

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

**REPORT OF THE JITAP HIGH-LEVEL
WORKSHOP OF THE
INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEES
ON THE DOHA NEGOTIATIONS**



UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 2008

NOTE

- The symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.
- The documents included in this publication are in the original language as provided by the authors. The views expressed in this volume are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Secretariat. The designations employed and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development.
- Material in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted, but acknowledgement is requested, together with a reference to the document number. A copy of the publication containing the quotation or reprint should be sent to the UNCTAD secretariat at: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.
- JITAP is a Joint ITC/UNCTAD/WTO Capacity-Building Programme on the Multilateral Trading System for African Countries

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2007/7
UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

**Report of the JITAP High-level Workshop of the
Inter-institutional Committees on the Doha Negotiations**

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, 9–11 July 2007

Introduction

The JITAP (Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme) High-Level Workshop of the Inter-Institutional Committees (IICs) on the Doha Negotiations was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland from 9 to 11 July 2007. It was organized by UNCTAD with the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) and the JITAP Coordination Unit under the framework of JITAP Module 1 on institutional capacity-building.

The workshop deliberated on the state of play in the WTO Doha negotiations and development issues of interest to JITAP countries, including in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries (ACP)–European Union (EU) negotiations of economic partnership agreements (EPAs) and African regional integration processes. Specific focus was placed on the Doha negotiations on agriculture, non-agricultural market access (NAMA), services and trade facilitation. Broad trade and development issues affecting African countries were also discussed.

The workshop was attended by 36 capital-based senior trade officials, trade negotiators, and representatives of private sector and civil society from Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal and Zambia. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Geneva Office also attended. In addition, Geneva-based representatives from permanent missions of the JITAP and non-JITAP partner countries participated. The workshop was

serviced by ITC, UNCTAD, WTO and the JITAP Coordination Unit. The list of participants is attached.

Opening and organization of work

The workshop was opened by Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Director, Division of International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, UNCTAD. She welcomed the participants and noted that the current lull in the negotiations could serve to usefully conduct audits of negotiation issues on which Africa placed primacy its development agenda. The workshop allowed for interaction and networking among JITAP countries, from capitals and Geneva, and a sharing of experiences. This could help to build common understandings and approaches to trade negotiations, and evolve best practices to build up the related institutional capacity. Ms. Puri highlighted the importance of ensuring the sustainability of the IICs as viable and workable mechanisms for trade negotiations and trade policy. She referred to UNCTAD XII, held in Ghana in April 2008, and stressed that the continuation of JITAP into a third phase, as requested by African countries, could be launched there.

Mr. Stephen Browne, Deputy Executive Director, ITC, highlighted the complex negotiation challenges faced by African countries and their business community arising from the Doha negotiations and EPAs. Given the complexities, it was important to continue to build up capacities of African countries and enterprises, including through strengthening the advocacy by the business community in trade negotiations. He highlighted the usefulness of JITAP “open doors” events in informing the trade policy community and general public of the activities of JITAP.

Mr. Willie Chatsika, Counsellor, WTO, further welcomed the participants and stressed the importance of the workshop in facilitating sharing experiences on trade

negotiations preparations and positions among African countries.

The draft agenda was revised and adopted (attached). The main substantive items were: (a) key trade and development issues for JITAP countries; (b) agriculture negotiations, including cotton and banana, and development interests of JITAP countries; (c) NAMA negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries; (d) services negotiations; (e) trade facilitation negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries; (f) capacity-building needs and perspectives; and (g) conclusions and recommendations.

The different sessions were chaired by Mr. A. Diagne (Senegal) for item 1, Ms. M. Akati (Benin) for item 2, Mr. H. Mandindi (Malawi) for item 3, Mr. A. Patel (Zambia) for item 4, Mr. A. Ould Ishaq (Mauritania) for item 5, Mr. A. Ben Fadhl (JITAP Coordination Unit) for item 6 and Mr. E. Mbarga (Cameroon) for item 7.

Documents on trade and trade negotiations were made available to the workshop by ITC, UNCTAD and WTO.

Agenda item 1: Key trade and development issues for JITAP countries

Presentations were made by Mr. W. Chatsika (WTO), Mr. B. Onguglo (UNCTAD), Mr. R. Aggrawal (ITC) and Mr. A. Boumouzouna (Mauritania). In the presentations and deliberations, several issues were raised. The share of African countries' total exports (goods and services) in world exports has stagnated around 2.8 per cent since the 1990s, even though the value of exports more than doubled to about \$300 billion in 2006. The eight current JITAP countries' exports ranged from a low of \$500 million to a high of \$4 billion, but their individual share of global trade is insignificant. The promised

gains from trade and trade liberalization are still insufficient for many African countries. Strengthening the quantitative (increase in trade and output) as well as qualitative (achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including poverty reduction) participation of African countries in international trade thus remains a major development concern.

The *Doha negotiations* have a mandate to liberalize trade with a development dimension focused on the needs and interest of developing countries. This is important to African countries in enhancing their participation in international trade and realizing development gains in terms of trade growth, income expansion and employment and reduction of poverty. After the failure of the G4 meeting in Potsdam (Germany, June 2007), combined with the lapse of the United States Trade Promotion Authority (Fast Track) on 30 June, which is yet to be renewed, there is uncertainty as to what will happen between now and the summer break and thereafter in concluding the Doha Round. Many issues are outstanding in agriculture, NAMA and services.

The coming weeks will be critical in determining the timetable for a deal in the overall Doha Development Agenda (DDA). Multiple factors will determine if DDA will be wrapped up in next six months or in another few years. A ministerial conference, which would ordinarily be held by the end of 2007, would also go a long way towards clarifying the timetable for the DDA. The chairs of agriculture and NAMA will bring to the table revised modalities that could also help to unblock the negotiations. Overall, it is difficult to be sanguine about concluding the negotiations by the end of 2007.

Maintaining focus on the development dimension of the Doha Round and ensuring an adequate reflection of African countries' needs and priorities were stressed.

The level of participation of African countries in the Doha negotiations is different from previous General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rounds. There is a higher calibre of participation that makes the negotiations more complex and difficult to reach a consensus. This is an improvement, as negotiations could result in a product in which all members would agree on from an informed position.

