



*Your complimentary
use period has ended.
Thank you for using
PDF Complete.*

[*Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features*](#)



*Your complimentary
use period has ended.
Thank you for using
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO

Colegio de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades

The Doha Round: A Tool to Eradicate Hunger

Milagros Egas Villacrés

Andrés González Guayasamin, Ph.D., Director de Tesis

**Tesis de grado presentada como requisito para la obtención del título de
Licenciado en Relaciones Internacionales**

Quito, mayo de 2013



Your complimentary
use period has ended.
Thank you for using
PDF Complete.

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

**ad San Francisco de Quito
Colegio de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades**

HOJA DE APROBACION DE TESIS

The Doha Round: A Tool to eradicate Hunger

Milagros Egas Villacrés

Andrés González Guayasamín, Ph.D
Director de Tesis

.....

Juan Carlos Donoso, Ph.D
Miembro del Comité de Tesis

.....

Daniel Montalvo, Ph.D
Miembro del Comité de Tesis

.....

Carlos Meléndez, Ph.D (C)
Miembro del Comité de Tesis

.....

Carmen Fernández-Salvador, Ph.D
Decana del Colegio de Ciencias Sociales
Y Humanidades

.....

Quito, mayo de 2013



Your complimentary
use period has ended.
Thank you for using
PDF Complete.

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

DERECHOS DE AUTOR

Por medio del presente documento certifico que he leído la Política de Propiedad Intelectual de la Universidad San Francisco de Quito y estoy de acuerdo con su contenido, por lo que los derechos de propiedad intelectual del presente trabajo de investigación quedan sujetos a lo dispuesto en la Política.

Asimismo, autorizo a la USFQ para que realice la digitalización y publicación de este trabajo de investigación en el repositorio virtual, de conformidad a lo dispuesto en el Art. 144 de la Ley Orgánica de Educación Superior.

Firma:

Nombre: Milagros Egas Villacrés

C. I.: 1714869607

Fecha: Mayo de 2013



Your complimentary
use period has ended.
Thank you for using
PDF Complete.

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

ABSTRACT

Hunger is a worldwide problem seen as a common and out of control situation. However, hunger is not linked with poverty but with injustice and unfair trade. This study is focused in a way in which cooperation from states, translated into fair trade, might be the solution for world's hunger. In order to get results I analyzed five pieces of reading in the literature review, together with a theoretical framework made out of International Relations theory. I applied the theory, liberalism, to the problem of hunger in order to find out how theory could change the behavior of states and therefore turn into decisions that might eradicate hunger. As a result of completing the above procedure, the answer gotten was that states behaviors can change and can show cooperation through international organizations such as the WTO's Doha Round. This cooperation is then the answer to the problem of hunger that throughout different approaches such as lowering tariffs and barriers, and making rules more equal to everybody, can accomplish the eradication of hunger.

RESUMEN

El hambre es un problema mundial visto como una situación común y fuera de control. Sin embargo, el hambre no tiene ninguna relación con la pobreza, sino con la injusticia y el comercio injusto. Este estudio está dirigido en un sentido en el que la cooperación de los estados, traducida en comercio justo, puede ser una solución para el hambre del mundo. Para poder conseguir resultados, he analizado cinco lecturas en la revisión de la literatura, junto con el marco teórico el cual está compuesto por teorías de Relaciones Internacionales. Apliqué la teoría, liberalismo, al problema del hambre para poder descubrir cómo la teoría puede cambiar el comportamiento de los estados y así obtener decisiones que puedan llegar a erradicar el hambre. Al terminar el procedimiento mencionado, la respuesta obtenida fue que el comportamiento de los estados puede cambiar y demostrar cooperación a través de organismos internacionales como la OMC y su Ronda de Doha. La cooperación es entonces la respuesta ante el problema del hambre, que a través de diferentes medidas como la reducción de tarifas y barreras, y al crear reglas más equitativas para todos, pueden lograr erradicar el hambre.

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	5
RESUMEN	6
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	9
Research Question	11
Hypothesis	11
Theoretical Framework	12
History	13
Purpose of Study.	14
Problem	15
Meaning of the study.	16
Definition of terms	17
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	18
Sources.	18
Steps for the process of the literature review	18
Literature Review Format	19
Prakash Shetty, Achieving the goal of halving global hunger by 2015	19
Executive Summary 2012, The State of Food insecurity in the World	21
University of Helsinki, Department of Economics and Management, Small-Scale Farmers in Liberalized Trade Environment.	23
Mary Amiti and John Romalis, Will the Doha Round Lead to Preference Erosion?.....	25
Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches.	27
CHAPTER THREE: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: LIBERALISM	29
Liberalism as a tool of investigation	29
Literature Review on Liberalism: Andrew Moravcsik	31
Andrew Moravcsik, Liberalism and International Realties Theory	31
Andrew Moravcsik, Taking Preferences Seriously: A Liberal Theory of International Politics.	32
Justification for the use of theory in this study	34
CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM	35
How can Liberalism be applied to the problem?	35

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

"Hunger is not an issue of charity. It is an issue of justice."-- *Jacques Diouf, Food and Agricultural Organization Director-general*

There are 868 million people undernourished in the world and 25 thousand people die every day of hunger or hunger-related causes according to the United Nations (WFP, 2012). This is not just one of the main problems in the world that needs to be solved, but it is the one that is directly related to poverty, disease, and injustice. Hunger is an issue discussed in most of the world summits; never the less, still, it is not eliminated. There are some ways in which it can be solved, as there is enough food for everybody but it does not reach every person.

The problematic of hunger is relevant in our day to day lives because it is attacking to the most vulnerable portion of our society. It is also relevant as it is commonly known that there is no food scarcity and that agricultural technology is increasingly helping produce more food, thus there must be another cause for hunger and therefore a solid solution for this problem. This relevancy is also interesting for me as hunger is a hidden problem that is not being attacked on the right way. There have been heads of state and important individuals such as J.F Kennedy, Bill Clinton, Martin Luther King, and Federico García Lorca that have dealt with different approaches to fight against hunger; however, this is a problem that remains killing thousands of people every year.

Besides these interests, hunger is also considered by FAO as a human right. FAO together with the United Nations Human Rights, created a document called "The Right to Adequate Food", which mentions that being fed is a right that every person should have. This right is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has

times to adequate food or means for its procurement

(United Nations Human Rights & FAO, 2010, pp. 2). However this does not happen in our society.

Deriving from this problem the puzzle of whether it is possible to eradicate hunger or not arises. It is important to acknowledge that this puzzle is broad and so there must be limitations and a general idea of what the hypothesis and research question should be. This study will focus on the idea that international cooperation and compliance are common clues that can help solve this problem. Therefore, the general hypothesis that will be used in this research paper will be: *The higher the cooperation and compliance, the more likely a common goal can be achieved*; and the general research question will then be: *To what level is a common problem affected by the lack of cooperation and compliance?* These two important elements of research will be further explained and specified along this chapter.

Theory in International Relations is one of the most important elements created and used in order to explain social phenomena. Thus, this study will use theory as the theoretical framework. Liberalism is one of the most if not the most relevant theory that can be used in order to find a positive answer for the research question. Liberalism therefore, will be the theory applicable in this research. It is important to mention that there are other International Relations theories that could work and explain perfectly other kinds of hypothesis or research questions, however that will not be included in this research and it is not of my concern to analyze.

