Trade solutions

export restrictions **National level** WTO and **Regional level** (PCPLDCs) International/ **Multilateral** levels

 Waiver / Exemption for the LDCs on the food Further operationalise the NFIDCs Decision in • To Transform it into a *Food crisis-plagued LDCs* Rethink and renegotiate the WTO Preferences for the LDCs in Agriculture • Rethink possibilities for the LDCs to reconsider bound rates in the agricultural sector

Trade solutions

Monitoring mechanism

National level • Re-examine benefits of Duty-free export schemes

Regional level• New disciplines on food restrictions and
on food aid, in particular in GATT Article
XI,2 and in AoA Article 12

•Insert in EIF and in A4T provisions for sustainable agriculture and predictable resources for enhancing food outputs, including through allocations for food crisis emergencies

International/ Multilateral levels

Trade solutions

National level

Regional level

International/ Multilateral levels • Identify the provisions for flexibilities in genetically-modified crops

• **Rethink the neo-liberal solutions in the agricultural sector in LDCs**

• Re-assess the IMF conditionalities as linked to trade

DDA negotiations on Agricultural to cater for solutions on the food crisis in relation to the three pillars in the AoA
Monetization of food aid (transport,

Non-Trade solutions

National level

Regional level

• Insurance schemes for producers and financing for agriculture inputs

• Buffer food stocks, in particular for the vulnerable segments of the population

• Productive capacities (quality, quantities, equipments, storage facilities, local...)

• Value and supply chain strategy (processing of local food staples)

• Design of targeted projects on food aid to be financed

• Incentives for LDCs farmers to produce food staples

Land reforms and farmers rights

Non-Trade solutions

• Institutional taxation systems reforms and for the public expenditures

• To strengthen the role of women in the agricultural sector, as well as the family and small-scale producers

Cross-border food buffer stocks

National level

Regional level

• Alternative forms of food production in light of the climate changes

- Harmonisation of the taxation systems
- Research and Development in Agriculture
- Increase the technical assistance for food crisis and food production in the LDCs

Non-Trade solutions

International/

Multilateral levels Assess the feasibility for crop Insurance schemes for producers on large-scale calamities
Risks management on agriculture production
Alternative schemes on energy crisis
Technical assistance in putting in place buffer food stocks, through relevant international and regional organisations (FAO, WFP, IFAD...)
Descriptions for financing the targeted projects on

• Provisions for financing the targeted projects on food aid

• Implementation of the actual commitments from the FAO Summit and the G8

Monitoring mechanism

Trade facilitation

Non-Trade solutions

International/ Multilateral levels Increase the technical assistance for food crisis and food production in the LDCs
Assess the feasibility for creating a "Common Agricultural Policy" (CAP)
Support and enhance the support for current initiatives in creating a "Common Agricultural Policy" (CAP)

- Assess the impact of agricultural policies of OECD countries on the LDCs
- Develop elements on the right to food

Non-Trade solutions

• Call for a HIPC-wise Initiative for the LDCs from the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to cope with the financial difficulties, in particular on the BOP

International / Multilateral levels To operationalise the Decision on Coherence between the WTO and the IFIs
Transfer of technologies and increased investments on agriculture
Policy research and Development on the structured transfer of the feed origin and on terms

structural trends of the food crisis and on tentative solutions at the three levels: national, regional and international, as well as on trade and on non-trade issues

Non-Trade solutions

International/ Multilateral levels

 Financing of food aid through gains from oil and food exports (to follow the Saudi Arabia grant to WFP) • Financing mechanisms to be set by the IFIs and access to information to the existing ones (IMF) •To address the supply side constraints from the local producers of food • To set up Early Warning Systems (EWS) on food security • To develop new methodology to assess the vulnerability to the food external shocks through basic indicators and variables • To develop larger information channels on the data on climate changes and other relevant indicators

• Take into account the losses from the food crisis in the attainment of the MDGs