



Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme
Programme Intégré Conjoint d'Assistance Technique



**REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL WORKSHOP ON MTS CAPACITY BUILDING AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION**
Geneva, 25-28 May 2004

BACKGROUND

1. A high-level workshop for JITAP beneficiary countries and African sub-regional groupings on MTS capacity building and regional integration in Africa was held in Geneva from 25 to 28 May 2004, under JITAP's module 5. The workshop was convened to create an opportunity to exchange views and experiences on challenges and opportunities for actions between JITAP and regional economic communities (RECs) in developing MTS (multilateral trading system) capacity and building regional integration. In attendance were representatives from the 16 partner African countries, including the JITAP National Focal Points and Geneva- and Brussels-based representatives, representatives of African RECs in which the 16 partner countries are members namely ECOWAS, UEMOA, CEMAC, ECCAS, COMESA, SADC, EAC and UMA, as well as representatives of cooperating and development partners of JITAP countries, including the donor countries and observers from other organizations. The list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

OPENING

2. Mr. Abdelkrim Ben Fadhl, Programme Coordinator of JITAP, welcomed the participants to the workshop. He stated that the Workshop was being organized jointly by the three executing agencies of JITAP (ITC, UNCTAD, WTO) under Module 5 of JITAP.

3. Mrs. Lakshmi Puri, Director, Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities of UNCTAD opened the workshop. She stated that fuller and beneficial integration into the MTS by African countries is the objective of JITAP. In this regard, national institutional capacity building is critical. Also, as JITAP beneficiary countries are members of various RECs, it would be important for a strategic partnership to be developed between JITAP and RECs in capacity building for the MTS. She suggested such a partnership in the following four areas:

- i) Building and strengthening the national negotiating machinery supervising the conduct of trade negotiations, based on IICs under JITAP, and developing synergies with RECs as African countries are engaged in multiple processes of negotiations at the bilateral, sub-regional, inter-regional and multilateral levels;
- ii) Improving the availability of reliable technical information key to the development of trade, including information on WTO Agreements and regional trade agreements as well as their possible impact on national economies, using Reference Centres on MTS and national enquiry points created under JITAP;
- iii) Developing human resource capacities and the cadres of personnel from all stakeholders on MTS issues, including the Doha Work Programme, and regional trade agreements drawing upon training manuals and networks being developed under JITAP;
- iv) Strengthening entrepreneurial capacity to take advantage of new opportunities for trade under the MTS and regional economic spaces so African countries can derive practical and

commercially meaningful benefits, drawing upon the export sector strategy and commodity diversification work under JITAP.

4. In his remarks, the ITC representative, Mr. Hendrick Roelofsen, Director, Division of Technical Cooperation Coordination, stated that JITAP builds capacities in African countries to understand the MTS, negotiate trade agreements, implement obligations and take advantage of rights and emerging opportunities. Mobilizing RECs to exchange experiences is important to build on the capacity building initiatives under JITAP. In particular, addressing the challenges faced by the private sector in exploiting the regional markets could create competitiveness necessary as to enter the international market.

5. The representative of WTO, Mr. Dickson Yeboah, Chief of African Unit, Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation, stated that regional integration touches one of the cardinal principles of the WTO, namely the MFN principle and its infringement by Article XXIV of GATT 1994. This article provides explicit provisions for the creation of customs unions and free trade areas, subject to certain conditions. A study undertaken by the WTO concluded that regional and multilateral integration initiatives are complementary rather than alternatives in the pursuit of more open trade.

6. The workshop adopted the agenda as proposed and is attached as Annex 2. The following officials were designated as members of the bureau of the workshop. The Chairpersons were:

- Day 1: Mr. Peter Elimu Elyetu, Principal Trade Officer, Uganda
- Day 2: Mrs. Chawe Mpande-Chuulu, Research and Business Coordinator Regional Integration Project, COMESA
- Day 3: Mr. Ambroise M. Balima, Director General of Trade, Burkina Faso
- Day 4: H.E. Mohamed Salek Ould Mohamed Lemine, Ambassador, Mauritania

7. The following rapporteurs were designated by the workshop:

- Item 1: Mr. Manyara, Kenya
- Item 2: Mrs. Sangaré of Mali
- Item 3: Mrs. Lilian Saili, Zambia
- Item 4: Mr. Ould Hitt, Mauritania

AGENDA ITEM 1: REVIEW OF THE DOHA NEGOTIATIONS AND THEIR RELEVANCE FOR REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING ON THE MTS

8. Three presentations were made under this agenda item. Ms. Carmen Pont-Vieira of the WTO outlined the main provisions governing the conclusion of RTAs by WTO Members embedded in Article XXIV of GATT, Article V of GATS, Enabling Clause and the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of GATT 94. She pointed out that the main principle of RTAs concluded by WTO Members should aim at facilitating mutual trade and should not raise trade barriers *vis-à-vis* non-party Members. She explained that as of February 2004, 137 free trade areas, 10 customs unions and 18 partial scope trade arrangements had been notified to the WTO.

9. Changes that have occurred in the recent past with the establishment of mega-FTA blocks, movement from regional to cross-regional RTAs and the development of RTA networks or families, were highlighted. WTO attaches importance to RTAs, as reflected in the Doha Ministerial

Declaration paragraph 4 and 29. In this respect, the ACP group of countries have submitted a proposal, which calls for flexibility for developing countries in their agreements with developed countries on GATT Article XXIV conditions.

10. Ms. Puri provided insight into the interfaces with other trade negotiations and regional integration, especially in the African context and highlighted areas for regional capacity building and cooperation with JITAP. She pointed out that the proliferation of RTAs necessitates, on the one hand, a strengthening of the multilateral trading system and rules affecting RTAs to minimize possible harmful effects of RTAs on third countries and on the cardinal principles of non-discrimination and national treatment. She mentioned the new "trade geography" which is symptomatic of a wider pattern of formation of trade and economic integration arrangements on a North-North, South-South and North-South-South basis and emphasized the importance of prioritising development in trade and trade negotiations which is underscored by the deepening South-South cooperation alongside proliferating RTAs and progressive liberalization under the WTO. Thus the new interface between multilateralism in the process of expanding and deepening regionalism becomes a major challenge and opportunity to be addressed by countries, their regional groupings and the WTO.

