

Legal Challenges and Opportunities in World Trade Organization Agreements: A Comparative Analysis of Member States

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Abstract

The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements have a broad and complex impact on its member countries, especially regarding trade policy and global economic justice. Legal challenges in implementing these agreements, including harmonization between national and international law, as well as domestic political and economic dynamics, add to the complexity of their implementation. In addition, the WTO agreements also offer significant opportunities for member countries, such as wider market access and increased foreign investment. This study aims to analyze the long-term impact of the WTO agreements on trade policy, economic justice, and sustainable development in its member countries. This study uses a qualitative approach, with data obtained from various relevant sources such as research results and previous studies, which are then processed and analyzed in depth. The results show that the WTO agreements significantly shape the direction of member countries' future trade policies, with a greater impact felt by developing countries. Global economic injustice has emerged as one of the consequences of the implementation of these agreements, where developed countries are better able to utilize WTO provisions. On the other hand, the environmental and social impacts of implementing the WTO agreements are concerns that require better integration into trade policy. Projections of future challenges suggest that the WTO must continue to adapt to global changes to remain relevant and effective. Overall, this study highlights the need for a balance between trade liberalization and the protection of social and environmental values within the WTO framework.

Keywords: World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Agreements, Member States, Legal Challenges.



A. INTRODUCTION

International trade has become one of the main drivers of global economic development. As world markets have become increasingly open, many countries have increasingly engaged in cross-border exchanges of goods and services, allowing them to capitalize on their respective comparative advantages. However, involvement in international trade is not always without obstacles (Qi et al., 2020). Each country has different national interests, and this often leads to differences in the interpretation and implementation of trade policies. This is where the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) becomes very important as an international institution that regulates global trade rules and resolves disputes that arise between member countries (Barlow & Stuckler, 2021).

The agreements agreed within the WTO framework aim to create a fairer and more open trading system. However, the implementation of these agreements in the field often faces various challenges. WTO member countries, consisting of various levels of economic development and legal systems, face difficulties in adjusting their national policies to the agreed international provisions (Heyl et al., 2021). On the one hand, developed countries may have better resources to navigate the complexities of international trade law, while developing countries often face greater obstacles in complying with and utilizing WTO agreements. This imbalance can lead to disparities in trade outcomes and even trigger disputes among member countries (Bahri & Lugo, 2020).

Furthermore, the political, economic, and social context of each member country also plays a significant role in how they approach legal challenges in WTO agreements. In countries with more stable and transparent legal systems, adjustment to international agreements may be easier. Conversely, countries still grappling with legal uncertainty or political instability may find it more difficult to implement the necessary changes. This creates a complex dynamic, where differences between countries are based not only on economic capacity but also on legal and institutional capabilities (Hoekman & Mavroidis, 2021).

In addition to these challenges, the WTO agreements also open up new opportunities for member countries. For countries that can navigate the legal requirements well, the WTO agreements can be a tool to increase their competitiveness in the global marketplace. Through greater access to international markets, these countries can expand their export base, attract foreign investment, and create new jobs. However, to take advantage of these opportunities, member countries must have a deep understanding of the provisions of the WTO agreements and the ability to adapt to potential regulatory changes (Koopman et al., 2020).

However, not all countries are equally able to take advantage of these opportunities. Differences in legal and administrative capacity among member countries often result in disparities in the application of the WTO agreements. Countries with limited resources may have difficulty understanding and implementing complex provisions, which in turn may limit their ability to compete in the global marketplace. In addition, these countries may also be more vulnerable to the negative impacts of trade imbalances, which can exacerbate global economic inequality (Dür & Mödlhamer, 2022).

In this context, it is important to conduct a thorough analysis of how WTO member countries are addressing the legal challenges and capitalizing on the opportunities that arise. Comparative analysis across countries allows us to understand variations in the implementation of WTO agreements and to identify factors that influence success or failure in navigating the complexities of international trade law. By better understanding these dynamics, we can develop more effective and equitable policy recommendations that not only strengthen the global trading system but also provide more equitable benefits to all member countries (Park & Konken, 2024).

Furthermore, with increasing international trade tensions and the emergence of new issues such as protectionism, sustainability, and human rights in the context of trade, WTO member states need to adapt quickly to these changes. The ability to manage these challenges will be key to determining their position in the future global economy. In this regard, comprehensive research and analysis of member states' experiences in addressing the challenges and opportunities of WTO law becomes increasingly relevant and urgent.