My research paper is created in order to find a theoretical solution for world hunger. This research paper is composed by five chapters that will explain first the context and the hypothesis created, second the literature background that already exists on this subject, third

be an explanation of liberalism, fourth my proper ideas on how hunger can be solved and a combination of what has been studied before with the theory, and finally the conclusions and recommendations on this study.

This is the first of the five chapters that I will have in my research paper which deals with a way in which we can eradicate hunger. I will first explore the history, the problem, the hypothesis, the research question, the theoretical framework, and what this study means for the ones intended to read it.

Research Question

After introducing the generalized hypothesis and the specific hypothesis of my research paper, which have the problem that will be studied, hunger; and the cause which will be the lack of cooperation and compliance and finally the best possible solution which is cooperation and compliance, the research question will be elaborated in a general and an specific sense.

The generalized question in my research paper is:

To what level is a common problem affected by the lack of cooperation and compliance?;

And my specific research question is then:

To what level is hunger affected by the lack of international cooperation and compliance between states?

Hypothesis

As we have seen above, hunger is not only a problem but, one of the worst problems that human kind has. This problem might have different perspectives and ways to be seen and

h paper I will have one approach that will help me

formulate my hypothesis and my thesis.

In this study there must be a cause and a solution stated for this problem. The reason for this problem to exist is not easy to explain because there are several factors that are part of the cause of this problem. However, the main cause that I will analyze and thus use as the only cause in my research paper is the lack of international cooperation and compliance between states in summits such as the Doha Round

Dealing with solutions for the problem of hunger, I believe that the best possible solution is international cooperation and compliance between states, which, if applied, will bring consequences such as solving the problem and eradicating hunger on earth. Thus my hypothesis will have hunger as the problem in my case study and that the main cause is the lack of international cooperation and compliance. Therefore my generalized hypothesis is:

The higher the cooperation and compliance, the more likely a common goal can be achieved;

And the specific hypothesis that deals with my case study will be:

The higher the international cooperation and compliance between nation states within the Doha Round, the more likely hunger can be eradicated.

Theoretical Framework

As part of a social science research, we can see the problem of hunger from very different perspectives such as medical, psychological, economical and political. However, the main discourse and perspective is a theoretical one, in which my main objective deals with international cooperation and progress. I will use Liberal International Relations theory that is able to explain the behavior required for the hypothesis to be true. An important element to

ys to answer the research question and that there will be

ideas that are against the hypothesis, however I will follow one path which will give me the necessary tools to answer the research question in a positive way.

History

In this section I am going to give a small review of how several institutions and summits have worked together and altered and how hunger is seen and fought against.

To start with, The Food and Agricultural Organization which was created and established as a specialized United Nations Agency in 1943, dealt with problems such as hunger, food standards, undernourishment, and the agricultural production. In 1994 FAO launched the Special Program for Food Security (SPFS), which targeted the low-income food-deficit countries (FAO, 2012). In 1996 FAO hosted Heads of State and other officials at World Food Summit to discuss and combat world hunger. In 2000 it developed a strategy to combat chronic hunger in the Horn of Africa. In 2002, World Food Summit: five years later, attended by delegations from 179 countries plus the European Commission, reaffirmed the fact that the international community's commitment to reduce hunger by half by 2015. In 2009, the number of hungry people reached 1.02 billion, and so FAO held a Summit on Food Security to inject new urgency into the fight against hunger. In this summit, 60 heads of state and 192 ministers unanimously adopted a declaration pledging renewed commitment to eradicate hunger from the Earth at the earliest date (FAO, 2012).

Another institution that has importance in the history of hunger is the World Trade Organization, WTO. The WTO is a rules-based, member-driven organization in which all decisions are made by the member governments, and the rules are the outcome of negotiations among members (WTO, 2012). All the WTO members are able to participate in

These councils have multilateral trading topics such as goods, services, intellectual property and others which include development and environment. Dealing with development, the WTO also has a direct relationship with the Millennium Development Goals, which were pursued to be achieved by 2015, especially MDG 8 (Building a Global Partnership for development), and MDG 1 (eradicate poverty and hungry). This research paper will investigate MDG 1 (WTO, 2012).

The Doha Round is the latest round of trade negotiations within the WTO membership. It was launched in 2001 in Qatar. It provided a mandate for negotiations on agriculture, services, and intellectual property. Its aim was to achieve major reform of the international trading system through the introduction of lower trade barriers and revised trade rules (WTO, 2012). This aim would have, at the same time, worked with elimination of hunger and poverty which are part of the MDG1. However, after numerous pronouncements the members failed to finalize the negotiations twelve years after (WTO, 2012).

Even though progress was made in reducing chronic hunger in the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, hunger has been on the rise for the past decade (WFP, 2012). The number of hungry people increased between 1995-97 and 2004-06 in all regions as a result of high food prices and the global economic downturn that started in 2008 (WFP, 2012).

Purpose of Study.

The main purpose of this study is to support the hypothesis as best as possible. The best way to do this is to use a valid theory, liberalism, and academic sources that agree with the idea of development and cooperation within nation states. If I can prove that higher cooperation and compliance can accomplish the eradication of hunger, the purpose of my paper will be satisfied. The reasons why I have these expectations is because of having read

the production of food and because I do believe that there

is enough literature background that supports my hypothesis.

Problem

Hunger is seen as the main problem in this research paper. Hunger, is defined by the FAO as "the status of persons, whose food intake regularly provides less than their minimum energy requirements" (FAO, 2012). Over the past forty years, the number of hungry people has remained over 800 million. After some successes in the history of reducing hunger, however, undernourishment increased continuously between 1995-2007 and in 2009 after the economic and financial crisis (FAO, 2012).

There are three main groups that are most at risk of hunger; the rural poor, the urban poor, and the victims of catastrophes. I will not consider the victims of catastrophes as they do not represent a solid and stable number. In terms of the rural poor, they are part of this majority of people who do not have enough to eat and who live in, as said before, poor rural communities in developing countries. In most of the cases, this people do not have any services such as public health, drinking water, education, sanitation services or electricity (FAO, 2012). Rural poor are part of the most food-insecure and hungry people which ironically are often involved in producing food. They cultivate crops, raise animals, catch fish, and anything they can do to provide for their families. According to FAO (2012) many of these people do not own any land and work as hired hands by season which causes the family to move or split in order to earn a living. This only leads to have the risk of hunger at all times.

Dealing with the urban poor, this group does not produce their own food and also lacks the means to buy food, which leads them to be a group in risk. This group is important to study because migration keeps increasing and so the number of poor people in urban areas.

unger in which data on production, data on population

structure in terms of age and sex and household survey data are used to calculate the minimum daily energy requirement.

From the total calories available, total calories needed for a given population, and the distribution of calories, one can calculate the number of people who are below the minimum energy requirement, and this is the number of undernourished people. This number is then summed for all countries in the world. Thus, no account is taken of protein, vitamin or mineral intake (FAO, 2012).

Hungry people are all ages, from babies whose mothers cannot produce any milk, to elderly with no relatives to care for them. Above all, children and women are on the frontline of hunger. And as said above, around three-quarters of undernourished people (which include children and women as a majority) live in low-income rural areas of developing countries, principally in higher-risk farming areas. Around the world, the percentage of hungry people is highest in east, central and southern Africa and over half of the chronically hungry people are in Asia and the Pacific (WFP, 2012).