11. Greater cooperation could be developed between the RECs and JITAP in developing capacities in African countries to use trade, both regional and multilateral, as an engine of sustainable growth and development. Under JITAP, capacity building for better and beneficial integration of African countries into the MTS would be focused on the four main areas identified and agreed upon through needs identified by African countries regarding the MTS. These four areas can constitute the main areas under which greater cooperation between JITAP and RECs could be developed to enhance the impact of their respective capacity building activities.

12. Mr. Naray of ITC suggested that the lack of appropriate partnership between governments and the business community in developing countries maybe the problem that fuelled the stalemate of the Doha negotiations in Cancun. He mentioned that in the developed countries, the business community set the agenda for the negotiations while in developing countries it is the government that decides. He pointed out that if agreements are signed without the mandate of the business community then the implementation process could become problematic.

13. Enhancing the relationship between the business community and the government, particularly by building the capacity of the business community to understand what is at stake in the bilateral, regional and multilateral negotiations, is important. He cautioned against bundling of SMEs with MNCs, since their needs are not the same, thus more attention should be given to addressing the needs of SMEs.

DISCUSSION

a. Negotiations at the WTO and RTAs

14. The workshop reviewed the relationship between the WTO negotiations and RTAs that African countries, particularly JITAP countries are involved in. Article XXIV of GATT and the Enabling Clause were discussed extensively, to assist regional groupings and their members in making an informed decision when submitting their notification to the WTO. Most participants felt that for South-South trade agreements, the Enabling Clause maybe the best means of notification to the WTO. The ACP Group of States proposal to the WTO calling for flexibility in GATT Article XXIV to ensure that the ACP-EU agreements can be notified under this Article was also mentioned.

15. The issue of market entry barriers which range from rules of origin, SPS, TBT, standards etc, particularly those related to rules of origin were highlighted. Participants mentioned the lack of utilization of the preferences already available to them due to the other non-market access barriers that are in place in the entry of their trading partners markets. They called for negotiations to take cognizance of this issue.

16. The importance of effective national consultations to deal with the negotiations was stressed. The involvement of all stakeholders, especially the private sector that is instrumental in the implementation of the agreements was emphasized. It was agreed that governments should ensure that the private sector is well informed of the negotiations and their impact to the national economy so as to enhance their participation and later implementation of the agreements. The participation of NGOs was also encouraged to bring in a balance in terms of social and cultural effects. This would ensure a coherent national position. It was also mentioned that countries should consider having one negotiating group to deal with all the negotiations so as to have coherency in the agreements signed.

17. Adjustment costs related to the implementation of the agreements were highlighted and discussed. It was mentioned that this costs go beyond those of ensuring that the legal principles are embedded in trade agreements but also to the setting up and supporting institutions and traders that will be instrumental in the implementation processes of the agreements. The idea of "Aid for Trade" was flagged to provide funds for developing countries in implementing the multilateral agreements.

18. Some participants raised issues related to negotiations under mode 4 in the area of trade in services. Participants called for market access that would be beneficial to developing countries type of labour to counter the issue of brain drain. Developed countries opening up in lower level skilled labour markets would facilitate trade in mode 4 and enhance investments as nationals invest more at home.

b. Challenges facing African countries in International trade

19. The main problem highlighted is the capacity to supply, particularly in international markets. It was brought to the attention of the workshop that some countries do not have the skill to export finished goods due to their historical background that they are providers of raw materials. The problem is also intensified by the fact that most African countries, particularly neighbours, export the same commodity. In this regard, the importance of diversification was emphasized with participants calling for means of facilitating the diversification.

20. Lack of infrastructure in African countries to facilitate trade was also pointed out. The problems of air transport and lack of rail or road networks between neighbouring countries were considered to be hindering trade. Regional agreements would therefore be useful in ensuring that road networks, especially with neighbouring countries, is developed to enhance transportation.

21. Awareness building to ensure that government officials and the private sector are well versed with the negotiations and their impact needs to be enhanced. Governments need to also learn to listen to the private sector so as to understand their needs when negotiating and take them on board when formulating the country's national position for both the regional and international negotiations. It was mentioned that the government should developed incentives to entice the private sector to participate in participating in the negotiations.

c. Capacity building needs

22. Enhance the capacity of the government officials and all the stakeholders at the national level to participate effectively in the negotiations, training courses and capacity building initiatives should be supported to assist governments in listening to the private sector and bringing them on board in the consultative processes; and Undertake country studies on the products to enhance diversification processes and identify the opportunities available at the international level, studies identifying the national interest of countries should also be undertaken to facilitate the negotiations.

AGENDA ITEM 2: EXPERIENCES IN THE PREPARATION OF MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL NEGOTIATING POSITIONS

23. On this item representatives of Burkina Faso, Kenya, Tunisia and Zambia made presentations on their respective national processes on the coordination of the preparation for the MTS negotiations, and links to regional negotiations. Likewise, the representatives of ECOWAS, COMESA and ECCAS made presentations on their respective roles in the MTS and regional negotiations and how they coordinate the positions of their membership.

BURKINA FASO

24. Burkina Faso created a working group to follow up on the implementation of the WTO agreements and to ensure a better preparation of Burkina for international negotiations in 1993. Over time this working group has evolved, with the help of JITAP, the working group was transformed in an inter-institutional committee that was created through a decree in 2000. The inter-institutional committee includes representatives from all ministries concerned by the multilateral negotiations. It also includes representatives from the trade support institutions, private sector institutions, and civil society.

25. The inter-institutional committee is divided into three committees dealing each with a specific WTO issue namely: market access, TRIPS and GATS. The committee helped Burkina Faso to prepare for the WTO Doha ministerial conference and Cancun Ministerial conference. The capacity building activities undertaken by the JITAP helped strengthen this process and improve the awareness of the various stakeholders of the issues at hand. In addition to the inter-institutional committee, Burkina set up in May 2003 a Ministerial committee, which defines the national negotiation strategy used as a framework by the IIC.

KENYA

26. Since 1998 Kenya has been benefiting from JITAP and capacity has been built in the areas of trade negotiations, implementation of WTO agreements and related trade policy formulations. The high-quality preparations and active participation of Kenya in the Cancun Ministerial Conference is a testimony of the effectiveness of capacity built. Another example is that Kenya prepared and submitted a schedule of specific commitments covering the services sub-sectors of tourism, transport and communications, and basic telecommunications. Capacity building support is particularly needed in the following areas: (a) successful formulation of national export strategy, (b) accreditation of national laboratories, (c) realignment of the remaining domestic laws with WTO agreement, and (d) analytical capacities and access of essential tools such as WITS and ComTrade.

