, 2014). Given the importance of managing the change (from one thing to another) towards low-GHG energy generation, and the seen/obvious (getting involved with different types of things) in the patterns of worldwide trade in RE technology, having worldwide trade systems that help the scaling up of production of renewable energy technologies will be an important part of securing/making sure of that their cost continues to fall and that they can be made (easy to get to, use, or understand) throughout (processes of people making, selling, and buying things). Trade in Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development Decreasing taxes/import taxes applied worldwide provide wider access to products (that are bought and sold) and add/give to a more open trading system. In 2017, trade weighted taxes/import taxes decreased to an average of 2.2 percent worldwide, but there still remain large differences at the (related to a large area) level that reflect worldwide money-

based (too much of one thing and not enough of another). The highest average tax/import tax rates in 2017 were applied across African areas. In 2018, doubt was cast over the future of a sound (many-sided/with more than two countries' input) trading system under WTO, as there were significant trade tensions among large (processes of people making, selling, and buying things). (even though there is the existence of) a small/short upturn in 2017, the share of least developed countries in world merchandise exports remains just below 1 percent. The slow growth could lead to missing the trade target set by the Istanbul Programme of Action to double the least developed countries' share of worldwide exports by 2020. The exports from least developed countries will have to grow about four times faster than worldwide exports to see their share doubled in two years.

ACHIEVING TRANSFORMATIVE TRADE INTEGRATION

Absolute vs. Comparative Advantage :

If one nation is simply better than its trade partner at producing one good and another at another, we say that there is a complete and total advantage to trade. Some (communities of people) will be positively/well gave/given with certain raw materials, and others with an (oversupply/large amount) of skills of certain kinds, etc. It makes money-based sense for those (communities of people) that can produce a particular (something of value) more cheaply than others to produce it in (more than needed) of local needs and offer the rest for sale to another (community of people/all good people in the world) in exchange for their (made to do one thing very well) products. This complete and total advantage is an obvious stimulus to trade. The idea of (serving to compare two or

more things) advantage is less obvious and therefore more interesting. Even if one nation is only relating better at providing a product, but, completely and totally worse at both, it makes sense to trade. This idea is one of the classics of money-based thinking, and is attributed to David Ricardo.

Free Markets vs. Monopolies :

It is famous (for something bad) among money-flow experts that when there is only one seller or one buyer in a market, those who trade with the monopolist will be less well off than if markets are free. The reason is the following: (see Baumol and Blinder, 1979:434-440 or any good basic money flow/money-based studies text for a more technical discussion.) In a free market, each seller has only a tiny effect available to buy. A selling firm sees only a price "out there" in the world figured out by/decided by the group of all transactions in the (place where people buy things). If sellers can make a (money made/good thing received) producing at the present price, they do so up to the point that price falls to their average costs. Each seller competes with every other to drive the price down. As the price drops, the less (producing a lot with very little waste) sellers drop out, but (producing more with less waste) sellers survive. The classic steadiness/balance in such a situation is the point where supply and demand balance. At this point the price equals the average costs of production for sellers. In an (one company that controls too much) market, one seller sells all or most of the products (that are bought and sold). As this seller increases production, it watches the price go down, as prices have to be lowered to attract new customers. It isn't other producers over whom one has no control who are affecting price, it is the actio

ns of our most in control/most common seller that drive prices down. At some point, the seller will have to spend more than one dollar to produce an added dollar of money/money income. At this point, the (one company that controls too much) seller will stop producing more because its not important return will equal its not important cost. However, its average cost of production will still be quite a bit lower than the price, and it will earn (one company that controls too much).

CONCLUSION

The trade-related targets included in the 2030 Development (list of things to deal with/desire to reach a goal) are not basically new and many, especially those in the SDGs, tend to repeat earlier promises included in WTO (back-and-forth conversations to agree on something). As governments start putting into use the 2030 Development (list of things to deal with/desire to reach a goal), the relevance of these targets must be tested/evaluated because of recent changes in trade policies being applied in (more than two, but not a lot of) large (processes of people making, selling, and buying things). These policy changes have showed/told about critical (problems in the wording of a law that lets people sneak past it) in international money-based authority and control (solid basic structures on which bigger things can be built) or at least areas where existing rules would require further detail and updating. The 2006a '2011 food serious problem exposed the weaknesses of existing WTO fields of study in protecting poor people (who use a product or service) against one-way/one-sided export restrictions forced (by law) by third countries worsening price spikes. Big increases in trade-twisting/lying

about support given by large newly-visible (processes of people making, selling, and buying things) and the new interest in (or popularity of) such (devices that make music) in the EU and the US have highlighted the need to update farm-related helping payment rules. The large amount of/large number of trade fix (for a disease) arguments around renewable energies such as wind and solar has caused nature-lovers to question the (how good (or good enough) something is) of existing rules on helping payments and anti-dumping measures. In almost the same way/almost the same topic, the importance of useful thing/valuable supply-using up/reducing helping payments for fisheries and (coal, natural gas, oil, etc.) has exposed the limits of current international helping payment fields of study. Over the last 15 years, worldwide responses to these challenges have mostly remained hard to see/hard to catch, not least because of (constant/not

going away) disagreements among industrialised countries and newly appearing (processes of people making, selling, and buying things). As governments struggle to define new terms of engagement in a multipolar world, reaching a WTO agreement on these issues, for example, only seems possible at the cost of reducing (a lot) the level of desire to do great things (at first/before other things happened) pictured—a situation that contrasts (harshly/plainly) with the high-reaching wishes of the 2030 Development (list of things to deal with/desire to reach a goal). The extent to which the political promises made permanent in the SDGs will add/give to reviving the WTO talks remains unclear, but (in the end) (more than two, but not a lot of), if not all, of the issues described here—including farming-based helping payments, for example--will require (many-sided/with more than two countries' input) solutions.

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