This study aims to provide in-depth insights into the legal challenges and opportunities faced by WTO member states, and how differences in national contexts affect their ability to effectively utilize WTO agreements. This analysis is expected to make a significant contribution to the literature on international trade law and support the development of more inclusive and sustainable policies within the WTO framework.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. International Law

International law can be defined as the body of law which consists of most of the principles and rules of conduct to which states feel themselves bound to obey, and therefore, do generally obey in their relations with each other (Nollkaemper et al., 2020). Several other opinions also try to define the concept of international law, namely:

- a. The rules of law relating to the functioning of international institutions or organizations, their relations with each other, and their relations with states and individuals (Lake et al., 2021);
- b. Certain rules of law relating to individuals and non-state bodies insofar as the rights and obligations of such individuals and non-state bodies are important to the international community (Ruheni, 2020).

Although initially there was much theoretical controversy over the nature and basis of international law, one theory that has gained wide recognition is that international law is not a real law, but rather a set of rules of conduct that have only moral force. According to Austin's theory, a strict sense of law results from formal decisions originating from a truly sovereign legislative body (Kampourakis, 2020). Logically, if the rules in question, in the final analysis, do not originate from a sovereign authority, which is politically the highest, or if there is no such sovereign authority, then these rules cannot be classified as legal rules, but rather are only rules with purely moral or ethical validity (Bickerton et al., 2022).

However, along with the development of the era regarding international law, the theory put forward by Austin can be refuted if we look at, the namely:

- a. Jurisprudence in modern times does not take into account the strength of Austin's general theory of law. It has been shown that even in some groups of people who do not have formal legislative authority, a legal system has been run and obeyed and that the law is not in terms of its binding provisions from a state law that truly has legislative authority (Chun, 2021).

- b. Austin's views, although correct in his time, are no longer appropriate for current international law. In the present century, many international laws have been formed as a result of treaties and conventions that create law, and in line with this development, the proportion of customary rules of international law is decreasing. Even if it were true that there is no expressly sovereign legislative authority in the international field, the procedure for formulating international legal rules has been solved utilizing holding international conferences or through existing international organs, although not as efficiently as the legislative procedure in a state (Krisch, 2021).
- c. International legal problems are always treated as legal problems by those who handle international affairs in the various Ministries of Foreign Affairs, or through the various international administrative bodies. In other words, the authoritative bodies responsible for maintaining international relations do not regard international law as merely a set of moral rules (Casarões & Barros Leal Farias, 2022).

2. World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international organization that regulates international trade. Established in 1995, the WTO operates based on a series of agreements negotiated and agreed upon by a large number of countries in the world and ratified through parliament. The purpose of the WTO agreements is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers in carrying out their activities (Bacchetta et al., 2021).

The establishment of the WTO began with negotiations known as the "Uruguay Round" (1986 - 1994) and previous negotiations under the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" (GATT). The WTO currently consists of 154 member countries, of which 117 are developing countries or separate customs territories. Currently, the WTO is a forum for negotiating several new agreements under the "Doha Development Agenda" (DDA) which began in 2001 (Narlikar, 2022).

Decision-making at the WTO is generally based on consensus by all member countries. The highest body at the WTO is the Ministerial Conference (KTM) which is held every two years. Among the KTs, the decision-making activities of the WTO are carried out by the General Council. Under it are subsidiary bodies including boards, committees, and subcommittees tasked with implementing and supervising the implementation of WTO agreements by member countries (Nevalainen & Yliaska, 2021).

The principle of the formation and basis of the WTO is to strive for openness of territorial borders, provide guarantees for the "Most-Favored-Nation principle" (MFN) and non-discriminatory treatment by and among member countries, as well as a commitment to transparency in all its activities (Miranzo-Díaz, 2020). The opening of national markets to international trade with appropriate exceptions or adequate flexibility is seen as encouraging and assisting sustainable development, improving welfare, reducing poverty, and building peace and stability. At the same time, market

openness must be accompanied by appropriate national and international policies that can contribute to economic growth and development following the needs and aspirations of each member country (Petersmann, 2020).

In its development, the WTO itself has five basic principles, among others, namely:

- a. Fair treatment for all members (Most Favored Nations Treatment-MFN).