27. At the institutional level, the focus has been on the creation and institutionalization of the IICs. Kenya has a National Committee on WTO (NCWTO), which has its members drawn from Government Ministries, Parastatal Corporations, Private Sector, Academia and the Civil Society. This Committee has the mandate to provide the government with recommendations on all MTS issues. The NCWTO has thirteen specialized subsidiary sub-committees, each of which deals with one of the main issues under consideration at the WTO. Each sub-committee is chaired by the respective

Government focal points for the concerned agreement. In addition, Reference Centres have been established and publicized for use by the government officials, private sector, and the academic community with the view to raising the awareness of all stakeholders and providing them information on MTS and the impact on the local economy. The national enquiry point on TBT/SPS furnishes most of the information necessary for notification requirements. It will soon be in a position to provide timely technical advice to exporting entrepreneurs and other user.

TUNISIA

28. The capacity building provided under JITAP helped Tunisia define a different model for preparing and participating in the multilateral trade negotiations. The main issue faced by Tunisia is that it is undertaking different trade negotiations and consultations with different countries and regional groupings (i.e. AU, Arab League, UMA, EU, and WTO) simultaneously. To enable the government take into consideration its national interest and harmonize its negotiating positions around the various ongoing negotiations, Tunisia created Ministerial Council in 1995 that deals with all the issues related to the WTO. With the intensification of negotiations and the increased number of issues, and to ensure a better follow-up and harmonization of the different negotiation processes, Tunisia created a new structure to ensure a better preparedness for the negotiations and ensure a closer and more regular follow up.

29. This structure is composed of 13 sectoral committees that undertake the analytical work and prepare proposals for negotiating positions. The sectoral committees report to the National Commission dealing with the WTO issues. The results of the work of the national commission are submitted to the Ministerial Council, which in turn ensures a high level follow up of the negotiations.

ZAMBIA

30. Zambia faces many challenges in the MTS and is utilizing JITAP to enhance her capacity to effectively participate in and benefit from the MTS. One such challenge is a lack of knowledge about the impact that MTS negotiations can have on the Zambian economy and all segments of the Zambian society. This deficiency is not only between the private sector, and the policy makers as well. There is therefore need for systematic sensitization of the private and the public sector representatives.

31. The IIC established under the JITAP is helping Zambia to stimulate national awareness of MTS issues and preparedness for negotiations. Consultative meetings and briefing sessions for the stakeholder from both the public and private sectors were organized in preparations for the Cancun Ministerial Conference. The Department of Trade in the Ministry of Commerce as the coordinating body of WTO activities also took a lead in organizing monthly discussions. A workshop held just before Cancun was a useful experience for the stakeholders, enabling participants to formulate possible negotiating positions on the various subjects under consideration.

ECOWAS

32. The ECOWAS Secretariat has organized several meetings for dialogue between the member states with a view to reporting on WTO Ministerial Conferences, such as for the Seattle Conference, and preparing for future negotiations. These events have produced a list of the concerns that require discussion in order to develop a common ECOWAS position. Prior to Cancun, coordination by the

ECOWAS Secretariat, in collaboration with the UEMOA Commission, enabled the region to adopt common positions on a number of issues. This coordination work made a significant contribution to the Cotton Initiative. ECOWAS, in collaboration with UEMOA, advises and coordinates the initiatives and activities of its member countries with regard to MTS and on the ACP-EU Economic Partnership Agreements. In order to enhance regional coordination, the ECOWAS Secretariat needs more resources to organize more meetings on subjects of vital importance for the region, to increase awareness and involvement within the civil society and the private sector and to better prepare member countries for negotiations.

ECCAS

33. ECCAS and CEMAC have been mandated to work together to ensure that multilateral trade negotiations and the conclusion of the ACP-EU Economic Partnership Agreements serve as instruments for better integrate or assure a more successful and advantageous insertion of “Central Africa” into the international economy. To ensure consistency and continuity in the preparation and conduct of all trade negotiations, the following system has been put in place in Central Africa in which ECCAS and CEMAC play a coordination role:

- Political Structure: The meeting of the Central African Ministers
- Technical Structures: Regional Committee for Coordination of Negotiations
- At National Level: National Technical Committee or National Experts Group.
- Negotiator’s Group: Charged with conducting the regional negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements.

DISCUSSION

34. Participants raised several questions regarding the various models developed to deal with the negotiations issues and the harmonization among the various ongoing negotiations. The outcome of the debate provided two recommendations for JITAP. The first recommendation is that JITAP should continue its work in strengthening the capacity of the participating countries in understanding and participating in multilateral trade negotiations. Capacity building should be at the human and institutional levels at national and regional levels. In addition, JITAP should analyze the various models used and define best practices in setting up the required mechanisms to prepare and participate in the regional, inter-regional and multilateral negotiations.

35. It was the view of the participants that increased interaction and cooperation between African sub-regional organizations is necessary to respond to the challenges of the MTS. An apparent weakness of the African sub-regional organizations is the lack of coordination between themselves. It was noted that greater linkages between the sub-regional negotiating structures and the national negotiating structures, such as the IICs, need to be established to promote greater coherence in approaches to trade liberalization and rule making. While each sub-regional organization is negotiating a separate Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU, a continental, African approach needs to be considered to bring synergy to this sub-regional processes. In this regard, it was that coordinating steps are being undertaken by the AU to ensure coherence of the sub-regional integration processes with the objectives of the AU and NEPAD, as well coherence of different African regional negotiations under ACP-EU negotiations. Concrete modalities for strengthening the exchange of information on all MTS related matters are required and should be explored. Similar modalities may also be explored with other regional sub-regional organizations in Asia and Latin America with a view to learning from their experiences. Sub-regional organizations could play a greater role and participate in the efforts of JITAP in capacity building in the countries of their respective sub-regions.