Nowadays, the world produces enough food for everybody, but many people do not have access to it and so it is important to understand that food is not missing but the hungry are still there. Currently, one out of eight people do not get enough food to be healthy, which makes malnutrition the first risk to health worldwide, even greater than diseases such as AIDS or malaria (WFP, 2012).

Meaning of the study.

The meaning of this study is to reinforce the idea that there is a solution and that cooperation is one if not the best possible solution to eradicate hunger. This study is not even the first study conducted in Ecuador but again, it will reinforce the ideas and the academia branch that supports cooperation at an international level.

In this research paper I will use some terms more than others and so it is important to know the meaning that this terms have in this specific case. To begin with, hunger is the term that will be used the most, meaning: "the status of persons, whose food intake regularly provides less than their minimum energy requirements" (FAO, 2012). The second term used will be international cooperation which "describes all cooperation activities with foreign countries, whether by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), bilateral (from one country to another), multilateral (several states organized towards one country) or decentralized (between local authorities)" (Convergences, 2012). A third term that will be used is development which I will use with the definition of: "a specified state of growth or advancement" (Oxford Dictionary, 2013). I must add that this growth or advancement must be held in a society. Finally, the last term that will be commonly used is compliance. This term will not be held as conformity, but it will mean: "the action or fact of complying with a wish or command" (Oxford Dictionary, 2013).

The following chapter will have the literature review which is composed by 4 articles related to this study. After this section you will find the research design, the data analysis, and finally the conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The parameters that will be used in my literature review are very varied. It is important to acknowledge that I will use literature that supports the hypothesis and that at the same time; gives objective reasons for this support. The genres that will be used are articles taken from peer reviewed journals, and publications from organizations in order to have varied comments and supporting ideas. The steps that will be followed in the literature review are to have a small explanation of the main points of the reading together with important points that deal with the hypothesis. The literature used will include a small section explaining the IR theory that will be implemented in the following chapter. The format that I will follow, as the themes are so varied, is to present every author separately.

Genres included in the Literature Review

Sources.

The sources that will be used in the literature review will be academic sources such as peer reviewed articles and publications from organizations. These will be the only sources as these are the only reviewed and formalized versions of good research literature.

Steps for the process of the literature review

The main steps that I followed in order to generate sources for the study are a brain storm and an Internet academic research. As the two variables, which are hunger and cooperation, are elements that have been studied before, there is plenty of information in data bases that are offered by several libraries. In the research, the variables were used as key words and they came up with several articles that will be discussed in this literature review. As mentioned before, the steps that are going to be held in this review are to have small

the readings together with the most important points that

deal with the research paper and short conclusions on what the authors meant to say.

Literature Review Format

The format that will be followed in this literature review is per author and not by theme or chronological order. I decided to follow this order as the themes are not easy to be divided and the chronological order is not necessary in the research study. I will not use many pieces of literature; however, the ones used have been carefully picked and will be well explained and analyzed.

Prakash Shetty, Achieving the goal of halving global hunger by 2015.

This is an article that encourages the idea that international cooperation together with some changes in trading and food production might reach the objective of eradicating global hunger.

To begin with, Shetty opens his article with a historical review of how hunger has been seen during the last eighty years. He starts mentioning John Boyd Orr as one of the pioneers in studying hunger in the world in 1936 and how he argued about the idea that several studies showed how undernourished people were found not only in poor countries but also in rich countries, such as England (Shetty, 2006). This is how Boyd Orr comes up with the idea that food and agriculture are factors in the same equation and that if these are taken into consideration, then hunger can be eradicated (Shetty, 2006). This clearly shows that the idea of the author does not come out of anything but that Boyd Orr is someone who has already created a thesis in which agriculture is an important factor for eradicating hunger. After his introduction, Shetty refers to several congresses and conferences including the First World Food Congress and the World Food Summit which have all failed to eradicate hunger.

that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were proposed in the Millennium Summit were the closest of satisfying International interference and cooperation that was asked by individuals such as Boyd Orr.

Following these ideas, Shetty proposes a model in which agriculture is one of the most important factors in availability and malnutrition (2006);

Availability relates to the adequacy of a varied and nutritious food supply and is influenced principally by factors that promote agricultural production and trade. Issues that influence these factors include policies and incentives, access to natural resources and the availability of agricultural inputs, skills and technologies including biotechnology (pp. 9).

By saying this, Shetty also mentions that the types of food available depend on production and farming systems which at the same time depend on the efficiency on market systems and infrastructure. Shetty then clearly says that there is not only a small connection between farming system and policies but that the first one depends on the second one and on the decisions that states make.

Continuing on this article, Shetty states that the access of food is a reflection of the ability to grow or to purchase food. He also has a discussion on with study, that within the years, food has increased in amount and variability because of technology (Shetty, 2006). There have been dramatic increases that have made food per capita be even more than in the years before the green revolution. However, this increase has not changed the fact that food still does not reach a big part of the world population. Nevertheless, Shetty, believes that food availability is intimately linked with food production, distribution and trade environments which are directly influenced by developed countries, which are the ones that manage the trading rules (Shetty, 2006).

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

for trade in reducing hunger is crucial because it is vital in empowering developing countries to be self-reliant and to tackle poverty and hunger. In his article he writes (2006):

“Participation in trade allows access to larger markets and opens up opportunities for specialization in production and economies of scale. (í) To the extent that international trade spurs broad-based economic growth, expanded participation in world markets can contribute to improvements in household food security” (pp. 14).

This is the thesis of Shetty and the main point for this study. All the connections made by Shetty turn into a solution to hunger and opportunities for new people to have more participation in the market.

Finally, Shetty, continues his article by commenting on the fact that current trading environment does not promote a better agricultural production and trade but it rather hurts the least developed economies. The main causes for this injustice, according to Shetty (2006), are the protectionist barriers to developing country goods, the agricultural production and export subsidies and the domination that the developing countries have lived during the past agricultural trade agreements (Shetty, 2006).

To finish this article revision, it is important to acknowledge that Prakash Shetty was not the first author to notice that trading could be the solution for hunger, but he is the most complete author that I found and who explained several issues on hunger and how a solution can be given. This article is important in this research paper because it will eventually be explained by the theory chosen for the theoretical framework.

Executive Summary 2012, The State of Food insecurity in the World.

This piece of literature is not an article but it is a summary that was made by FAO. The WFP, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. It deals with some important data and ideas about global food insecurity. I believe it is important for this document to be

it gives further explanations on the variables of this paper

and it also introduces other forms of cooperation.

To start with, this summary holds the idea that economic growth is necessary to accelerate the reduction of hunger. It starts by mentioning how food security has changed during the last twenty years and that the rates of undernourished and hungry people, even though they have been going down during the last years, are still too high. From 1990, progress in reducing hunger has been more pronounced than in previous years. However, most of this progress stopped in 2007 and since then all the progress has slowed down (FAO, 2012). This means that the MDG that dealt with the idea of eradication of hunger, could be accomplished if appropriate actions are taken to reverse the slow down and more important, it means that an economic crisis has nothing to do with hunger but other elements such as injustice.

Continuing with the summary, it also argues about economic growth and its importance in the eradication of hunger. It mentions the spike in the world's economy in 2007-08 which caused the prices to go down and the farmers in developing countries to lose their products. However, it is important to acknowledge that the summary mentions that this economic spike was not the only one to cause more hungry and undernourished people and that there are several ways in which this can be reversed (FAO, 2012).