This principle is regulated in Article I of GATT 1994 which states that the requirements for commitments that have been made or signed must be treated equally to all WTO member countries (non-discrimination principle) without conditions (Mavroidis et al., 2024).

- b. Tariff Binding

This principle is regulated in Article II of GATT 1994, which states that each GATT or WTO member country must have a list of products whose import duty or tariff rates must be legally bound (Nuzzo, 2024).

- c. National treatment

The principle regulated in Article III of GATT 1994 states that a country is not allowed to discriminate between imported products and domestic products. The types of actions prohibited under this provision include domestic levies, laws, regulations, and others (Dabela, 2021).

- d. Protection only through tariffs.

This principle is regulated in Article 11 which requires that protection of domestic industries is only permitted through tariffs. According to John J. Carter, what is meant by a tariff is a tax imposed on goods that are lifted from political power to another region (Irwin, 2020).

- e. Special and Differential Treatment for developing countries (S&D).

All WTO agreements have provisions that provide for special and differential treatment for developing countries. This is intended to make it easier for developing WTO member countries to implement WTO agreements (Weinhardt & Schöfer, 2022).

C. METHOD

This research will be conducted using a qualitative approach, which allows for an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the WTO agreement and its implications for member countries. This approach was chosen to examine the complex political, economic, social, and legal dynamics in the implementation of the WTO agreement, as well as to evaluate the long-term opportunities and challenges that arise for member countries. Through a qualitative approach, research data will be obtained from various relevant sources, such as previous research results. After the research data has been successfully collected, the next step is to process and analyze the data in depth to find the expected results. The results of this study are expected to provide a significant contribution to a better understanding of the role of the WTO in regulating international trade and how countries can maximize the benefits of their involvement in this organization.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Challenges in Implementing WTO Agreements

In the context of international trade, the agreements governed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) aim to create a fair and open global trading system. However, the implementation of WTO agreements at the national level often faces complex legal challenges. One of the main challenges faced by member countries is the difficulty in harmonizing national laws with provisions agreed at the international level. Each country has a unique legal system, with regulations, policies, and procedures that reflect their domestic priorities and socio-economic conditions. When WTO agreements require member countries to adapt their national laws, this process is often complicated by inconsistencies between international norms and domestic regulations. Countries must make adjustments that are not only technically adequate but also acceptable to various stakeholders at home. In many cases, these adjustments require significant changes in domestic regulations that can generate resistance from disadvantaged groups.

In addition, the problem of interpretation and implementation of WTO provisions is also a significant source of challenges. WTO agreements are often drafted in language that tends to be general and flexible to allow for adjustments to the various legal and economic systems of member countries. However, this flexibility also creates challenges in terms of consistent interpretation. Member countries may have different understandings of how certain provisions should be applied, which can ultimately lead to inconsistencies in the application of WTO agreements across jurisdictions. These inconsistencies not only complicate efforts to create a level playing field in the global marketplace but can also trigger trade disputes between member countries. These interpretive challenges are often exacerbated by differences in national legal cultures and policies that influence how countries view and apply international trade law.

In addition, institutional and capacity constraints are also important challenges in implementing WTO agreements. WTO member countries have very diverse levels of economic development and institutional capacity. Developed countries generally have better resources to understand, interpret, and implement WTO provisions. They have more established legal expertise and bureaucracies, which can handle the complexities of international trade law. In contrast, many developing and least-developed countries face significant resource constraints. These limitations include a lack of legal expertise, weak institutions, and limited financial resources to implement necessary changes. As a result, these countries often struggle to fully comply with WTO requirements, which can hinder their participation in international trade and exacerbate global economic imbalances.

Furthermore, the tension between protecting national interests and international obligations is also a crucial challenge in implementing WTO agreements. Each country has a responsibility to protect domestic interests, including domestic industries, jobs, and the welfare of its people. However, WTO agreements often require member countries to open their markets, reduce subsidies, and remove trade

barriers that may conflict with national policies designed to protect particular sectors. These tensions can be particularly pronounced when there is strong domestic political pressure to maintain protectionist policies or when there is concern about the social and economic impacts of trade liberalization. In such situations, countries must navigate between meeting their international obligations under the WTO and maintaining policies that they feel are important for domestic stability. Failure to balance these two interests can lead to conflicts both domestically and internationally and can affect a country's reputation and standing in the global trading community.