Inclusiveness and transparency of negotiations were highlighted, given the single undertaking nature of the round, which implied that the round could not be concluded unless all members agreed to the entirety of results. All decisions regarding multilateral issues should be taken in Geneva. In Geneva, African countries are represented in a number of different groups and have their own coordination mechanism. The transparency mechanisms among these groups and the African Group to WTO ensure that each country representative has access to the latest information and that their national and common interests are being pursued. Further, regular updates on the state of Doha negotiations, beyond those reported on WTO websites, should be provided by WTO to JITAP countries.

A fast track implementation of Aid for Trade with a broad scope is required to bolster the weak capacities of African countries to participate in international trade. Concern was expressed regarding its slow implementation. Aid for Trade has linkages with the Enhanced Integrated Framework and possible new phase of JITAP. The latter two can be seen as instruments of aid for trade for African countries. Aid for Trade should not be seen as a substitute for, but rather a complement to, an effective development agenda to be realized from the Doha Round. It was expressed that the Aid for Trade initiative was not part of the single undertaking of the Doha Round, but an essential complement to help developing countries address the costs of adjustment to trade liberalization and build up the requisite supply capacities and

trade infrastructure to build up competitiveness. The IICs should take up the Aid for Trade agenda, for example, by constituting subcommittees on the initiative, to develop national priorities in this regard. One of the recommendations of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade was to create national aid for trade committees. IICs could take up this function.

The importance of *African regional integration* was stressed and the increase of intraregional trade highlighted. Opportunities for growth of intra-African trade existed that needed to be effectively exploited. This will require, among others, removal of impediments and barriers to intra-African trade posed by deficient infrastructure and non-tariff barriers. The rationalization of African regional economic communities (RECs) is a necessity and should be accelerated. The full implementation of free trade and customs unions should be consolidated in RECs in order to achieve the objective of the African Economic Community. At the same time, the possible loss of tariff revenue resulting from the process of regional integration and liberalization generally for countries highly dependent on export taxes needed to be addressed, especially through the activities to develop production capacity and competitiveness of African enterprises (rather than through financial compensatory mechanisms, which have been tried in the past and failed). The institutional capacity of the African Union to manage the continent integration agenda needs to be built up and strengthened.

The potential of *South–South trade* was recognized and will need to be looked into by each country individually, including through participation in the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP).

Coherence between the Doha negotiations, EPAs and African regional integration is critical to a coherent and mutually reinforcing approach by African countries to

achieving development through trade liberalization and trade agreements.

- (a) Strategically, the consolidation and strengthening of African integration in advance of full integration with the EU and as a building block for integration into the multilateral trading system is important;
- (b) Careful preparations by countries and their stakeholders are needed to ensure that the development concerns of African countries are adequately reflected in the EPAs and Doha negotiations;
- (c) The focus on and examination of details – including of EPA draft texts and their potential implications – must be undertaken. There should be no rush to conclude the negotiations. Timeliness is not a key factor, but the content of the agreements and their development emphasis are. The expiry of the WTO waiver for ACP countries also should not be used as a leverage to push the adoption of EPAs;
- (d) Credible alternative solutions to EPAs could be examined if comprehensive EPAs are not possible, although some alternatives may not be as development-friendly as the current non-reciprocal system of Cotonou preferences. These can include a Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)-plus scheme (building on the current preferences) or a light EPA;
- (e) The GATT 1994 article XXIV rules on regional trade agreements need to be reviewed, as requested by ACP, to provide explicit flexibility and special and differential treatment to developing countries participating in North–South agreements in terms of meeting the “substantially all the trade”

- requirement and obtaining a longer (more than 10 years) transition period for phasing in reciprocal liberalization;
- (f) Sequencing of the conclusion of Doha Round and EPAs is becoming an issue. It is preferable for the Doha Round to conclude prior to EPAs, but the reverse may take place in view of the difficulties in the Doha negotiations and emphasis on timely conclusion of EPAs. The return of all four Singapore issues in the EPA negotiations (while being dropped from the Doha Round except for trade facilitation) should be carefully examined in terms of the impact on development and policy flexibility on African countries. A cautious approach to these trade-related issues is needed.

The involvement of the private sector, the actual engine of trade in countries, should be more effectively taken into account. They are actors and beneficiaries of trade – they should be associated from the beginning to the end of the negotiating process and the implementation of agreements. *Civil society* also plays a crucial role in trade development, as a guardian for the interests of the general public. It should be supported and involved in policy advocacy and identification of trade negotiations priorities. At the same time, the Government is the representative of the country and it is the Government that ultimately sets the agenda and priorities in trade negotiations and trade policy, taking into account the views of stakeholders.

Mainstreaming of trade in national development strategies is an important element in ensuring sustainable development and keeping a focus on achieving development goals, including the MDGs. Such trade mainstreaming should be pursued by countries through the IICs and all projects.

Item 2: Agriculture negotiations, including cotton and bananas, and development interests of JITAP countries

Presentations were made by Mr. A. Ibrahim (Egypt), Mr. A. Diagne (Senegal), Mr. M. Toure (Mali), Ms. M. Fall (WTO), Mr. A. Murigande (UNCTAD) and Mr. R. Aggrawal (ITC). In the presentations and deliberations, it was noted that key differences remained among WTO members, especially the key players, on domestic support and market access. In March and April 2007, the Chair of the agriculture negotiations session circulated two papers about where he sees the centres of gravity for possible compromises. The papers helped to stimulate and focus the discussions. African countries identified various aspects where they had higher expectations and thus decided to intensify their contributions. This includes for example tariff escalation and a disproportionality provision for countries with ceiling high bindings or low homogenous bindings. The collapse of the G4 meeting in Potsdam in June 2007 led to the return of negotiations to Geneva. In this direction, the Chair of the agriculture negotiations is expected to issue a revised modalities paper for members' consideration in mid-July and for negotiations in September 2007.

Key issues for African countries include reduction of tariff peaks, special products, special safeguard mechanisms, reduction of trade distorting subsidies and elimination of tariff escalation. In addition, as ACP States and LDCs, key concerns include preference erosion, duty-free, quota free treatment, and food aid. African countries have both offensive and defensive interests in the negotiations. The special and differential treatment and flexibility in negotiations requested by African and other developing countries have not been adequately addressed. Greater market access opportunities for African agricultural products are needed, including through removal of non-tariff barriers (NTBs). IICs in JITAP countries

should undertake detailed analysis of these issues to inform country trade negotiators of the negotiating issues and possible developmental impact.