AGENDA ITEM 3: CHALLENGES OF THE MTS AND EPA NEGOTIATIONS FOR AFRICAN REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

36. Under this item, presentations were made by Southern African Development Community (SADC), Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (UEMOA), East African Community (EAC) and Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) and Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) providing insights into the work undertaken at the regional level in negotiations, particularly at the WTO and the EPAs. The Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM) presented a case study on their experience in preparing for the negotiations.

UEMOA

37. UEMOA was set up in 1994 and became a custom union in 2000 comprising Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinée Bissau, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Senegal. The UEMOA representative mentioned a number of challenges the member countries are facing, like adjustment cost; constraints in the area of institutional, human, financial and supply capacity; conformity with international standards; consistency across negotiation fora and a legal basis for negotiations. To address these challenges, UEMOA has identified a number of recommendations like, increased investment flows; support from cooperating partners; tax reform measures; strengthen capacity in the area of international standards; strengthen support infrastructure; flexibility in relation to GATT Article XXIV; and consistency in the negotiating position with WTO and other regional and bilateral fora.

CEMAC

38. CEMAC set up in 1999 is a community composed of six countries, namely Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Chad and Equatorial Guinea. All CEMAC members are also members of the WTO. In his presentation, the representative of CEMAC, highlighted three main issues. First, concerning regional initiatives in the area of trade negotiations and in respect of the implementation of the Cotonou agreement, CEMAC together with ECCAS agreed to jointly prepare for the future Regional Economic Partnership Agreements (REPAs) with the EU and to implement the Regional Indicative Programme for the 9th EDF. Sao Tomé and Principe will be part of the CEMAC negotiations with the EU and created the Regional Coordinating Committee to define the main orientations for the negotiations.

39. Second, concerning national and regional capacity needs and in order to improve the participation of CEMAC Member States in international trade and enhance the institutional and human capacities as regards the MTS rules, the CEMAC Secretariat initiated the RE-CEMAC project with the support of the Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF). Third, concerning relations between the institutional, national, and regional capacities in the multilateral trade system, most CEMAC countries have set up national steering committees within the trade ministries to deal with WTO agreements. For negotiations with the EU, CEMAC has created national negotiating committees, with constant exchange of information between the Secretariat and all the negotiating machineries.

SADC

40. SADC was set up in 1992 as a successor organisation to SADCC, it comprises of 14 member states namely: Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia,

Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SADC is not yet a FTA, however the process was initiated in 2000 and finalization is expected in 2012. SADC is in the process of notifying the FTA to the WTO under Article XXIV of GATT. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the SADC Secretariat, pointed out that negotiations and decision-making issues related to trade and industry, which include MTS and EPAs, in SADC, are dealt with under the Trade Negotiating Forum (TNF) which is a technical organ, the Committee of Ministers of Trade (CMT), Council of Ministers and the Summit. In addition, there is a joint Task Force between SADC and COMESA. The implementation of the SADC development programmes and negotiations at the national, regional, inter-regional and multilateral levels and the obligations therein constitute a major challenge to SADC and its Member States. With respect to EPA negotiations with the EU, the Member States negotiating under SADC are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania and South Africa (as an observer). In this regard, SADC has developed the negotiating guidelines for dealing with the EU.

COMESA

41. COMESA was established in 1994 as a successor to the Preferential Trade Area (PTA). It became a FTA in 2000, however not all member states have ratified the agreement. In 2004, the negotiations to establish a common external tariff were initiated. COMESA is notified to the WTO under the enabling clause as a FTA. The COMESA representative, mentioned a number of challenges in the negotiating capacity of COMESA countries such as the inadequate representation in Geneva and Brussels, lack of coordination and dialogue between capital and Geneva-based representatives, reactive rather than proactive negotiating positions and inadequate technical assistance. To address this challenges, COMESA has set out a strategy in preparation for regional, inter-regional and multilateral trade negotiations that includes the improvement of Geneva-capital dialogue, technical analysis that feed into negotiating positions and sub-regional meetings at the Ministerial level to demonstrate political commitment.

42. On the EPA negotiations, COMESA Member States are negotiating with the EU as the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) countries, made up of 16 countries. The ESA EPA negotiations were launched in February 2004 with the adoption of the ESA-EU Joint Roadmap. The negotiating guidelines have been developed and adopted and a negotiating mandate provided by the COMESA Summit. For the EPA negotiations, ESA has created the National Trade Development Policy Forum (NTDPF), which is a consultative national body instrumental in identifying national interests. In some countries the IICs and NTDPF are the same bodies. NTDPF feeds into the Regional Negotiating Forum (RNF) which is the regional decision making body, it includes member states representatives from the NTDPF, Regional Secretariats and Ambassadorial Lead Spokespersons.

Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM)

43. RNM developed a policy-making and reporting structure based on the USTR (United States Trade Representative). Coordination and negotiation take place at a political, diplomatic and technical level. Tasks and responsibilities are divided according to these three levels. The representative of RNM pointed out the following lessons learnt since the introduction of the policy-making and reporting structure: division of labour and bureaucratic rivalry; specialized trade ministerial body facilitates coordination and decision making; constitutional structure; and executive versus non-executive power. So far benefits of this structure could be identified in the area of preparations for negotiations; sharing of expertise; reduction of fixed international costs of negotiations; increased bargaining strength; training; and dissemination of information. Possible costs incurred include increased regional coordination and hence increase costs of attending meetings; dissimilarity of interest; intractability of issues; and size and diversity of the group

DISCUSSION

44. Major issues raised under this item were the following:

- Ensuring consistency in various negotiating foras. It remains a major challenge to ensure that positions adopted at MTS level complement those at regional and bilateral level.
- Institutional coordination to harmonize country and regional position.
- Ensuring positions adopted at multilateral level do not contradict regional and bilateral initiatives.
- JITAP activities need to involve more fully the RECs in capacity building activities, particularly at the sub-regional level.

AGENDA ITEM 4: JITAP FEATURES AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN MTS CAPACITY BUILDING

45. The JITAP Programme Coordinator referred to the JITAP II Programme Document as the contextual basis for the activities to be carried out under each of the five JITAP modules, emphasizing that MTS capacity building at both the institutional and human resources levels are the pillar for a successful and self-sustainable implementation of the programme.