FAO's summary (2012) argues that one and maybe the best solution for world hunger is to make the poor participate in the growth process and its benefits;

• Growth needs to involve and reach the poor; the poor need to use the additional income for improving the quantity and quality of their diets and for improved health services; and governments need to use additional public resources for public goods and services to benefit the poor and hungry (pp.2).

ned by FAO is better if it is more specific as agricultural growth. According to FAO (2012) agricultural growth is particularly effective in reducing hunger and malnutrition. As we have seen before, most of poor people depend on agricultural activities and so if technology and employment get to this people, there will be less hungry people in the world.

Another important point in the eradication of hunger is social protection. FAO mentions that the state is the one responsible for protecting the most vulnerable who have not benefited from economic growth. This protection, will lead to have economic growth and therefore more capabilities of acquiring food. Finally, the last important point from this summary was that FAO considers that to accelerate hunger reduction, economic growth needs to come together with a decisive public action. Actions such as women empowerment, access to resources and social protection systems are to be considered if there is the real motivation for eradicating hunger (FAO, 2012).

To sum up this section, it is important to mention that FAO is not only trying to raise awareness in this summary but also it is trying to give some solutions for hunger. The topic of international cooperation is not necessarily in this piece of literature but the core of cooperation that is involved in liberalism that will be used in the third chapter, is well described.

**University of Helsinki, Department of Economics and Management, Small-Scale
Farmers in Liberalized Trade Environment.**

This is an article that came out of a seminar that was held in the University of Helsinki on 2004. It deals with the environment in which small-scale farmers live and how this can

chose to analyze this article and in specific chapter six,

because it argues the International Trade regime and how this works nowadays.

This paper begins by mentioning the idea that international trade and economic growth are intimately related. Moreover, it also mentions that international trade is even more important for the reduction of poverty and hunger. It is important because trade will also define development aid, foreign direct investment, debt sustainability and market access (Helsinki, 2004).

Following on this chapter, it is mentioned, as above, that the poorest and hungriest sector in the world is the rural agricultural sector that comes from developing countries. For these countries, agriculture represents a major part of national income, and agricultural exports typically represent a very large proportion of their total exports. According to the University of Helsinki (2004), these countries are in between a big trading injustice;

“On the one hand there is a perception that the existing trade regime in agricultural products is extremely biased against them; on the other hand, they perceive that these adverse effects arise from practices in the developed world that they have been constrain to abandon, not infrequently at the urging of the developed countries themselves” (pp. 124).

The perception that the authors talk about is accurate because of the injustice lived within the developing countries and created by unfair rules that originated from developed economies.

The next point dealt in this article is the dependence that the rural poor have acquired. The poor farmers, because of the unfair trade system have passed to the group that depends on the market and thus, they cannot be the ones selling their products but now they depend on what prices and products the market sets. This causes that the proportion of output

developing countries is lower than is the case among

producer in the developed world (Helsinki, 2004).

According to this article (2004), the agricultural products market is the most biased market in the whole international trade system,

Protection faced by developing country exporters of agriculture products in industrialized countries markets is four to seven times higher than that faced by manufactured products. Commodity-specific tariff, quotas and safeguards as well as market-aggregate subsidies in industrialized countries markets, represent major effective barriers to access by developing countries agriculture (pp. 127).

This gives the reader the opportunity to analyze how unfair the trading system is which are the numbers that have been identified in order to understand that developed economies will always win over developing and underdeveloped ones.

Finally, this article mentions the impact that this trading system has. It is easy to understand the economic impacts in the developing countries, however the social impact on people are mostly poverty and hunger. A decisive action to reduce trade injustices or to bare them would make a significant contribution to income increase and thus food availability (Helsinki, 2004).

To conclude this piece of literature, the aim of this article is to understand how the trading system works and how the social problems such as poverty and hunger would diminish if the system is changed.

Mary Amiti and John Romalis, Will the Doha Round Lead to Preference Erosion?

This article, as the title implies deals with the Doha Round and the different consequences that it might have if completely applied. This article is being reviewed in this

the Doha Round for the hypothesis and also because it is important to understand what the Doha Round could be able to do.

To begin with, this article starts with the explanation of what would happen if there is a change in the trading system. Some developing countries, even though they live in an unfair system, tend to ask if the lowering of tariffs would affect their access to developed markets. In this case, the authors state that if tariff cuts were granted to all the WTO members under the Doha Round, the relative advantage of developing countries' exports to developed countries would be reduced owing to the erosion of these preference margins (Amiti, pp.339).

However, this article deals with a simulation on what would happen if tariffs are lowered. The simulation has reduced agricultural and manufacturing tariffs on 40% in order to see trade effects. The results are extremely interesting, as tariffs are supposed to show changes when being lowered or raised. In the case of developed countries, their tariffs on agriculture went down, but they did not affect the level of imports and exports of their products. In the case of developing countries, the data shows that these countries would not improve their exports but would increase their imports (Amiti, 2007). This means that the economy of developing countries does not only depend on the fact that tariffs are against the economy itself, but that the availability of more products means that a country's population might pick the foreign option.

However, these are not the same results in a social level. According to the article the changes that would be lived in the developed countries are not very different from nowadays. The only noticeable big change will be the fact that farmers will vary more in the crops that they would grow. But in the case of developing countries, small farmers would have a better chance to grow their crops, sell them and have an income that can be used to produce more

Thus, the big scale economic results would not be as big as expected, but the social results or the economic results for individuals would be positive and therefore hunger would decrease.

To finish this section, it is important to understand that this article did not necessarily showed positive changes in the economy if the Doha Round turns out to be applied. However, it is important to recognize the social changes and the good elements that this would generate.

Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches.

This is a book that is, as it says an introductory text to International Relations. It has several chapters explaining IR theories and thus, Liberalism. The basic assumptions of liberalism according to these authors are: ða positive view of human nature, a conviction that international relations can be cooperative rather than conflictual, and a belief in progressö (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007). These assumptions are based on the belief that liberalists have a positive view of human nature, have a great faith in human reason and are convinced that rational principles can be applied to international politics.

Another important point of this introduction of liberalism is that states interests might be common and so it deals with the idea that these state actors could engage in collaborative and cooperative social action, domestically as well as internationally. This cooperative social action can achieve mutually beneficial cooperation and thus triumph over a common problem (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007).

Following this, the authors mention some kinds of liberalism. They mention four kinds which are: sociological liberalism, interdependence liberalism, institutional liberalism, and republican liberalism. These subdivisions of liberalism were created because not all authors

liberalism had a base. Therefore, after the Second World War, theorists decided that liberalism could be an applicable theory with different perspectives (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007).

Finally it is important to mention that this document emphasizes on the idea that human reason can triumph and that modernization is constantly increasing the scope and the need for cooperation. This means that liberalism is an optimistic and applicable theory as it also studies the development of society and politics. Liberalism is a theory that believes that progress in general is progress for individuals or for at least the majority of individuals and thus it is worth it to create the habit of cooperation and collaboration (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007).

This section has dealt with the analysis on different authors' ideas on the subject of the research paper. Following this chapter, there will be the theoretical framework which will work with Liberal International Relations theory.

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: LIBERALISM

The traditional theoretical framework in studies such as this one can be qualitative, quantitative or mixed. However, studies that recall International Relations can also use IR theories which are able to explain phenomena and changes in a better way than the ones mentioned above. This is why the theoretical framework in this study will be IR theory, in specific: Liberalism.