Trade and development issues related to cotton are of special interest to a number of African countries. The cotton initiative should be dealt with ambitiously and expeditiously, as mandated by the July Framework. International support for the development dimension of cotton is also needed. Discussions to establish a mechanism for development aspects concerning cotton-growing countries should be expedited. It was noted that progress on cotton depends on overall progress in the agriculture negotiations, although initially the proponents of the cotton initiative had pursued it as distinct from the main agriculture negotiations. JITAP countries must support the cotton initiative, which should be addressed through market access and the development framework. South-South trade options for cotton could be developed to diversify markets and even upgrade products.

The issue of bananas is also important to a number of African countries. Preferences offered to ACP States by the EU on bananas are critical to development of the commodity, in view of the fierce competition being faced vis-à-vis other competitive producers. Trade and development efforts to help ACP banana producers should be developed and implemented.

The delivery of full duty-free, quota-free treatment of all exports of all LDCs, as agreed at the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference, needs to be urgently realized to boost the confidence of LDCs in the multilateral trading system. LDCs are concerned that not many WTO members have indicated the list of products to be covered under such a scheme and that the flexibility of 3 per cent of coverage to be excluded from this scheme could be abused to effectively exclude products exports by LDCs. An early notification by WTO members of their commitment on duty-free, quota-free

treatment that provides commercially meaningful market access to LDCs is required. The need to draft preferential rules of origin that are simplified and reflect the production capacity of LDCs should be developed, drawing upon the submission made by LDCs on the matter.

Most JITAP countries are net food-importing countries and will face the problem of price increases of food items, once the export subsidies are removed. This issue deserves attention and options should be explored, with a view to fully implementing the WTO Marrakesh Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries.

Similarly, the provision for food aid is important. However, this should be genuine food aid requested by the country concerned and provided in cash.

The need to strengthen supply-side capacities and competitiveness in agriculture remains critical for African countries, especially value addition and improved quality and stability of supply of products. Improvement in commodity sector production and trade was underlined. Dealing with sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures in particular must be emphasized. JITAP agencies should enhance support to African countries on supply side issues including through the aid for trade initiative.

Item 3: Non-agricultural market access negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries

Presentations were made by Mr. N. Ndirangu (Kenya), Mr. A. Macia (Mozambique), Ambassador. L. Mtesa (Zambia), Ms. S. Rishikesh (WTO), Mr. T. Ito (UNCTAD) and Mr. R. Aggrawal (ITC). In the presentations and

deliberations, it was noted that negotiations on NAMA were not pushed by many African countries at the outset as industrial tariffs were addressed during GATT and in the Uruguay Round, and there was need to address the built-in agenda negotiations on agriculture and services. Ultimately, African countries accepted the deal in November 2001 at the Doha Ministerial Conference to include NAMA in the Doha negotiations in exchange, *inter alia*, for concessions on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and Public Health and the waiver for the ACP–EU Cotonou Partnership Agreement. African countries have participated actively in the NAMA negotiations in the post-Doha period. Their interests include better market access for their exports, flexibility in liberalization commitments (taking into account the extensive liberalization they have made autonomously or under structural adjustment programmes), effective and operational special and differential treatment and less-than-full reciprocity in reduction commitments, special needs such as the preservation of long standing preferences, and effective disciplining of NTBs.

Despite much technical work and negotiations, a number of outstanding issues remain to be addressed. In particular, political will is needed to advance the negotiations. More than a year and a half has been spent on negotiating the coefficients in NAMA, for example, so the technical details are well known. So it seems more an issue of political will and the enabling climate to take painful decisions. It is critical that special and differential treatment and less than full reciprocity principles (within the spirit of GATT Part IV) be fully reflected in the modalities to cater to Africa's industrialization prospects. Several key issues of interest to African countries were raised.

There is no single developing country agenda and interest in the NAMA negotiations, owing to a difference of views on the development agenda, making it difficult to

negotiate with one voice. Some seek greater liberalization with focus on greater market access in developed country markets. Others seek policy space in the NAMA negotiations while maintaining a certain level of higher tariffs for industrialization purposes and fiscal revenue. They are also interested in ensuring only minimal erosion of existing preferences, even though it is recognized that, in the long term, preferences would disappear. Protecting preferences may necessitate a careful assessment of those tariff lines that do indeed provide significant preferential margins and then preserving those items. Special treatment through additional flexibilities is being requested for small and vulnerable economies (defined as countries whose share of world trade is less than 0.1 per cent) that are applicable to several African countries. Similarly, special treatment is being requested by recently acceded countries.

African countries should note that the demand for less than full reciprocity in NAMA concessions would need to be matched with ambitions of other WTO members to have tangibly improved market access. There is as yet no agreement on how to measure the reciprocity and non-reciprocity, and this would depend on the final coefficients to be set. But there will be special and differential treatment in that the coefficient will be different for developing countries and developed countries. Some developing countries have called for a 25 per cent difference between the coefficient of developing countries (at the upper end, such as a coefficient of 30) and developed countries (at the lower end, such as a coefficient of 8), or for a coefficient for developing countries to be in the upper 10s or lower 20s. Developed countries have called for a smaller spread between the two coefficients, such as 15 and 10 respectively. Also, LDCs are exempted from reduction commitments. There is need to understand the various coefficients proposed and simulations made so that the impact of NAMA liberalization can be assessed. Average results of various simulations conducted tend to show that, without a

large difference in the coefficient for developing countries and developed countries, the former would implement more extensive liberalization than the latter. This is contradictory to the Doha mandate on less-than-full reciprocity, and special and differential treatment for developing countries. However, on a tariff line basis, a low coefficient for developed countries would not only lower the average rates, but would also attack and reduce tariff peaks and escalation.

Moreover, the NAMA negotiations are based on bound rates. In developed countries, the bound rates constitute their applied rates. In developing countries, the bound rates are higher than the applied rates. The negotiations would affect the bound rates and for developing countries would not cut into their applied rates. Eight African countries (Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Zimbabwe) that would not apply the reduction formula would be affected by the mandate to extend binding coverage substantially and at an average tariff level similar to that of developing countries agreed in the Uruguay Round (i.e. about 28.5 per cent). The level of ambition here is also contentious. Affected African countries seek a binding coverage that would be around 70 per cent, leaving some policy space for industrial development purposes, but other developed trading partners prefer a higher coverage in the range of 95 per cent. In terms of the average tariff level, affected African countries are concerned that they would individually arrive at the 28.5 per cent average, whilst in the Uruguay Round this was the average for all developing countries – so it would imply a more substantial liberalization.