The legal challenges in implementing the WTO agreements are complex and multidimensional. Member countries must continue to work to bring their national laws into line with WTO provisions, overcome difficulties in interpretation and implementation, and strengthen their institutional capacities. At the same time, they must also address the tensions that arise between protecting national interests and international obligations. These challenges demonstrate that while the WTO agreements are designed to create fairer and more open global trade, effective implementation at the national level requires sustained effort, international cooperation, and sensitive adaptation to domestic conditions. In an increasingly economically integrated world, successfully addressing these legal challenges will be key for member countries to maximize the benefits of the WTO agreements and play a more active and beneficial role in the global trading system.

2. Opportunities Created by WTO Agreements for Member Countries

The agreements governed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) have opened up strategic opportunities for its member countries to broaden and deepen their integration into the global economy. One of the most significant benefits offered by the WTO agreements is greater market access for member countries. With provisions that regulate tariff reductions, elimination of non-tariff barriers, and trade facilitation, member countries have the opportunity to reach larger and more diverse international markets. This access not only allows for increased exports of domestic products but also provides an opportunity for domestic industries to compete on the global stage. When member countries can penetrate new markets with their superior products, they can increase their trade volume and gain significant economic benefits. In addition, greater market access also opens up opportunities for domestic companies to collaborate with international partners, which can expand their business networks and strengthen their competitive position in the global market.

Furthermore, the WTO agreements provide a framework that member countries can use to improve their economic competitiveness. In an increasingly competitive global trade environment, economic competitiveness is a key factor for a country's success in the international market. By taking advantage of WTO provisions, member countries can improve production efficiency, adopt new technologies, and optimize their supply chains. For example, with the legal certainty provided by WTO agreements, member countries can attract investment in strategic sectors that can drive innovation and increase productivity. In addition, through participation in the

multilateral trading system, countries can learn from international best practices and apply them to strengthen production capacity and improve the quality of domestic products. In the long term, this increased competitiveness will not only strengthen member countries' position in global trade but will also provide broader economic benefits, including job creation, increased incomes, and sustainable economic growth.

The legal stability guaranteed by the WTO also plays a significant role in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) to member countries. International investors tend to seek a stable and predictable environment in which to invest their capital. In this context, the WTO agreements provide a clear and consistent legal framework, creating a safer and more reliable investment climate. With legal certainty regarding trade rules, dispute resolution, and protection of investor rights, member countries can increase their attractiveness to foreign investors. This foreign investment, in turn, brings a variety of economic benefits, including technology transfer, increased production capacity, and job creation. Furthermore, foreign investment can stimulate growth in underdeveloped economic sectors, accelerate infrastructure development, and promote economic diversification. In the long run, stable and sustainable FDI flows can help member countries build stronger and more resilient economic foundations that can face global challenges.

Economic diversification is also one of the important opportunities resulting from access to a more open global market through the WTO agreements. In many cases, countries that rely on a particular economic sector face high risks from economic shocks, whether caused by commodity price fluctuations, changes in global demand, or other external factors. By participating in the multilateral trading system, member countries can take advantage of opportunities to develop and diversify new economic sectors that may have previously been underdeveloped. For example, countries that have traditionally relied on commodity exports may be able to develop manufacturing or service industries that have the potential to contribute more to economic growth. This diversification not only helps reduce dependence on a single sector, but also creates opportunities for new job creation, increases national income, and strengthens overall economic stability. Furthermore, by diversifying economic sectors, member countries can broaden their export base, reduce the risk of market fluctuations, and build more sustainable and resilient economies.

The WTO Agreement creates several strategic opportunities that member countries can exploit to increase their involvement in international trade and strengthen their domestic economies. Broader market access allows countries to reach larger global markets, enhance economic competitiveness, and take advantage of foreign investment opportunities to accelerate economic development. In addition, economic diversification through participation in the multilateral trading system can help countries reduce their dependence on certain economic sectors and build more resilient and sustainable economies. By effectively exploiting these opportunities, member countries can improve their economic well-being and play a more active role in the global economy. The WTO Agreement, with all the challenges and

opportunities it presents, is a very important tool for member countries to optimize their potential in an increasingly complex and dynamic international trading system.