A brief overview of the five modules was provided as follows:

Module 1

46. The UNCTAD representative, Mr. B. Onguglo, stressed that institutional MTS capacity building is instrumental to maximize the developmental benefits to be derived from mainstreaming trade into national development policy. In this respect, the IICs play a key role for strategic partnership for all MTS stakeholders. He pointed out that the components of the module 1 toolkit had already been delivered to partner countries during two sub-regional workshops held in Lusaka in April 2004 for the English-speaking countries and Dakar in May 2004 for the French-speaking countries. Three possible areas of collaboration with regional integration communities were highlighted, namely: expanding the IIC's mandate to cover regional integration negotiations; coordination of analytical and research work carried out at the national and regional levels, and development and implementation of common training programmes and tools.

Module 2

47. The WTO representative, Mr. D.M. Ali, indicated that obligations deriving from WTO agreements are meant to ensure transparency for trade partners, so that a higher level of clarity, predictability and information exchange can be achieved. The establishment and strengthening of Reference Centres (RCs) and National Enquiry Points (NEPs) are at the core of WTO's assistance under JITAP. The toolkit for Module 2 will be delivered to English-speaking countries in June in Gaborone (Botswana) and to French-speaking countries in August in Dakar (Senegal).

Module 4

48. The ITC representative, Mrs. L. Naas Hachem, presented the four major components of the toolkit and indicated that the overall objective of the module is to identify priority sectors where benefits can be derived from the MTS and opportunities exploited by accessing new and emerging markets. From a regional perspective, there is an important value added factor to be considered, as regional markets, in addition to their potential, are also "test" market for sector strategies, they allow for a larger supply as compared to individual national capacity and benefit from economies of scale for the "upgrading" of economic agents in the selected sector. The sector strategy formulation methodology involves all stakeholders including policy makers, support institutions and exporters. This process involves a careful analysis of opportunities and constraints facing a specific sector at regional level and beyond.

Module 3 and module 5

49. The JITAP Programme Coordinator, Mr. A. Ben Fadhl, presented the two modules. He pointed out that the common underlying factor of these two modules is the consolidation of MTS capacities created under JITAP, which can be achieved through networking and wider dissemination of know how. On module, 3, it was indicated that the overall purpose of this module is to have networks of MTS trainers and professionals in place at the country level that are sustainable. He mentioned that work on developing training modules on key trade issues is underway. The training activities, based on these modules, will be initiated between September and October 2004 with a workshop on the MTS negotiating skills.

50. Regarding Module 5, it was noted that the agencies are holding consultations to refine modes of delivery of technical assistance under this module, whose purpose is twofold: first, to improve access to innovative information and communication technology through appropriate ICT infrastructure and training on its use; second, to ensure self-sustainability of MTS human capacities, based on networking and interaction among all MTS stakeholders. It is in this perspective that the

static and dynamic components of the JITAP website are being re-profiled and country-specific needs being addressed.

UNCTAD's TrainForTrade Programme

51. Ms. H. Davies, Training officer, highlighted the outcome of a workshop on training and capacity building in regional organizations held in Las Palmas, in March 2004. Recognition was made on the growing importance of training in trade policy negotiations across the full range of trade and investment issues, and the application of ICT and e-commerce for development. Regional organizations have a key role in sustaining capacity-building efforts and this should be seen in connection with networking among regional organization themselves and South-South cooperation. A CD Rom containing the information on the workshop in Las Palmas and the conclusions adopted by regional institutions were distributed to the participants.

UNIDO

52. The representative of UNIDO, Mr. M. Lamine Dhaoui, illustrated the agency's programmes in the field of enhancing production capacities and facilitating market access. Two programmes with a regional scope and coverage being implemented in collaboration with UEMOA were highlighted. Among the key players in facilitating access to markets and on MTS issues in general, the WTO, UNCTAD, ITC, bilateral specialized agencies and international bodies should be included.

DISCUSSION

53. The following issues were raised in the discussions:

- The mandate of IICs will expand to cover regional negotiations, and hence the IICs need to function to serve both the MTS and regional integration negotiations and the interface between these processes. It would be useful to examine "best practices" of functional IICs, as these are adopting different models. The JITAP II Programme document provides for the integration of the regional dimension into JITAP and the outcome of this workshop will set the basis for expanding the programme at the regional level in selected areas.
- That the priority activities identified under JITAP I need to be resumed under JITAP II.
- The exit date of the "old" JITAP countries needs to be reviewed in the light of delays.
- The relationship between the strategy of distance learning and capacity building on training of TrainForTrade and similar activities organized under JITAP needs to be strengthened and for countries to benefit from TrainforTrade.
- UNIDO's technical services should be made available to national governments and the private sector.

AGENDA ITEM 5: PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

54. The rapporteurs met and prepared the draft report of the workshop.

AGENDA ITEM 6: INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS BY PARTICIPANTS WITHIN ITC, UNCTAD AND WTO

55. The Focal Points from JITAP countries and at the three executing agencies met, on the margin of the Workshop, and discussed priority activities tabled by the countries. They reviewed in two sessions the progress made in implementing activities:

- (i) For Anglophone countries, the session was attended by Kenya, Uganda and Zambia;
- (ii) The session for Francophone countries was attended by Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Tunisia. Representatives from the RECs were present as observers, namely UEMOA, CEMAC, ECOWAS and ECCAS.

As the finalization of the country project documents now stands as the most urgent task, it was agreed that the latest versions of the country documents be provided in electronic format to the National Focal Points for them to introduce the final touches and have the documents ready for official signature. ITC would dispatch the documents to the authorities on behalf of the three agencies.

The implementation of local priority activities should continue and gain momentum to the extent possible. JITAP complementary resources will be decentralized once modalities are agreed upon by the agencies.

AGENDA ITEM 7: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

56. The report was presented by Mr. Manyara for the rapporteurs to the workshop. It was discussed, and adopted with the changes proposed.