The full implementation of duty-free, quota-free treatment for LDCs by WTO members remains outstanding. While some 32 LDCs are exempted from reduction commitments and from sectoral liberalization, they may indirectly be affected, including as members of a customs union, wherein a developing country member takes on higher

commitments which then have to be reflected in the common external tariff (although it should be noted that only bound rates would be affected while in the customs union the common external tariff is the applied rates), or their preferential market access can be eroded when most favoured nation (MFN) liberalization takes place. They are also expected to undertake some binding of tariffs. In this regard, about five LDCs have already bound over 95 per cent of their tariffs.

Sectoral liberalization can engender ambitious liberalization that can be detrimental to some developing countries, especially in pro-poor sectors such as fish, and textiles and clothing, which are also sectors in which developing countries aim to pursue their industrialization agenda. African countries do not want these sectors in particular to be subjected to sectoral liberalization. The 12 sectors under the sectoral liberalizations, as per the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference outcome, would be voluntary, i.e. non-mandatory.

Overall, ensuring the right balance between flexibility and a high liberalization ambition is at the heart of the NAMA negotiations. This middle ground seems a difficult target to set and attain in the negotiations. The continuous need to provide technical and capacity-building assistance to African countries to participate in and protect their interests was emphasized, so that the final outcome that is achieved should reflect their priorities.

African countries should launch preparations on draft schedules of concessions on NAMA in expectation of the negotiations concluding in time. The IICs could launch such preparations.

Addressing NTBs is critical, yet many African countries have not identified and submitted their list of NTBs.

Addressing NTBs, however, are much more difficult to define and grapple with, so this will require a sustained approach involving all stakeholders. In this regard, the IICs constitute the ideal forum to perform this task. IICs should launch work to identify and quantify the impact of NTBs, in cooperation with the executing agencies of JITAP.

Item 4: Services negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries

Presentations were made by Mr. M. Ait Amor (Morocco), Mr. A. Ould Ishaq (Mauritania), Ms. B. Chifundo (Malawi), Ms. V. Collantes (UNCTAD), Mr. R. Adlung (WTO) and Ms. D. Conrad (ITC). In the presentations and deliberations, the following issues were raised. Services and trade in services is becoming important in most African countries, however there is generally a lack of awareness of this important role. The development mandate of the services negotiations was emphasized and reiterated, especially mode 4 market access (movement of persons), operationalization of article IV of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) (Increasing Participation of Developing Countries in Services Trade), implementation of the LDC modalities, special and differential treatment, and consideration of autonomous liberalization. Services negotiations (although one of the two built-in agenda of the Uruguay Round) have not had much attention as the focus of WTO members has been on agriculture and NAMA.

At the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Hong Kong, China, ministers provided a provision for plurilateral negotiations to be undertaken as a complement to the request-offer bilateral negotiations. About 20 plurilateral groups have been meeting which have created some stimulus in the negotiations in terms of exchange of information and experiences. It had been expected that this would lead to an increase in the number of initial and revised offers in the

services negotiations, but this did not materialize especially due to the suspension of the negotiations. A positive element for LDCs from Hong Kong (China) was also achieved in terms of allowing them not to make any offers in this round of negotiations unless they opt to do so.

African countries have not participated effectively in the services negotiations due primarily to lack of technical capacity. Also, negotiations on trade in services are very complex, as they cover many sectors. Such complexity juxtaposed over problems of reliable statistics and data on trade in services in many African countries renders it very difficult to assess the contribution of the services sector. Such difficulties are compounded by poor national support infrastructure, lack of resources in the promotion of services, limited access to capital, and lack of expertise on services trade. The services sector in African countries needs to be better organized through, for example, the formation of coalition of services industry that can identify the market access barriers and provide them to trade negotiators. IICs in JITAP countries should strengthen work on services economy and trade in support of the continuous development of this sector.

Market access is the main objective of developing countries in services negotiations; however, developed countries have focused attention on negotiations on rules prior to finalizing market access issues. There has been slow progress in the three rounds of requests and offer process. It was expressed that the offers that have been raised by developed countries are not commercially meaningful for African countries. Hence, continued negotiations are needed to enhance the market access offers in services sectors and modes of interest to African countries. On rules negotiations and domestic regulation, the inclusion of pro-development provisions should be ensured. On domestic regulation where there is some progress in the negotiations, African countries

have emphasized the need for disciplines that strike a balance between the right to regulate and at the same time underpin their market access ambitions.

While mode 4 is important for African countries, there is concern that it could lead to brain drain, particularly in important public services sectors such as health and education. There is thus need to maintain a balance between the movement of professionals and brain drain in an effort to ensure that overall there is brain circulation and brain gain. In this regard, several measures were suggested, such as continuous retraining and improvement of the educational system to build up the stock of expertise, encouraging return of migrants, and providing incentives for diaspora population to invest in their home countries by improving the economic environment. Improving entry of professionals and low-skill workers into developed countries is also important, especially to avoid illegal migration. Difficulties faced by African service providers in obtaining work visas, meeting economic needs tests and other criteria should be alleviated in order to improve access to developed country markets.

Mode 1 and outsourcing in particular is also becoming important for African countries. A number of call centres and accounting firms for multinational corporations are now in some African countries. This provides an option for countries to address the issue of mode 4 in terms of creating employment and thus less movement of persons particularly professionals to other trading partner countries.

JITAP countries, through their IICs, and coalitions of services industries, should use the current pause in the Doha negotiations to undertake a review of past liberalization in services and where potential for openness exists. This would entail a comprehensive assessment of the potential for both multilateral and regional trade in services. UNCTAD, WTO and ITC should strengthen the provision of technical

assistance to JITAP countries in terms of collection of data on services trade and on conducting impact assessment studies on the cost and benefits of services liberalization.