The theoretical framework must answer the research question and so it is important to focus the theory in these two questions:

The generalized question which is:

To what level is a common problem affected by the lack of cooperation and compliance?;

And the specific research question which is:

To what level is hunger affected by the lack of international cooperation and compliance between states?

Liberalism will be used as it is the best tool to answer the research questions and to understand how the problem can be solved. This research framework was not randomly chosen but it was actually determined by the case study and the research questions.

This chapter will have a section explaining first what liberalism is and how this tool would work. Then, the study will have a liberalism literature review which will deal with one author and two of his studies. Finally, I will justify the use of this theory and will give my final points on how this theory works for this study.

Liberalism as a tool of investigation

International relations is a theory that individuals might compare with a framework that is made out of principles and institutions, recognizable by certain characteristics such as individual freedom, political participation, private property, and equality of opportunity that all liberal democratic societies, by definition share to some degree (Doyle & Recchia, 2011, pp. 1434). There is an essential principle that political theorists have identified in liberalism which is the importance of the freedom of the individual. Within this principle, liberal internationalism in an attempt to promote the principles mentioned before and institutions across national borders and apply variations thereof to international relations (Doyle & Recchia, 2011).

In liberalism, there are three important traditional thinking. First, there is John Locke, who was the founder of modern liberal individualism and claimed that states had rights that derived from individual rights to life and liberty. Second, there is Adam Smith, Montesquieu and Schumpeter, who explained commercial liberalism and its natural result: liberal pacifism. Finally, there is Immanuel Kant and Giuseppe Mazzini who dealt with republican liberalism. This kind of liberalism has the biggest influence in contemporary liberal international relations theory and it argues that a separate peace would be the international legacy of liberal democracy (Doyle & Recchia, 2011).

Liberalism is one of the traditional theories in international relations and it is used as a tool to explain phenomena not only in IR but also in societal investigations that are hard to explain through basic methodological research such as this one. Liberalism is the tool chosen as the theoretical framework in this study because its uses are not limited and because several authors have made the theory broader which means that there are subcategories that can fit in any study that people can choose from and work with.

Andrew Moravcsik

As liberalism will be the theoretical framework it is important to choose from all the authors and perspectives offered. For this study I have chosen Andrew Morezcsik and two of his liberalism articles that are explained in the next sections

Andrew Moravcsik, Liberalism and International Realties Theory.

This article written by Moravcsik is an article that describes a kind of liberalism that is non-utopian and non-normative and that is useful for social science. Moravcsik first argues that liberalism's central insight is that states are embedded in domestic and international civil society which places structural constraints on the behavior of the state by shaping the underlying preferences on which its foreign policy is based (Moravcsik, 1992, pp. 2). This is important because it means that the state bases its decisions and behavior on domestic society and its needs. Moravcsik tries to explain this in order to make academia and policy makers understand the contrast of liberalism with realism. The insight mentioned above is then divided and explained into three fundamental assumptions which are: the fundamental actors in world politics are individuals with autonomous preferences, governments represent domestic social actors, and, interstate behavior is shaped by the pattern of state preferences and not its power (Moravcsik, 1992).

After the first explanatory section, Moravcsik deals with the application of liberalism and the effects of democracy, equality, and commerce. These effects lead to functionalism and the integration of theories and institutions. They also lead to domestic policy formation which gives importance to groups of interest and the individuals. Therefore, when unified, the variants of Liberalism offer the promise of a broadly and easily applicable theory of international relations (Moravcsik, 1992, pp. 2).

point in Moravcsik's article is that if correctly applied,

liberalism might get scholars and policy makers to results that are different from conventional and conforming theories in important ways. To prove this, Moravcsik, in his study, applied the liberal model to institutions which proved that liberalism is qualified for strong international regimes. Moravcsik also manifests that this kind of literature presents international institutions as solutions to interstate collective action problems by linking together problems and promoting cooperation in difficult situations (Moravcsik, 1992). This point is the most important in this article because it explains behavior from the literature review and will be used further in the next chapter.

Andrew Moravcsik, Taking Preferences Seriously: A Liberal Theory of International Politics.

This second article is very similar to the first one already explained. This article is interesting to study because it deals with the importance of the core assumptions of liberalism and its uses. In this one, Moravcsik reformulates the idea of a new liberalism which is non-utopian and non-ideological for empirical social science and which will have then more legitimacy in the academic field as well as in the policy creation field (Moravcsik, 1997).

Moravcsik begins his article by saying that traditional liberal IR theory is generally ignored as an alternative paradigm. He even mentions that liberalism is not a committed theory. However, the next section of this article has the idea that liberalism can be used to stress impact on state behavior among collective social values of identities concerning the nature of public goods provision. Moravcsik, argues that there should be a paradigmatic restatement in order to give major importance and utility to liberalism. This article also includes the core assumptions of Liberal IR Theory which are: the fundamental actors in

and private groups; states or political institutions

represent some subset of domestic society; and the configuration of interdependent state preferences determines state behavior. These three assumptions, mentions the author, seem commonsensical, yet International Relations theory has rejected them for a long time (Moravcsik, 1997).

The following section of this article deals with the criticism received from realist and institutionalist theorists who have the belief that state's willingness and behavior changes according to power and capabilities. However, liberalism's conception of power lies on the basic theories of bargaining and negotiation. Thus, state behavior comes out of the function of preferences which are taken from the groups of interest. It is important to acknowledge that groups of interest might be civil society organizations, syndical groups or even just individuals who are represented by the state (Moravcsik, 1997).

The next section of Moravcsik's article states that there are variants of liberalism, that although they deal with different fields of research, they must keep the core assumptions of liberalism. These variants are: Ideational Liberalism which "sees the configuration of domestic society's identities and values as the determinant of state preferences and therefore of interstate conflict and cooperation"; Commercial Liberalism which "explains the individual and collective behavior of states on the patterns of market incentives facing domestic and transnational economic actors"; and finally the Republican Liberalism which "emphasizes the ways the ways in which domestic institutions and practices aggregate the demands made by ideational and commercial liberal theory". These three kinds of liberalism are united in the preferences created by individuals or groups of individuals which shape the state behavior (Moravcsik, 1997).

sik emphasizes the importance of preference and groups of interests. Moravcsik argues that preferences are created and they can change rather than be established just one time. The author says that these preferences are molded by the interest groups who are the individuals and the most important actors in International Relations. These preferences then form state behavior and thus, individuals are the ones in charge of changing state behavior (Moravcsik, 1997). This is the most important point of Moravcsik's article as it explains the importance of groups of interests in states such as farmers and people who suffer of hunger, and also indicates that states change their behavior in order to satisfy the necessities of these groups. This will be useful in the next chapter, as it will be part of the analysis of the problem.

Justification for the use of theory in this study

As seen in this review, liberalism is the best tool to use to explain the behavior of states and the way collective collaboration can exist. Liberalism explains that individuals run the state preferences and so preferences run state behavior. These values that are needed to satisfy such as hunger can be satisfied within interstate cooperation. The values will also direct the behavior of states that have individuals who suffer from hunger and the one of states that are causing this problem.

In the next chapter, I will introduce the analysis of data and the most important part of the research study which is the answer to the research question.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

In this chapter I will write my analysis on all the data and the main problem that I have explained in the last chapters. This analysis is one of the most important sections in this research study as it is the answer to the research question and the proof that the hypothesis is or is not right. This section will have several elements explaining the problem, the hypothesis, and the relation of these, with the articles used in the literature review and the theoretical framework.