57. The participants expressed their appreciation to the JITAP for the initiative to establish partnerships with RECs and for the effective capacity building activities on MTS undertaken.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

JITAPII - MODULE V: Networking and Programme Synergy

HIGH LEVEL WORKSHOP

on

**MTS CAPACITY BUILDING
AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN AFRICA**

Geneva, 25-28 May 2004

Venue: Palais des Nations, Geneva
UNCTAD - E Building (Room XXII)

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

JITAP II – MODULE V: Mise en réseau et synergies du programme

ATELIER DE HAUT NIVEAU

sur la

**CREATION ET LE RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES
SCM ET L'INTEGRATION REGIONALE EN AFRIQUE**

Genève, 25-28 mai 2004

Lieu: Palais des Nations, Genève
CNUCED – Bâtiment E (Salle XXII)

Organised Jointly by:
International Trade Centre (ITC)
United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
World Trade Organization (WTO)

Organisé conjointement par:
Centre du Commercial International (CCI)
Conférence des Nations Unies pour le Commerce et le Développement (CNUCED)
Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC)

JITAP COUNTRIES / PAYS JITAP**BENIN**

M. Théophile O. Odounlami
Directeur Adjoint de Cabinet
Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de
la Promotion de l'Emploi
01 B.P. 2037
Cotonou, Bénin

Tel.: +229 02 25 75
Fax: +229 30 70 42
E-mail: mcatdce@intnet.bj

BURKINA FASO

M. Ambroise Marie Balima
Directeur Général du commerce
Ministère du Commerce, de la Promotion
de l'Entreprise et de l'Artisanat
01 BP365
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Tel.: +226 50 32 60 04
Fax: +226 50 32 60 04
Cell: +226 70 26 75 09
E-mail: mcia@cenatrin.bf

CAMEROUN

M. Hamidou Hassane
Chef de la Cellule de la Coopération
Commerciale
Point Focal du Programme JITAP
Ministère du Développement
Industriel et Commercial
Yaoundé, Cameroun

Tel.: +237 222 45 69
Fax: +237 222 27 04/00 70
Cell: +237 767 07 32
E-mail: hamid_hassane@yahoo.fr

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

M. Thomas Atokre
Sous-Directeur
Direction des Organisations Economiques
et de l'expansion commerciale
Ministère du Commerce
Immeuble CCIA
BPV142
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Tel.: +225 20 21 64 75
Fax: +225 20 21 29 89
Cell: +225 07 72 99 98
E-mail: commex@globeaccess.net

M. Nicolas Kouadio Kouaho
Attachè
Mission Permanente de la Côte d'Ivoire
auprès
de Nations Unies à Genève
Route de ferney 149h
Case postale 315
1218 Grand-Saconnex

Tel : 022 717 02 50
Fax : 022 717 02 60 – 68
E-mail : mission.cote-divoire@ties.itu.int

GHANA

Mr. Kofi Amenyah
Principal Commercial Officer
Head, Legal and Trade Policy
Ministry of Trade, Industry and PSI
P.O. Box M 47
Accra, Ghana

Tel.: +233 21 686529
Fax: + 233 21 66 24 28
Cell: +233 21 82 44 960
E-mail: info@moti-ghana.com

KENYA

Mr. Elijah Manyara
Senior Assistant Director of Trade
A.G. Deputy Director
Department of External Trade
Ministry of Trade and Industry
P.O. Box 43137
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel.: +254 20 251 830
Fax: +254 20 315 011
Cell : 0733 53 6736
E-mail: kextrade@africaonline.co.ke

KENYA (cont'd)

Mr. Rabson K. Wanjala
First Secretary (Commercial Affairs)
Permanent Mission of Kenya to the
United Nations at Geneva
Avenue de la Paix 1-3
1202 Geneva

Tel : 022 906 40 50
Fax : 022 731 29 05
E-mail : mission.kenya@ties.itu.int

MALAWI

Mr. Gershom Stott Z. Jere
Director of Planning
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 303 66
Lilongwe, Malawi

Tel.: +265 1 770 244
Fax: +265 1 770 680
Cell: +265 92 11 064
E-mail: minci@malawi.net

MALI

Mme Niamoto Sangare Ba
Directrice Nationale du Commerce
et de la Concurrence
Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce
BP 201 BKO
Koulouba Bamako, Mali

Tel.: +223 221 08 20
Fax: +223 221 08 20
Cell: +223 675 40 01
E-mail: nandyb2002@yahoo.fr

M. Alhacoum H. Maïga
Deuxième conseiller
Mission Permanente du Mali auprès
de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
Chemin de Taverney 15
1218 Grand-Saconnex

Tel : 022 710 09 60
Fax : 022 710 09 69

MAURITANIE

M. Mohamed Ould Hitt
Directeur de la Promotion du
Commerce Extérieur
Ministère du Commerce, de
l'Artisanat et du Tourisme
BP 182
Nouakchott, Mauritanie

Tel.: +222 525 35 72
Fax: +222 525 63 43 /526 10 57
Cell : +222 644 60 88
E-mail: hittmed@yahoo.fr

MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Calado Silva
Economic Counsellor
Embassy of Mozambique
Bd. Saint Micael
1040 Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel : +32 2 736 25 64
Fax :+32 2 735 62 07
Cell : +32 473 4000 38
E-mail : caladosilva@yahoo.com.br

SENEGAL

M. Magatte Ndoye
Coordinateur Cellule Environnement
des Exportations
Direction du Commerce Extérieur
Ministère du Commerce
Building Administratif 5ème étage
Dakar, Sénégal

Tel.: +221 849 75 63
Fax: +221 822 09 32
Cell : +221 643 07 20
E-mail: magatendoye@sentoo.sn

TANZANIA

Ms. Pilli Prisca Mutani
Principal Trade Officer
Ministry of Industry and Trade
P.O. Box 9503
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Tel.: +255 22 21 800 75 int. 265
Fax: +255 22 218 31 38
Cell: +255 741 655 881
E-mail: mutaniprisca@hotmail.com

Mme Nyasugara Kadege
Ministre plénipotentiaire
Mission permanente de la Tanzanie auprès
des Nations Unies à Genève
Avenue Blanc 47
1202 Genève

Tel : 022 731 89 20
Fax : 022 732 82 55
E-mail : mission.tanzania@ties.itu.int

TUNISIE

M. Wajdi Khemakhem
Directeur
Ministère du Commerce
37, Av. Khereddine Pacha
1002 Tunis, Tunisie

Tel.: +216 71 893 784
Fax: +216 71 795 745
E-mail: wajdi.khemakhem@email.ati.tn
mtc15@ati.tn

M. Mounir Ben Rejiba
Conseiller,
Mission Permanente de la Tunisie auprès
des Nations Unies à Genève
Rue de Moillebeau 58
Case postale 272
1211 Genève 19