Item 5: Trade facilitation negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries

Presentations were made by Ms. I. Bichr (Morocco), Ms. M. Nthomiwa (Botswana), Mr. E. Mbarga (Cameroon), Ms. N. Neufeld (WTO), Ms. M. Hayashi (UNCTAD) and Mr. R. Aggrawal (ITC). In the presentations and deliberations, it was noted that trade facilitation was important to both developed and developing countries. African countries should continue to identify their key interest in overall trade facilitation negotiations, including striking a balance between the contributions of developed and developing countries in terms of mutually beneficial commitments, and ensuring technical assistance and capacity-building during the negotiations and for the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, which is tailored to specific needs, circumstances and priorities of African countries. These interests should be continually pursued in the negotiations on trade facilitation, including through coordination among African Group, ACP Group of States and LDCs.

Balancing competing objectives of members on trade facilitation negotiations has become a major difficulty. While the objectives of the trade facilitation negotiations are to improve GATT 1994 articles V, VIII and X, and various proposals have been submitted in this regard, constraints on capacity in developing countries and LDCs to implement trade facilitation measures need to be fully reflected in negotiating the trade facilitation agreement.

Freedom of transit of goods is critical for international trade. Smooth port operations are essential, not only for port countries, but also for those landlocked countries relying on

them. Trade facilitation, especially freedom of transit, is critical for landlocked countries. Specific challenges include excessive documentary procedures, lack of automation, slow processing, and lack of transparency. Small and medium-scale operators are the largest employers in many African countries and these face the most difficulties with customs clearances. Greater emphasis on transparency in port operations, including customs procedures, is needed. Such concerns need to be concretely addressed in the trade facilitation negotiations. In addition, there is need for change in mindset of customs officers to understand that they are a trade-facilitating agency, not a mere revenue collection body. It is also important for customs experts to be integrated in trade facilitation negotiations.

Moreover, there is also need to enhance integration of regional operations in all customs facilitation. This can be facilitated by the elaboration and implementation of regional transit strategies. Regional integration processes among African countries have a crucial role to play in improving trade facilitation infrastructure. The positive interface between multilateral agreement on trade facilitation and African regional integration processes should be highlighted and positive synergies elaborated.

The experience of African countries such as Ghana shows progress can be made in customs procedures by a joint venture between the private and public sectors. The Ghana Trade Net and Ghana Customs Management System is a Joint Government and Private Sector company with the specific mandate to provide an electronic connectivity between trade operators and regulatory agencies and a computerized customs management system. Its public sector shareholders are Ghana Customs (20 per cent) Ghana Shippers Council (10 per cent) and Ghana Commercial Bank (5 per cent), for total public sector share of 35 per cent; the private sector share of 65 per cent is contributed by the Société Générale de Surveillance (60

per cent) and Eco Bank Ghana Ltd. (5 per cent). The system networks all parties, such as, traders, banks, customs, freight forwarders, shipping lines, etc., to a common platform to facilitate processing and reporting of trade and customs-related transactions. The joint sector company operates on the build-own-operate concept and sustains itself financially on the user fee charged on clearance of imported and exported goods. The consignments are now reportedly cleared within one to two days against the earlier practice of five days to three weeks. The customs revenues are also reported to have gone up by 38 per cent in 2003, 37.3 per cent in 2004 and 76.9 per cent in 2005.

Trade facilitation measures will engender significant costs. There is thus need to quantify implementation costs of trade facilitation measures and provide resources and investment facilities to developing countries to meet these costs, as provided for in the modalities for trade facilitation negotiations. In this regard, there should be action plans for implementation with specific obligations for technical assistance and capacity-building support with accompanying funding. The provision of technical assistance, including for infrastructural support, as envisaged in trade facilitation modalities, should be enhanced with the support of UNCTAD, WTO, ITC and other multilateral and regional agencies. Trade facilitation development can be a key component of the aid for trade initiative.

LDCs should be provided with sufficient flexibility in the outcome of the negotiations. They should not be required to implement any commitments unless their requests for the provision of the necessary technical assistance and capacity-building support have been adequately responded to in a timely manner. Also, technical assistance and capacity-building support should be demand-driven, need-based, sustainable and specifically tailored to the needs and requirements of each individual LDC.

Sustainable capacity-building plans for effective trade facilitation utilization by developing countries should be prepared and implemented. This will require ongoing assessment of capacity acquisition by African countries. Such assessment could be undertaken in JITAP countries under the supervision of IICs, and with the support of JITAP agencies. This would then help with the elaboration of work plan with a sufficient flexible time-frame for implementation. In fact, negotiations on trade facilitation should ensure categorization of commitments with a sufficient transition period for implementation of these commitments. During this transition period to full implementation of trade facilitation obligations, WTO members should exercise restraint in invoking dispute settlement proceedings on developing countries. A national body to monitor implementation should be created or, in the case of JITAP countries, the IICs could be used for this purpose.

Item 6: Capacity-building needs and perspectives

Under this item, four areas of capacity-building needs and perspectives were addressed, namely (a) categories of needs and responses; (b) sustainability and ownership of trade-related technical assistance; (c) the kind of multilateral trading system-related capacity-building; and (d) jointness by ITC, UNCTAD and WTO in programming and delivering assistance. Key issues raised by participants on each of these issues were as follows:

(a) Categories of needs and responses:

- (i) Needs assessment including impact surveys and assessments;
- (ii) Strengthening supply-side capacity;
- (iii) Training of resource persons and professionals locally and regionally;

- (iv) Sector-specific activities;
- (v) Cross-fertilization and exchange of experiences among African countries and with other developing and developed countries;
- (vi) Building of alliances for research and development;
- (vii) Training on negotiations, leadership and change of mindset;

(b) Sustainability and ownership of trade-related technical assistance:

- (i) Identify clear deliverables per country, to be shared with all stakeholders (public sector, private sector and civil society);
- (ii) Provide clear explanations and training on the programme, including possible limitations to each country;
- (iii) Activities, which run in all countries, should be clustered and should be given priority when it comes to implementation, then country-specific activities should be tackled afterwards;
- (iv) The decentralization of funds through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be increased, and the flexibility to allocate funds to the countries should be improved, giving the possibility to the private sector or the IIC to manage decentralized funds;

(c) The kind of multilateral trading system-related capacity-building:

- (i) Country-specific issues should be addressed;
- (ii) Sector strategies should be elaborated, and export promotion should be included;