How can Liberalism be applied to the problem?

Liberalism was chosen to be the theoretical framework because it can easily be applied to the problem. Hunger is a problem shared by most of the nation-states and therefore can be taken as a common problem. After understanding what the common problem is, liberalism needs to find what the individuals' interests are. This means that the people who live this problem have an interest in eradicating hunger. Once the interest is observed then the different countries can start uniting in order to fight against this common problem and thus cooperate with each other by taking any necessary measures in order to eradicate hunger. Liberalism is applicable as this behavior explained would happen if states could take actions in agreement with the theory.

A theory that solves a problem

As analyzed above, liberalism is the right theory to use in order to solve the problem of hunger. As seen in this study, hunger is a worldwide problem that is meant to affect the society and vulnerable groups of individuals. The validity of this kind of problem makes liberalism easier to apply as it is meant to fulfill the interests of individuals and in this case,

ger. If liberalism is applied, then all states would behave

in a way in which satisfying the individuals necessities come first. That way, states would cooperate and would work together in eliminating hunger. A way of cooperation would be agreeing in having fair trade and thus giving people a chance to reach food security.

Analysis of the problem and data

To start with, it is important to have an analysis on what the problem is. Hunger is the problem in the study and it is not just a problem that is lived in one country or in some regions. Hunger is one the worst if not the worst problems on earth that is killing people every day. Hunger, is defined by the FAO as "the status of persons, whose food intake regularly provides less than their minimum energy requirements" (FAO, 2012). This definition was already seen in the chapters written before but it is basic and necessary to understand that this is a phenomenon that more than 800 million live with and die for every day and thus. Hunger is considered a problem that should be studied and that should be solved.

The hypothesis and the research question are also an important point in this research paper, as they are the ones to manage and create the path of the research. The hypothesis that I created was:

The higher the international cooperation and compliance between nation states within the Doha Round, the more likely hunger can be eradicated.

And my research question was:

To what level is hunger affected by the lack of international cooperation and compliance between states?

These two parts are important elements in the research because they need to be answered either positively or negatively in order to understand that the study was guided

h question were created with the objective of being the path to follow in the research and not necessarily of affirming their righteousness.

The Literature Review in this study has two important objectives. The first one is to acknowledge the fact that there have been already several authors that have written about this problem and that have come out with a same hypothesis as mine. The first author was Prakash Shetty with his article: "Achieving the goal of halving global hunger by 2015" (2006). Shetty encourages the idea that cooperation and collaboration between states might lead to some political changes like in the trading system. This author has the belief that the trading system must change in order to give more access to small farmers. If trading rules change in institutions and international meetings such as the Doha Round, small farmer will be able to reach the market and be part of trading. This trading will bring more resources to people and need and therefore hunger could be avoided (Shetty, 2006).

The second article used in the Literature Review was "The State of Food insecurity in the World", written as an executive summary by FAO (2012) which mentions that some social changes such as economic growth should be taken into consideration as whenever there is an economic crisis in the world, prices tend to go down and so the income of farmers which are directly related to the people who are dying of hunger every year (FAO, 2012). The summary mentions that the economic growth must reach the poor and therefore, strengthen the capability of poor people for reaching food. Social protection is also mentioned in this summary as it is necessary for the people that are living in vulnerable conditions. According to this text, the state must take action and be the first one involved in satisfying individuals' needs and protecting these needs (FAO, 2012).

re review is "Small-Scale Farmers in Liberalized Trade

Environment". It came out of a seminar that was held in the University of Helsinki on 2004. It was written by the Department of Economics and Management. This article deals with the idea that changing the trading rules would help small scale farmers and other vulnerable pieces of population stop suffering poverty and hunger and therefore, stop being vulnerable. The authors of this article mention that the poorest countries that have the most vulnerable people tend to be agricultural nations and so depend completely on their agricultural exports. These exports represent the biggest percentage of the countries income and still it is not big enough to get to small scale farmers. Trading changes could fix these inequalities and would make farmers and poor people part of the market and its benefits such as having a better income and reaching food security.

The fourth article in the literature review was: "Will the Doha Round Lead to Preference Erosion?" written by Mary Amiti and John Romalis (2007). This article has an important view on how the Doha Round should be taken into consideration. The authors have a simulation and what would happen is tariffs are lowered and put in the same boundaries in all countries. This showed some changes on an economic and social level. The results on the economic level showed that the income in developing countries would improve but not in an enormous way as the population of developing countries would prefer the foreign product. However, in the social level, there are noticeable changes as the small increase on the income of the developing countries population would give the facility for poor people to acquire food and goods in general (Amity, 2007).

The final piece of reading in the literature review was an introductory article on what liberalism is in International Relations. This article came out of "Introduction to International

which is a book written by Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen. This reading is an introduction of liberalism and it sees it as an applicable theory. The authors mention that liberalism is a theory that is based in cooperation and collaboration in between states. It mentions too that whenever there is a common problem, states can always take some social action that will make them cooperate in order to get rid of the problem (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007).

The data presented in the Literature Review is therefore in accordance to the hypothesis and is essential as it comes from academic sources as well as organizations that are connected to the problem of hunger. These articles are directly related to the research paper and were carefully chosen to be part of it because they give different perspectives, each one with the same ending. I did not choose different articles, or articles that come against the core idea of the research because I did not find any and because they would not be good material that supports my thesis. This data in this paper shows the necessity for a change in the trading rules, the urge of countries to take some action towards vulnerable population, the way in which trading affects small scale farmers and poor people in general, and the fact that cooperation and collaboration are a choice to all countries that are involved in the problematique of hunger.

Liberalism, as explained above is the essential part of the theoretical framework. Liberalism is an International Relations theory that has the ideal that cooperation and collaboration are possible whenever states suffer the same problem (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007). It is also a theory that is conducted by various authors and so I chose a liberalism explained by Andrew Moravcsik. Moravcsik emphasizes a liberal theory that is non-utopian, non-normative and applicable. Moravcsik begins by explaining that liberalism is unique as it

balance to its domestic necessities. All the interests that states have do not belong to it but to civil society that forms the state. Thus, the behavior of states is based on the necessities of civil society and the group of interest that form civil society (Moravcsik, 1992).

Other important points are the core assumptions of liberalism. There are three fundamental assumptions of liberalism according to Moravcsik which are: the fundamental actors in world politics are individuals with autonomous preferences, governments represent domestic social actors, and, interstate behavior is shaped by the pattern of state preferences and not its power (Moravcsik, 1992). Moravcsik emphasizes his points by saying that if liberalism is applied in real life in institutions for instance; it will prove to be qualified for international regimes. International Institutions according to Moravcsik, are seen as solutions to collective problems, as these are the ones in charge of promoting cooperation (Moravcsik, 1992).

Finally, Moravcsik gives big importance to individuals and groups of interest that are the most important actors in international relations according to liberalism. These groups of individuals are the ones represented in civil society and international institutions which are the main places in which cooperation between states can subsist (Moravcsik, 1997).

After having a review on what the main points of the study have been until now, it is important to have a merging of all the elements. The authors that were in the literature review were directly involved with the idea that a change in international institutions might cause a big change on any social problem and specifically on hunger (FAO, 2012). The literature choices for this study opened the way to acknowledge that not only institutions such as FAO agree with the idea that the Doha Round implementations might eradicate hunger, but also



Your complimentary use period has ended.
Thank you for using PDF Complete.