3. Political and Economic Dynamics in the Implementation of the WTO Agreement

The implementation of agreements regulated by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in a country is inseparable from complex political and economic dynamics, which often play a crucial role in determining the success or failure of implementation. The influence of domestic politics on trade policy is one of the main factors influencing how a country interacts with WTO provisions. Trade policy is often influenced by domestic political actors, including political parties, interest groups, and public opinion, all of which have their agendas and priorities. For example, when domestic interest groups, such as protected industries or labor unions, feel threatened by trade liberalization required by the WTO, they may pressure the government to delay or refuse the full implementation of the agreement. In addition, the government may face political pressure to maintain the protection of strategic sectors or maintain more protectionist trade policies to protect national interests. In these situations, political decisions often take precedence over international commitments, which can lead to conflicts between a country's domestic and international obligations.

In addition to domestic political dynamics, a country's economic stability also has a significant influence on its ability to implement WTO provisions effectively. Countries with stable economies tend to have more resources to adjust their policies and infrastructure to comply with WTO provisions. Economic stability allows governments to invest in workforce training, strengthening institutional capacity, and improving bureaucratic efficiency, all of which are essential for implementing WTO agreements. In contrast, countries facing economic instability, such as high inflation, large budget deficits, or high unemployment, may struggle to meet their obligations under the WTO. Economic instability often forces governments to focus on pressing domestic issues, such as maintaining social and political stability, diverting attention and resources from implementing international trade agreements. In such situations, implementing WTO agreements may be considered a lower priority, which can result in delays or even failure to meet international commitments.

Social and cultural factors also play an important role in the acceptance and implementation of WTO agreements in different countries. The social and cultural context of a country can influence how society understands and responds to international trade policies. For example, in countries with strong protectionist traditions or a long history of economic nationalism, WTO agreements may be viewed with suspicion or resistance. Societies that feel that their cultural values are threatened by economic globalization may also be more likely to reject policies related to trade liberalization. On the other hand, countries with cultures that are more open to change and innovation may be more receptive to WTO agreements and adapt to the demands of the global market. However, even in relatively open countries, differences in social views between groups in society, such as between urban and rural areas, or between

high and low-income groups, can create complex dynamics in the implementation of WTO agreements. Governments must be able to manage these differences with inclusive policies and effective communication strategies to ensure that the benefits of WTO agreements are felt by all levels of society.

The influence of international relations and strategic alliances cannot be ignored in the dynamics of WTO agreement implementation. Bilateral and multilateral relations between countries often influence their attitudes towards WTO agreements. For example, countries that have close trade ties or strategic alliances with major powers may be more inclined to comply with WTO provisions as a way to strengthen those relationships. On the other hand, countries that are in conflict or competition with other countries may be more cautious or even reluctant to fully adopt WTO provisions if they feel that doing so could harm their standing in international relations. In addition, pressure from the international community or regional organizations may also influence a country's attitude toward WTO agreements. Countries that are members of regional trading blocs, for example, may be more coordinated in their approach to the WTO, using their collective power to influence the negotiation or implementation of trade agreements. Conversely, countries that are more diplomatically isolated may have greater difficulty navigating the dynamics of international trade, which could affect their ability to meet their WTO obligations.

The political and economic dynamics of implementing WTO agreements are the result of a complex interaction between domestic and international factors. Domestic political factors, economic stability, social and cultural contexts, and international relations all play important roles in determining how a country implements WTO agreements. Countries that can manage these dynamics effectively can maximize the benefits of the multilateral trading system, while countries that fail to address these challenges may find it difficult to meet their international obligations. In an increasingly integrated world of international trade, understanding and managing these political and economic dynamics is becoming increasingly important to the long-term success of the WTO system.

4. Long-Term Implications of WTO Agreements for Member Countries

Agreements governed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) have a very significant impact on the trade policies of its member countries in the long term. As the main platform for regulating and facilitating international trade, the WTO directly shapes the direction of global trade policy through various provisions that member countries must comply with. When a country commits to a WTO agreement, its trade policies must be aligned with the principles of liberalization regulated by the WTO, such as tariff reductions, elimination of non-tariff trade barriers, and protection of intellectual property rights. This often encourages member countries to adopt more open and competitive trade policies, which in turn can fundamentally change the structure of their economies. In the long term, this commitment to trade liberalization can drive economic growth by increasing exports and foreign investment, but it also

requires adaptation from domestic industries that were previously protected by protectionist policies. These changes in trade policy not only impact the structure of the domestic economy but also affect bilateral and multilateral trade relations, where member countries must adjust their policies to remain competitive in the global market.