Tel : 022 749 15 50
Fax : 022 734 06 63
E-mail : mission.tunisia@ties.itu.int

UGANDA

Mr. Peter Elyetu Elimu
Principal Commercial Officer
JITAP Focal Point
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
Farmer's House, Parliament Avenue
P.O.Box 7103
Kampala, Uganda

Tel.: +256 41 340 589
Cell : +256 71 455 682
Fax: +256 41 341 247
E-mail: elimu@mintrade.org

ZAMBIA

Ms. Lillian Sali
Senior Economist – Multilateral Trade
Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry
Kwacha House annex,
Cairo Road,
P.O. Box 31968
Lusaka, Zambia

Tel.: +260 1 228301/9
Fax: +260 1 226727/221 488
Cell: +260 96 957 335
E-mail: lillian_bwalya@hotmail.com

AFRICAN REGIONAL INTEGRATION ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS D'INTEGRATION REGIONALE AFRICAINE

**COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE ET
MONETAIRE D'AFRIQUE CENTRALE -
CEMAC**

M. Samuel Lontsi
Chef de Service de la Promotion des Etats
Communauté Economique et
Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale – CEMAC
BP 969
Bangui, République de Centrafrique

Tel.: +236 61 18 85
Fax: +236 61 21 35
Cell: +236 04 40 15
E-mail: slontsi@hotmail.com

**COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES
ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE -
CEEAC**

Dr. Wellars Munyaneza
Expert Consultant
Communauté Economique des
Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
BP 2112
Libreville, Gabon

Tel.: +241 44 47 31
Fax: +241 44 47 32
Cell : +241 28 10 42
E-mail: wellars@yahoo.fr

**COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN
AND SOUTHERN AFRICA - COMESA**

Mrs. Chawe Mpande-Chuulu
Research and Business Coordinator
Regional Integration Project
Common Market for Eastern and
Southern Africa
COMESA Centre
Ben Bella Road
P.O. Box 30051
Lusaka, Zambia

Tel.: +260 1 229 725 32

Fax: +260 1 224 42 94

Cell: +260 97 82 46 31

E-mail: cmpande@comesa.int

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST
AFRICAN STATES - ECOWAS**

Mr. Koman Adou
In Charge of Principal Programme
ECOWAS Executive Secretariat
60, Yakubu Gowon Crescent,
Asokoro District
Abuja, Nigeria

Tel.: +234 9 314 76 38

Fax: +234 9 314 76 46 / 31 43 005

Cell : +234 803 347 06 80

E-mail: akoman@ecowasmail.net
aksylvere@yahoo.fr

Dr. Douglas Zormelo
Project Co-ordinator
ECOWAS Secretariat
60, Yakubu Gowon Crescent,
Asokoro District
Abuja, Nigeria

Tel: +234 9 314 76 47-9

Fax: +234 9 314 30 05

Cell: 0805 6180810

E-mail: douglaszormelo@yahoo.com

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY - SADC**

Mr. Marco James Kassaja
Minister Plenipotentiary
Permanent Mission of Tanzania to
the United Nations at Geneva
Avenue Blanc 47
1202 Geneva

Tel: 022 731 89 20

Fax: 022 732 82 55
E-mail: tanzania@ties.itu.int

**UNION ECONOMIQUE ET MONETAIRE
OUEST-AFRICAINE - UEMOA**

M. Amadou Dieng
Chargé des Questions de Concurrence
Département des Politiques Fiscales,
Douanières et Commerciales
Commission UEMOA
381 rue Agostino Neto
01 BP 543
Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso

Tel.: +226 31 88 73-76
Fax: +226 31 88 72
Cell : +226 82 86 59
E-mail: amadou.dieng@uemoa.int

**UNION ECONOMIQUE ET MONETAIRE
OUEST-AFRICAINE – UEMOA
(cont.)**

M. Jean Luc Senou
Représentant Résident de la
Commission de l'UEMOA auprès des
Autorités de l'Union Européenne à Bruxelles
Boulevard St. Michel 28 B 23
1040 Bruxelles, Belgique

Tel : +32 2 763 07 87
Fax : +32 2 772 07 03
Cell : +32 472 633 779
E-mail : jean-luc.senou@skynet.be

DONOR COUNTRIES

CANADA

M. Larry Hegan
Conseiller Politique à la Direction
générale des politiques de l'Agence
canadienne de développement
international (ACDI)
200, promenade du Portage,
Gatineau (Québec), Canada K1A 0G4

Tel.: 001 819 953 0891
Fax: 001 819 953 58 45
E-mail: larry_hegan@acdi-cida.gc.ca

JAPAN

Mr. Shinobu Yamaguchi
 Adviser
 Permanent Mission of Japan to the
 United Nations at Geneva
 Chemin des Fins 3
 Case postale 337
 1211 Genève 19

Tel: 022 717 31 11
 Fax: 022 788 38 11
 E-mail: mission@ge-japan.ch

UNITED KINGDOM

Ms. Sue Bassett
 Trade Policy Analyst
 Department for International Development -
 DFID
 1 Palace Street
 London OWIE 5HE

Ms. Rebecca Fabrizi
 First Secretary,
 Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom
 to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva
 Rue de Vermont 37-39
 1211 Genève 20

Tel : 022 918 23 00
 Fax. 022 918 23 33

AFRICAN RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS**SOUTHERN AFRICA TRADE
 RESEARCH NETWORK - SATRN**

Mr. Kedikilwe P. Maroba
 Programme Coordinator
 Botswana Institute for Development
 Policy Analysis
 BIDPA HOUSE
 Millennium Park
 Kgale View
 Private Bag BR-29
 Gaborone, Botswana

Tel.: +267 39755 24
 Fax: +267 3971 748
 Cell: +267 7265 90 06
 E-mail: marobak@bidpa.bw

**UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA - UNECA**

Ms. Virginia Rodríguez Nuño de la Rosa
Research Assistant
Economic Commission for Africa
Office in Geneva
Interregional Advisory Services
Bocage, Annex I, Office 65
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10

Tel: 022 917 58 86
Fax: 022 917 07 72
Cell: 079 513 399 94
E-mail: rodriguezv@unog.ch

**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION -
UNIDO**

Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento
Senior Adviser
Industrial Promotion and
Technology Branch
UNIDO, Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Tel: +43 (1) 260 260
Fax: +43 (1) 269 26 69
E-mail: b.calzadilla-sarmiento@unido.org