[Click Here to upgrade to Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

s that represent groups of interest agree with the same idea.

Merging the positions of the authors studied together with theoretical framework we can get a reasonable answer. The theoretical framework chosen, liberal international theory, explains the behavior expected by the authors of the literature review. Liberalism mentions cooperation and collaboration based on international institutions which are the headquarters of the collective decisions (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007). Institutions, especially international ones have been seen like entities where states share common problem and compromise in order to reach a common goal or eradicate a common problem. Examples of this kind are the headquarters of the United Nations in which states can create awareness of a problem and then try to solve it by being collaborative with the rest (WTO, 2012). The global food system needs better governance at national and international level, which can be accomplished by following the line of liberalism. In food insecure countries, institutions that are based on the principles of the Right to Adequate Food are needed. This right as mentioned before is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement (United Nations Human Rights & FAO, 2010). These institutions should promote the empowerment of the poor and their participation in the decisions that affect them such as in local farming.

The concrete institution in this study is the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its specific round of trade negotiations is the Doha Round (WTO, 2012). The Doha Round is a perfect scenario in which collaboration could be a decision made by the nation states. If the decision of the nation states is committing and following the ideas of lowering tariffs and protectionist measures in agriculture, then the system would completely change in a way in

change its rules and at the same time prices and trading would change giving some sector that have been left out, the capability to be part of that market.

Whenever the market rules change, this would give a better change to all kinds of farmers and individuals that are in a state of vulnerability. These vulnerable subject or groups of interest would then have the chance to participate and not only participate but also stop being part of millions of people who suffer hunger and become individuals with food security. Therefore, collaboration would become a solution for a world problem.

Importance of the study

The importance of this research paper as stated in the beginning is reinforcing the idea that there is a solution for world problems such as hunger. There are authors around the world trying to send a message in order to make institutions and organizations understand that liberalism is not only a theory but also a solution for the unreasonable behavior of states. This study is not unique or the first one, but it is one more supporting the liberal idea that a common problem can be defeated.

After analyzing all the main points in this research paper, the puzzle of whether hunger can be eradicated or not, is the answer of my thesis. My thesis is then explained in the following chapter as a conclusion together with recommendations that came out of this study.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS

Answer to the research question

Once again, the research question was: *To what level is hunger affected by the lack of international cooperation and compliance between states?*

This is the chapter where the question is now easy to answer by using the tools such as the literature review articles, the theoretical framework and the background information about hunger which is the problem in this study.

This study and analysis, focused on the articles of the literature review and the theoretical framework. The main point of the study was to merge these elements and get a result. The literature was a small sample of several articles which agree with the idea that hunger is a problem that can only be eradicated by making the states cooperate between each other and using institutions resources such as the World Trade Organization and more specifically, its Doha Round. The theoretical framework is a clear explanation of the different kinds of behavior that exist related to states. There are several International Relations theories and I just chose one that explains how states can satisfy the necessities of the population and do whatever it takes to eradicate a problem that kills millions of individuals every year. Liberalism is a theory that allows the possibility of this thesis to be truth and to explain how it could be truth and what would happen if states behave that way.

The answer to the research question is then, that hunger is absolutely and constantly affected by the lack of international cooperation and compliance between states. There is a way in which this can turn into a positive situation and that is what this study has been trying to do. Liberalism is a theory that can be applied in order to explain a positive reaction from the

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

er. This behavior is not utopian as there has already been the effort from the international community. As mentioned above the states have already established institutions such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) that together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), have released several efforts to eradicate hunger. These institutions and the Doha Round are already set just to receive orders coming from the cooperation of states.

My thesis and therefore the answer to the puzzle is then that if states acquire cooperation and compliance internationally, then hunger could be eradicated. If states begin to cooperate with each other because of what their interest groups need, mentioned by Andrew Moravcsik (1997), states would start asking for changes in international agreements. These changed would be translated into following the Doha Round instructions and tariffs together with protectionist barriers would go down. Whenever these barriers go down, the interest groups such as people directly related to agriculture, would have the chance to produce and to increase their income from the production. This income raise will then bring economic security and more over, food security. The people who do not have a direct relation to agriculture but are part of the group who suffer hunger will have a better chance to reach food, as food prices will go down and will be more reachable after the local farmers get the opportunity to grow their local products. This chain of events is a reasonable product of what nation states that behave according to liberalism can come up with if they use tools such as international institutions.

Limitations of the study

This is a study that belongs to social sciences and in specific, International Relations. This means that there is not one study that belongs to IR that is absolutely true. Social

society and human beings themselves. This means that

even though there are established behavior patterns, society can always change its behavior.

There are theories that are created to explain the different kinds of behavior but there is no knowledge of when these behaviors will show or when they will appear. This is why one of the biggest limitations in this study is the uncertainty of how states will behave and if they will follow the theory that in this case is Liberalism.

Another limitation of this study is the fact that not all states can behave the same way. My thesis is based in liberalism and liberalism specifically says that all states would act in accordance to their individuals necessities (Jackson & Sorensen, 2007). However, as this is a theory, it means that not all states will behave that same way at the same time. There is a possibility that some states follow liberalism but not all of them will do that and if they do, not all of them will do it at the same time.

These two limitations are then a big struggle because they make the study not as applicable as thought. However, I do not believe that they are important just because social science studies do not need certainty; they need different solutions that can make knowledge and perspectives richer, and make research fuller.

Recommendations for future studies

As there have been studies before with recommendations, this study also has some that are important to take into consideration in order to understand how this study was held and also if there is a necessity to have another study in the future.

To start with, the first recommendation goes towards the preparation for this kind of study and the research that must be done. This is not a new subject to be studied and so there are plenty of sources of information that can be used, including the information coming from

use the information and data given by the WTO and the FAO were useful and satisfactory with what I was looking for in this study. However, it is always important to compare this information with other sources in order to know if the sources are trustworthy.

A second recommendation that I would give goes in accordance to the research question and the puzzle in general. It is not easy to pick a problem to write about. However there are plenty of themes that one can manipulate in order to make them into a puzzle. I believe that it is important to pick a theme that is interesting for the writer and also that has former studies. It would be very impressive and interesting to read the first study on one theme, however those studies must come from more elaborated and years of study rather than an undergraduate thesis.

My third and last recommendation goes with the theoretical framework. Most studies are made in a way in which the theoretical framework must be made up with actual data and the writers need to work with surveys. However, as mentioned above, social sciences and International Relations especially, are very hard to get data from and create new frameworks. This is why using IR theory, is the best choice of tool. IR theory is a valid theoretical framework and works because it explains phenomena that are hard to explain with world problems and interstate issues.

General Summary

This paper started with the puzzle of whether it is possible to eradicate hunger. This puzzle came out to me because of what hunger has made to our society and how many people it kills every year. Hunger is defined as "the status of persons, whose food intake regularly provides less than their minimum energy requirements" (FAO, 2012). Hunger is one of the

kills more than 800 million people every year. The

history of hunger is a long one. Hunger has been studied before and is now a subject of conversation in the most important institutions such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is even part of the Millennium Development Goals which were created in order to eradicate the world's worst problems. The WTO has this specific round which was created in order to reduce tariffs and create fair trade agreements, the Doha Round. These agreements are important because they can create a fair market and thus, food would be easier to reach. The groups of interest are the vulnerable people that are in constant search for food security. The vulnerable groups are made by rural and non rural people; elders, women children and farmers. They are part of civil society and therefore part of the whole world.