However, the implications of the WTO agreements are not limited to trade policy but also touch on issues of global economic justice. One of the main criticisms of the WTO system is that while the organization aims to create fair and open trade, the outcomes often favor developed countries over developing countries. Developed countries, with stronger economic and institutional capacities, are often better able to use WTO provisions to expand their market access and protect their economic interests. In contrast, developing countries may face difficulties in meeting WTO requirements, such as environmental standards or intellectual property rights, which can hinder their ability to compete in the global market. As a result, the WTO agreements may exacerbate global economic injustice, where the benefits of international trade are not distributed equally, and developing countries remain marginalized in the global economy. In the long run, this injustice could create tensions and conflicts in the international trading system, which could ultimately threaten the stability and sustainability of the WTO itself.

The impact of the WTO agreements also has important implications for sustainable development goals, particularly in the environmental and social context. The WTO, with its primary focus on trade liberalization, has often been criticized for neglecting environmental and social aspects in its trade policies. For example, pressure to increase exports and production to meet WTO requirements can lead to overexploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation, especially in developing countries that rely heavily on commodity exports. In addition, trade liberalization can lead to social inequality, where certain groups in society, such as workers or local communities, may suffer from increased global competition. In the long term, if these environmental and social aspects are not integrated into WTO trade policies, the WTO agreements could contribute to problems such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and rising social inequality. It is therefore important for member states to work towards greater integration between international trade and sustainable development goals, ensuring that economic growth resulting from the WTO agreements does not come at the expense of the environment and social well-being.

Looking ahead, new challenges and opportunities that may emerge within the WTO framework also need to be carefully evaluated. One of the key challenges is how the WTO will address increasingly complex trade issues in a changing world, such as digitalization, climate change, and geopolitical tensions. With the emergence of new technologies and shifts in global economic power, WTO member countries must prepare to face new challenges that may not be fully accommodated by existing agreements. For example, digital trade and e-commerce, which are increasingly important in the global economy, require new frameworks that can regulate cross-border data flows, privacy protection, and intellectual property rights in a digital

context. In addition, environmental challenges, such as climate change, require trade policies that support the transition to a more sustainable economy, including reducing carbon emissions and promoting renewable energy. On the other hand, these challenges can also create new opportunities for member countries to innovate and collaborate in finding solutions that benefit all parties in the global trading system. For example, countries can work together to develop trade standards that support environmental sustainability or to strengthen their digital capacities in the face of an increasingly connected economy. Thus, in facing future challenges and opportunities, the WTO must continue to adapt and evolve to remain relevant and effective in promoting fair and sustainable trade for all its member countries.

The WTO agreements have profound long-term implications for its member states, in terms of trade policy, global economic justice, sustainable development, and future challenges and opportunities. Member states must navigate these complexities wisely, ensuring that the benefits of the WTO agreements are shared equitably and sustainably. In the face of rapid changes in the global economy, the WTO must continue to innovate and adapt, maintaining a balance between trade liberalization and the protection of social and environmental values. Only with a holistic and inclusive approach can the WTO fulfill its purpose of creating an international trading system that is fair, sustainable, and beneficial to all.

E. CONCLUSION

The WTO agreement has a very significant and complex impact on its member countries. Legal challenges in implementing the WTO agreement, such as harmonization between national and international law and consistent interpretation and implementation, show how complex the integration of global trade policies is. In addition, domestic political and economic dynamics, including domestic political influence and economic stability, also play an important role in determining the extent to which countries can comply with and benefit from the WTO agreement. These factors not only affect the implementation of the WTO agreement in the short term but also have long-term implications for trade policy and global economic justice. In addition to the existing challenges, the WTO agreement also offers important opportunities for member countries to expand market access, improve economic competitiveness, and attract foreign investment. However, these benefits must be balanced with attention to global economic justice and sustainable development, so that the resulting economic growth can be felt evenly and does not harm the environment and social welfare. Thus, WTO member countries need to continue to adapt and innovate to meet future challenges and opportunities, while ensuring that the international trading system remains fair, sustainable, and inclusive for all parties.

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