- (iii) Action plans should be developed for the IICs and their subcommittees, and audits and periodic evaluations should be conducted;
- (iv) Availability of tools at all institutional levels should be ensured;
- (v) Training of facilitators should be enhanced;
- (vi) Public awareness of the MTS should be increased;
- (vii) RECs should be involved in the implementation of JITAP activities;
- (viii) The train-the-trainers approach should be improved;
- (ix) Stronger involvement of the private sector and civil society, and a stronger public-private-sector partnership should be developed;

(d) Jointness by ITC, UNCTAD and WTO in programming and delivering assistance:

- (i) Combination of the three individual areas of expertise of each agency, better coordination of the three areas at the country level, better information sharing, more efficient use of resource, and lower risk of duplication of efforts;
- (ii) Slowness of the decision-making process as consensus among the three agencies is needed and less targeted, in depth activities by each agency;
- (iii) Need of a framework of coordination and consultation between JITAP and the Enhanced Integrated Framework of Technical Assistance for LDCs, both at agency and country level; and
- (iv) Greater public awareness and sensitization of stakeholders is needed, e.g. through information campaigns.

Item 7: Conclusions and recommendations of the workshop

The conclusions of the workshop as contained in this report were presented by Mr. Bonapas Onguglo (UNCTAD). It was endorsed by the meeting.

Closing

Mr. Justin Chisulo (Zambia) gave a vote of thanks to ITC, UNCTAD and WTO for organizing and servicing the workshop, the interpreters for their assistance and to the participants for their full participation. He noted that the level of commitment and participation of JITAP countries in the Doha Round appeared to have improved primarily owing to JITAP activities. Past multilateral trade negotiations were concluded by African countries with inadequate preparations and limited understanding. African countries are now much more aware about issues in the Doha negotiations and aim to conclude them on a professional basis reflecting their development interests and concerns.

Mr. Mbraga (Cameroon) closed the meeting. He said that the workshop was useful in updating capital-based policymakers on the latest developments in the Doha Round, and the treatment of issues of interests to African countries. It allowed constructive exchange of views and sharing of experiences among JITAP countries on their preparations for and participation in trade negotiations and in building up sustainability of IICs. He emphasized the usefulness of JITAP for African countries, and the importance of international development cooperation with UNCTAD, WTO and ITC.

Programme

Monday 9 July 2007

09:00–10:00

Registration

Participants in the workshop will register at the registration desk.

10:00–10:30

Opening

- Welcome and opening by UNCTAD
- Address by representatives of WTO and ITC
- Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
- Designation of Chairs

Item 1:

Key trade and development issues for JITAP countries

10:30–13:00

- State of play in the Doha negotiations – Presentation by WTO
- Trade and development issues – Presentation by UNCTAD
- Business perspective – Presentation by ITC
- Discussion

13:00–15:00 Lunch

Item 2: Agriculture negotiations, including cotton, and development interests of JITAP countries

15:00–17:30

- Presentation by the African Group Focal Point on Agriculture
- Presentations on national perspectives: Senegal and Mali
- Panel discussion led by WTO, UNCTAD and ITC

17:30–18:00

Key recommendations (summing up by the Chairperson)

18:00 Cocktail

Tuesday 10 July 2007

Item 3: Non-agricultural market access negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries

10:00–12:30

- Presentation by the African Group Focal Point on NAMA
- Presentations on national perspectives: Mozambique, Zambia
- Panel discussion led by ITC, UNCTAD and WTO

12:30–13:00

Key recommendations (summing up by the Chair)

13:00–15:00 Lunch

Item 4: Services negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries

15:00–17:30

- Presentation by the African Group Focal Point on Services
- Presentations on national perspectives: Mauritania, Malawi
- Panel discussion led by UNCTAD, ITC and WTO

17:30–18:00

Key recommendations (summing up by the Chair)

Wednesday 11 July 2007

Item 5: Trade facilitation negotiations and development interests of JITAP countries

10:00–12:30

- Presentation by the African Group Focal Point on Trade Facilitation
- Presentations on national perspectives: Botswana, Cameroon
- Panel discussion led by WTO, UNCTAD and ITC

12:30–13:00

Key recommendations (summing up by the Chair)

13:00–15:00 Lunch

Item 6:	Capacity-building needs and perspectives
15:00–17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group exchange on key issues • Discussion on key recommendations
Item 7:	Conclusions and recommendations of the workshop
17:00–18:00	<p>Discussion and adoption of the conclusions and recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by UNCTAD • Plenary discussion
18:00	Closure

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Benin

1. Mme. Marie Louise Akati
Direction Générale du Commerce Extérieur
Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de la Promotion
de l'Emploi
Cotonou, Benin
Tel: + 229 30 70 26
Fax: + 229 30 70 42
Mobile: + 229 97 59 47 92
E-mail: mlakati@yahoo.fr

2. M. Eloi Laourou
Conseiller
Mission Permanent du Bénin
Genève
Tel: 022 906 8460
Fax: 022 906 8461
Email: info@missionbenin.ch

Botswana

3. Ms. Mosadinyana Nthomiwa
Chief Trade Officer
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 3190243 /3188392
Fax: +267 3188380
Mobile: +267 71848899
E-mail: [mntthomiwa@gov.bw](mailto:mnthomiwa@gov.bw)

4. Ms. Keatlaretse Keotshabe
Senior Trade Officer
Department of International Trade
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 3190243
Fax: +267 3188380
Mobile: +267 71777844
E-mail: dpoloko@gov.bw

5. Ms. Maria Machailo-Ellis
BOCCIM
Executive Director
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 3953459
Fax: +267 3973142
Mobile: +267 72110524
E-mail: mellis@bccim.co.bw

6. Ms. Naledi Dikgomo-Goulden
Principal Communications Officer
Ministry of Communications Science and Technology
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 3632900
Fax: +267 3910033
Mobile: +267 71218282
E-mail: ndikgomo-goulden@gov.bw

7. Mr. Barulaganye Mogotsi
Programme Manager
BOCONGO
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 3911319
Fax: +267 3912935
Mobile: +267 71673458
E-mail: Mogotsib@bocongo.org.bw / Bmogotsi2000@yahoo.co.uk

Burkina Faso

8. Mme. Albertine Sawadogo
Directrice du Commerce Extérieur
Ministère du Commerce, de la Promotion de l'Entreprise et de
l'Artisanat
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Tél : + 226 50 32 60 04
Fax : +226-50 31 70 53 / +226-50 31 84 97
Mobile : +226 70 6057 06
E-mail : tinasawa@yahoo.com