The hypothesis of this study is important because it limits the study and at the same time marks the path the study should follow. The general hypothesis that was used in this research paper was: *The higher the cooperation and compliance, the more likely a common goal can be achieved*; and the general research question was: *To what level is a common problem affected by the lack of cooperation and compliance?* The specific hypothesis that dealt with my case study was: *The higher the international cooperation and compliance between nation states within the Doha Round, the more likely hunger can be eradicated*. And, my specific research question was then: *To what level is hunger affected by the lack of international cooperation and compliance between states?* All of these are important points in this research paper because, as mentioned above, they put the borders of the research and create a path to be followed.

study followed with a literature review. The literature review was a selection of readings that were in agreement to the hypothesis. It had five articles that were not repetitive and that dealt with all the aspects of this study. The first article written by Prakash Shetty encouraged the idea that international cooperation together with some changes in trading and food production might reach the objective of eradicating global hunger. This article was the first one because of its complete content and also because it explains the thesis and the objective of it. The second reading was the FAO executive summary written in 2012. It had some important data and ideas about global food insecurity. It was important for this document to be part of the literature review because it gave further explanations on the variables of this paper and it also introduced other forms of cooperation like making people participate in the economic growth process. The third reading was an article that came out of a seminar that was held in the University of Helsinki on 2004. It dealt with the environment in which small-scale farmers live and how this could improve by changing trading rules. I chose to analyze this article's chapter six, because it argued the International Trade regime and how this works affecting the small-scale farmers. The fourth reading was an article that argued about the Doha Round and the different consequences that it might have if completely applied. This article was put in this paper because of the importance of the Doha Round for the hypothesis and also because it is important to understand what the Doha Round could be able to do. The last reading was picked from a book that is, an introductory text to International Relations. This book had several chapters explaining IR theories and thus, Liberalism. This reading was important to include because it introduces what liberalism is and how can it be used. It also explains the basic assumptions of liberalism which are: a positive view of human nature, a conviction that international relations can be cooperative rather than conflictual, and

ensen, 2007). These assumptions are important in the literature review because they explain all the behavior mentioned in the other readings.

The literature review is not only important because it gives a better academic and research background but also because it makes the reader understand where the study is headed to and what is it to expect from the study.

The third chapter of this research paper was composed by the theoretical framework which is the collection of related concepts or more simply a theory. The theory chosen to analyze this study was Liberalism. However, liberalism has several divisions that may be complex and even contradict each other. This is why I chose Andrew Moravcsik's liberalism. His theory still has bases and assumptions proper of traditional liberalism and also includes the importance of the groups of interest. I chose two articles from Moravcsik which described a kind of liberalism that is non-utopian and non-normative and that is useful for social science. Moravcsik (1992) argued that liberalism's central insight was that "states are embedded in domestic and international civil society which places structural constraints on the behavior of the state by shaping the underlying preferences on which its foreign policy is based". This was maybe the main point of the theoretical framework because it is the best explanation of how states can behave in order to satisfy the individual's necessities and therefore create foreign policy that follows the society's needs.

Finally, the fourth chapter held the analysis and the merge of all the other elements mentioned in the other chapters. This explanatory chapter was composed by a review of all the important elements in the study such as the problem, the literature review, and the theory. All these elements get together and explain the possibility of the hypothesis. Moravcsik liberalism is a great tool that explains the readings in the literature review and most important gives an

is in accordance to cooperation and compliance and thus,

explains that these phenomena can be given by states that notice their individuals' necessities.

When these necessities are taken into consideration, states can modify their behavior through the creation of foreign policies that encourage cooperation, or through the definition of more fair market systems. The modifications on states' behavior can be translated specifically into taking action in the Doha Round and creating equal tariffs and opportunities for all kinds of farmers. Not only farmers but vulnerable people would have opportunity and more access to food and stop being part of the millions of people who suffer hunger.

To conclude, at first sight, this study does not show a lot of viability because of the limitations in the international system. However, if the theory is applied properly then behavior can be modified easily. As mentioned before, if states apply liberalism in their domestic policies as well as in international policies cooperation will raise and will make states become part of a collaborative process within the World Trade Organization. This will cause that in summits such as the Doha Round; states will lower unequal tariffs and will establish a fair market for all the states and for the farmers that are part of society. Following this chain of events, farmers of every scale will have the opportunity to be part of the market and will be able to sell their products. This will make prices more equal and therefore food reachable for any kind of individual. Thus, food security will not be only part of the lives of people who live in hunger but also a daily basis right to this millions of vulnerable people.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amiti, M & John Romalis. (2007) Will the Doha Round Lead to Preference Erosion? *JSTOR*, 54(2). Retrieved on February 12th 2013 from <http://www.jstor.org.ezbiblio.usfq.edu.ec/stable/30036035?seq=2&Search=yes&searchText=doha&searchText=round&list=hide&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Ddoha%2Bround%26fromHomePage%3Dtrue%26acc%3Don%26wc%3Don%26fc%3Doff&prevSearch=&item=1&ttl=1031&returnArticleService=showFullText&resultsServiceName=null>
- Convergences. (2012). International Cooperation Definition. Retrieved on February 1st 2013 from <http://www.convergences2015.org/en/Topics/Topic?theme=InternationalCooperation&showDescription=True>
- Doyle, M & Stefano Recchia. (2011). Liberalism in International Relations. *Columbia University Press*. Retrieved on March 24th 2013 from http://www.stefanorecchia.net/1/137/resources/publication_1040_1.pdf
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2012). About FAO. Retrieved on February 2nd 2013 from <http://www.fao.org/about/en/>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2012). Hunger. Retrieved on February 2nd 2013 from <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Food Programme, & International Fund for Agricultural Development, Executive Summary (2012). The State of Food insecurity in the World. Retrieved on February 12th 2013 from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2845e/i2845e00.pdf>
- Jackson, R & Georg Sorensen. (2007). Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Moravcsik, A. (1992). Liberalism and International Relations Theory. Harvard University and University of Chicago. Retrieved on March 24th 2013 from https://www.princeton.edu/~amoravcs/library/liberalism_working.pdf
- Moravcsik, A. (1997). Taking Preferences Seriously: A Liberal Theory of International Politics. *International Organization*, 51(4), pp. 513-54.
- Oxford Dictionaries. (2013). Development. Retrieved on February 1st 2013 from <http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/development>

[Click Here to upgrade to
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

of halving hunger by 2015. *Cambridge Journals*, 65(1).
Retrieved on February 12th 2013 from
<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=814492>

University of Helsinki, Department of Economics and Management. (2004). Small-Scale Farmers in Liberalized Trade Environment. Retrieved on February 12th 2013 from <http://www.fearp.usp.br/fava/pdf/pdf247.pdf>

United Nations Human Rights & FAO. (2010). The Right to Adequate Food. Human Rights, 34. Retrieved on March 25th 2013 from <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet34en.pdf>

World Food Program. (2012). Hunger. Retrieved on February 11th 2013 from <http://www.wfp.org/hunger/faqs>

World Trade Organization. (2012). The Doha Round. Retrieved on February 11th 2013 from http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dda_e.htm

World Trade Organization. (2012). The WTO. Retrieved on February 10th 2013 from http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/thewto_e.htm