9. M. Ambroise Balima
Conseiller
Mission Permanent du Burkina Faso
Genève
Tel: 022 734 6330
Fax: 022 734 6331
Email: mission.burkina@ties.itu.int

Cameroon

10. Mme. Marie Pascale Tefak Tatou Mambou
Assistante encadrement des TPE de Yaoundé
Chambre de commerce et d'industrie des mines et de l'artisanat
Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tél: +237 2222 01 55 / 2230 63 14
Fax: +237 2222 01 55
Mobile: +237 7766 10 75
E-mail: mptetatou@yahoo.fr

11. Mme. Marie Madeleine Ngono
Chargée d'études assistant
Ministère du commerce
Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tél: +237 223 36 06
Fax: +237 222 28 84
Mobile: +237 981 98 61
E-mail: ngonomariem@yahoo.fr

12. M. Emmanuel Mbarga
Chef cellule coopération commerciale
Ministère du commerce
Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tél: +237 222 4569
Fax: +237 223 90 29
E-mail: mbaremma@yahoo.fr

13. M. Constantin Abena Nguema
Chargé de cours
Université de Yaoundé II - SOA
Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tél: +237 998 64 37
Fax: +237 223 90 29
E-mail: canacons@yahoo.fr

14. M. Patrice Mandeng Ambassa
Consultant
Président du GRAC
Tel: 237 7775 1508
Mobile: 237 9956 9363
Email: mandengpatrice@yahoo.fr

Côte d’Ivoire

15. M. Gabriel Kohou
Conseiller
Mission Permanente de la Côte d’Ivoire à Genève
Tel: + 41 22 717 02 50
Fax: + 41 22 717 02 60
Mobile: + 41 78 667 85 00

Ghana

16. Mr. Kofi Amenyah
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Ghana in Geneva
Tel: 022 919 0450
Fax: 022 734 9161
E-mail: chancery@ghana-mission.ch

Kenya

17. Mr. Elijah Manyara
Deputy Director of External Trade
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Nairobi, Kenya
Tél.: (+254-20) 331 030
Fax.: (+254-20) 315 011
E-mail: emanyara@tradeandindustry.go.ke

Malawi

18. Mr. Johannes R. Chigaru
Economic consultant
Lilongwe, Malawi
Fax: + 265 1 770 680
Mobile: +265 8 133 313
E-mail: johanneschigaru@yahoo.com.uk

19. Ms. Bridget Chifundo Chalira
Desk Officer for JITAP
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Lilongwe, Malawi
Tel: +265 1 770 244
Fax: +265 1770 680
Mobile: +265 9 208 843
E-mail: bchalira@yahoo.com

20. Mr. Harrison J.K. Mandindi
Director of Trade
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Lilongwe, Malawi
Tel: +265 1 770 244
Mobile: +265 8 860 235
Fax: +265 1770 680
E-mail: hjmand@yahoo.com

21. Mr. Williard Alfred Gwengwe
Chief Mbelwa House
Lilongwe, Malawi
Tel: +265 1 761 299
Fax: + 265 1 753 810
Mobile:+265 8 70 54 75 / 929 6263

22. Ms. Mary Malunga
Executive Director
National Association of Business Women
Blantyre, Malawi
Tel: + 265 1 877 812
Fax: + 265 1 874 805
E-mail: maryfrances71@yahoo.com

Mali

23. M. Mahamane Assoumane Touré
Directeur National du Commerce et de la Concurrence
Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce
Bamako, Mali
Tél: +223 221 08 20
Fax: +223 221 08 20 / 221 80 46
Mobile: +223 672 05 38
E-mail: mahamane51@yahoo.fr
24. M. Afo Alpha Sankare
Chargé du suivi du JITAP
Direction Nationale du Commerce et e la Concurrence
Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce
Bamako, Mali
Tél: +223 221 23 14
Fax: +223 221 80 46
Mobile: +223 645 01 65
E-mail: afo_sank@caramail.com
25. Mme. Dioncounda Sacko
Directrice de l'Entreprise Kaartex
Bamako, Mali
Tél: +223 97 16
Fax: + 223 29 28
Mobile: +223 682 97 16
E-mail: djoncounda2007@yahoo.fr
26. M. Ousmane Belco Touré
Chargé de Mission
Direction Nationale des Services Vétérinaires
Bamako, Mali
Tél: +223 222 20 23
Fax: + 223 222 20 23
Mobile: +223 677 21 24
E-mail: ousmanebtoure@yahoo.fr

27. M. Leopold Traoré
Université de Bamako
Institut universitaire de Gestion (IUG)
Bamako, Mali
Tél: +223 4 303/222 33 25
Mobile: +223 672 79 41
E-mail: leopoldIUG@CEIFIB.com
28. M. Issoufi Maiga
Mission Permanente du Mali à Genève
Tel: 022 710 0960
Fax: 022 710 0969
Mobile: 079 78 212 61

Mauritania

29. M. Abdoul Aziz Wane
Secrétaire Général
Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Mauritanie
Nouakchott, Mauritania
Tél: +222 525 22 14
Fax: +222 525 3895
Mobile: +222 630 36 14
30. M. Diallo Alioune
Coordination Appui au Secteur Privé
Nouakchott, Mauritania
Tél: +222 525 3108
Fax: +222 525 9108
Mobile: +222 641 23 64
31. M. Ahmed Vall Boumouzouna
ONG Agir en faveur de l'environnement
Nouakchott, Mauritania
Tél: +222 525 6732
Fax: +222 525 5925
Mobile: +222 630 3450
E-mail: boumouzouna@yahoo.fr

Mozambique

32. Prof. Bruno Araujo
Eduardo Mondlane University
Maputo, Mozambique
Tél: + 258 82 325 5280
Fax: + 258 21 492176
Mobile: + 258 325 5280
E-mail: barajous@yahoo.com
33. Mr. Adelino Buque
Confederation of Business Association
Maputo, Mozambique
Tel.: +258 21 3205 78
Mobile: +258 82 3928 180
E-mail: Buque.2004@yahoo.com.br
34. Mr. Agonias Antonio Macia
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Maputo, Mozambique
Tel.: +258 21 35 26 24
Fax: +258 21 35 26 69
Mobile: +258 82 020 5650
E-mail: amacia@mic.gov.mz / amacia21@hotmail.com
35. Mr. Viriato Tamele
Member of the IIC
Maputo, Mozambique
Tél: +258 21 314 129
Fax: +258 21 304 860
Mobile: +258 82 323 6590
E-mail: vitamele@yahoo.com

Senegal

36. M. Magatte Ndoye
Coordonnateur Cellule Planification et Coordination des Projets de
Commerce
Ministère du Commerce
Dakar, Senegal
Tél: +221 849 75 74
Fax: +221 823 28 64
Mobile: +221 643 07 20
E-mail: magatendoye@yahoo.fr
37. M. Alioune Ba
Chargé de Programmes
Conseil National du Patronat du Sénégal
Dakar, Senegal
Tel.: +221 889 65 65
Fax: +221 822 28 42
Mobile: +221 635 68 41
E-mail: Aliouneba76@yahoo.fr
38. M. Paul Diop
Chef du centre de référence JITAP du milieu académique
Bibliothèque Universitaire, Université Cheik Anta Diop
Dakar, Senegal
Tel.: +221 824 69 81
Fax: +221 824 23 79
Mobile: +221 552 48 85
E-mail: pdiokh@ucad.sn

39. M. Abdoulaye Diagne
Conseiller Technique, Ministère des PME et du Commerce
Dakar, Senegal
Tél: +221 849 75 76
Fax: +221 638 90 67
Mobile: +221 638 90 67
E-mail: abeldia2003@yahoo.fr
40. M. Amadou Ba
Chef de Division des Négociations Commerciales Internationales
Direction du Commerce Extérieur
Dakar, Sénégal
Tél: +221 820 44 94
Fax.: +221 820 44 95
Mobile: +221 649 92 38
E-mail: amadeousba@gmail.com

Tunisia

41. M. Wajdi Khemakhem
Directeur des relations avec l'OMC
Ministère du Commerce et de l'Artisanat
Tunis, Tunisia
Tel.: +216 71 894 340
Fax: +216 71 795 745
E-mail: wajdi.khemakhem@ati.tn

Uganda

42. Ms. Elizabeth Tamale
Principal Commercial Officer
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-41-256 395 / +256-41-343 947
Fax: +256-41 347 286 / +256-41 340 427
Mobile: +256 752 995 663
E-mail : etamale@mtti.go.ug

Zambia

43. Mr. Ajeshkumar Patel
Chairman / Chief Executive
Invesco Limited
Ndola, Zambia
Tel: +260 2 650656 / 650315 / 650637
Fax: +260 2 650132 / 650657
Mobile: +260 979 781372
E-mail: ajesh@invesco.co.zm
44. Mr. Justin M. Chisulo
Chief Executive
ZACCI Secretariat
Lusaka, Zambia
Tel: +260 1 252483 / 253020
Fax: +260 1 253020
Mobile: +260 97 7 761227
E-mail: secretariat@zacci.co.zm / ceo@zacci.co.zm
45. H.E Love Mtesa
Ambassador
Permanent Mission of Zambia
Geneva
Tel: 4122 7885330
Fax: 4122 7885340
E-mail: mission.zambia@ties.itu.int
46. Ms. Peggy Mlewa
Permanent Mission of Zambia
Geneva
Tel: 4122 7885330
Fax: 4122 7885340
E-mail: mission.zambia@ties.itu.int

RESOURCE PERSONS

Egypt

47. Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Egypt
Geneva
Tel: + 41 22 731 65 30
Fax: +41 22 738 44 15
E-mail: mission.egypt@ties.itu.int

Kenya

48. Mr. Nelson Ndirangu
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Kenya
Geneva
Tel: + 41 22 906 40 50
Fax: + 41 22 906 40 73
Email: mission.kenya@ties.itu.int
49. Mr. Rabson Wanjala
First secretary
Permanent Mission of Kenya
Geneva
Tel: + 41 22 906 40 50
Fax: + 41 22 906 40 73
E-mail: wrabson@hotmail.com

Morocco

50. Mr. El Mostafa Ait Amor
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Morocco
Geneva
Tel: +41 22 791 81 81
Fax: +41 22 791 81 80
E-mail: mission.maroc@ties.itu.int
51. Mme Ilham Idrissi Bichr
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Morocco
Geneva
Tel: +41 22 791 81 81
Fax: +41 22 791 81 80
E-mail: mission.maroc@ties.itu.int

OBSERVERS

Economic Commission for Africa

52. Ms. Halima Noor
Adviser
ECA Geneva Interregional Advisory Services
Geneva
Tel: 4122 907 5862
Fax: 4122 907 0772

53. Ms. Mariem Ben Hassine
Consultant
ECA Geneva Interregional Advisory Services
Geneva
Tel: 4122 9075862
Fax: 4122 907 0772
E-mail: mbenhassine@unog.ch

Guinea

54. Mr. Boubacar Bah
Permanent Mission of Guinea
Geneva
Tel: + 41 22 731 65 55
Fax: + 41 22 731 65 54
Mobile: + 41 79 399 04 00

JITAP EXECUTING AGENCIES

ITC

Mr. Stephen Browne, Deputy Executive Director
Mr. Abdlekrim BenFadhl, Programme Coordinator, JITAP
Ms. Roswitha Franz, JITAP Programme Adviser
Mr. Rajesh Aggarwal, Senior Adviser, International Trading System
Ms. Doreen Conrad, Chief Services Division
Mr. Mehdi Chaker, Consultant
Ms. Mercedes Lamborelle, Consultant
Mr. George Arihi, Programme Assistant

WTO

Mr. Willie Chatsika, Counsellor, Technical Cooperation Division
Ms. Mariam Fall, Counsellor, Agriculture Division
Ms. Suja Rishikesh, Counsellor, Market Access Division
Mr. Rudolf Adlung, Counsellor, Trade in Services Division
Ms. Nora Neufeild, Counsellor, Trade Facilitation Division

UNCTAD

Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Director, Division of International Trade
Mr. Bonapas Onguglo, Chief, Office of the Director
Mr. Aimé Murigande, Economic Affairs Officer
Mr. Taisuke Ito, Economic Affairs Officer
Ms. Verona Collantes, Economic Affairs Officer
Ms. Michiko Hayashi, Economic Affairs Officer
Ms. Mounia Atiki, Programme Assistant