Dr. Mohamed Lamine Dhaoui
Senior Industrial Development Officer
Programme Development and
Technical Cooperation Division,
Technology and Investment Branch
UNIDO, Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Tel: +43 (1) 260 26 - 5183
Fax: +43 (1) 269 26 69
E-mail: m.dhaoui@unido.org

RESOURCE PERSON

**CARIBBEAN REGIONAL NEGOTIATING
MACHINERY (RMN) CARICOM**

Dr. Anthony Gonzales
WTO Director
Caribbean Regional Negotiating
Machinery (RNM)
33 Newbury Hill
Glencoe
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Tel.: +868 632 13 62
 Fax: +868 632 13 62
 E-mail: anthony.gonzales@crnm.org
agonzalv@wow.net

AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE - ITC

- Mr. Joseph Smadja, Deputy Executive Director
- Mr. Hendrik Roelofsen, Director DTCC
- Ms. Lilia Naas, Senior Trade Promotion Officer
- Mr. Abdeslam Azuz, Senior Trade Promotion Officer
- Mr. Peter Naray, Senior Adviser on MTS
- Mr. Silencer Mapuranga, Senior Adviser World [Trade](#) Net
- Mr. Ramin Granfar, Trade Promotion Officer
- Ms. Roswitha Franz, Adviser (JITAP Focal Point)

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT - UNCTAD

- Mrs. Lakshmi Puri, Director, Division of International Trade in Goods, Services and Commodities
- Mr. Bonapas Onguglo, Chief, Office of the Director, Division of International Trade in Goods, Services and Commodities
- Mr. Aimé Murigande, Economic Affairs Officer
- Ms. Emily Mburu, DCIBSPB

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION - WTO

- Mr. Paul Rolian, Director ITTC
- Mr. Dickson Yeboah, Chief, Africa Unit, ITTC
- Mr. Djama M. Ali, JITAP Focal Point Support

COORDINATION

- Mr. Abdelkrim Ben Fadhl, Programme Coordinator JITAP
- Ms. Emanuela Balestrieri, JITAP Programme Adviser
- Mr. Georges Arihi, Jitap Programme Assistant
- Mrs. Magdalena Albanell, Assistant.

Annex II.

JITAP II – MODULE V: Networking and Programme Synergy
HIGH –LEVEL WORKSHOP ON MTS CAPACITY BUILDING
AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Geneva, 25 – 28 May 2004

PROGRAMME

Tuesday 25 May 2004

Registration and Opening

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 08:30 – 09:30 | • U.N. Security formalities at Villa “ <i>Les Feuillantines</i> ” |
| 09:30 – 10:00 | Registration |
| 10:00 – 11:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome by Mr. Abdelkrim Ben Fadhl, Programme Coordinator • Opening by Mrs. Lakshmi Puri, Director, Division of International Trade in Goods, Services and Commodities, UNCTAD • Introductory remarks by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ITC: Mr. Hendrik Roelofsen, Director, Division of Technical Cooperation Coordination ▪ WTO: Mr. Dickson Yeboah, Chief of Africa Unit, Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation • Adoption of the agenda and organization of work • Designation of Bureau: Chairpersons and Rapporteurs |

Item 1: Review of the Doha negotiations and their relevance for regional capacity building on the MTS, including interfaces with other trade negotiations and Regional Integration.

- Context and expectations

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 11:00 – 13:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations by WTO: Ms. M. del Carmen Pont-Vieira, Chief, RTAs Section, Trade Policies Review Division, on “Regional Trade Agreements and the WTO” • UNCTAD: Mrs. L. Puri, Director, Division of International Trade in Goods, Services and Commodities, on “Multilateralism and regionalism – the new interface and areas for capacity-building” • ITC : Mr. Paul Naray, Senior Adviser on MTS, on “Public and business partnership for furthering the Doha Development Agenda” • Questions and Answers. Group discussion. • Group picture |
| 13:00 – 15:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lunch break. |

Item 2: Experiences in the preparation of multilateral and regional negotiating positions

Are these experiences conflicting or mutually supportive?

- Case studies with links and interactions among different negotiating processes.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 15:00 – 16:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions and Answers (Continued) |
|---------------|---|

- 16:00 – 17:00
- Presentations by four JITAP Countries on national processes for the coordination of the preparation MTS and other negotiations and links at the regional levels (case studies):
 - Burkina Faso: “JITAP in Burkina Faso” by Mr. Ambroise M. Balima, Director General of Trade, Ministry of Trade, Enterprise and Promotion of Handicrafts
 - Kenya: “Impact of the preparation for Cancun Ministerial Conference” by Mr. Elijah B. Manyara, Ag. Deputy Director, Ministry of Trade and Industry
 - Tunisia: “Experience in preparing regional and multilateral negotiating positions” by Mr. Wajdi Khemakem, Director, Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Handicrafts
 - Zambia: “Zambia and the MTS capacity-building” by Mrs. Lilian Saili, Senior Economist, Ministry of Trade and Industry
- 17:00 – 18:00
- Questions and Answers (Continued)
- 18:30 – 20:00
- Cocktail

Wednesday 26 May 2004

- 10:00 – 10:30
- Questions and Answers (Continued)
- 10:30 – 12:00
- Presentation of experiences of regional coordination and ramifications at the national level, notably with the private sector, in the preparation for MTS negotiations and interfaces with other trade negotiations, by:
 - Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS): “Regional and subregional coordination in preparation for Cancun” by Mr. Koman Adou, Principal Trade Programmes Officer
 - Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA): Mrs. Chawe Mpande-Chuulu, Research and Business Coordinator
 - Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS): “Preparation of negotiating positions at regional and multilateral levels” by Mr. Wellars Munyaneza, Consultant Expert
- 12:00 – 13:00
- Questions and Answers. Group Discussion
- 13:00 – 15:00
- Lunch break

Item 3: Challenges of the MTS and EPA negotiations for African regional economic communities:

- Are there any regional initiatives at work?
- What capacity to be set up at regional level?
- Are the national and regional institutional MTS capacities mutually supportive?

- 15:00 – 16:00
- Presentations by:
 - Southern African Development Community (SADC) “Challenges of the MTS and EPA negotiations for African RECs, the case of SADC” by Mr. M.J. Kassaja

- Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (UEMOA),
Presentation on “The Challenges of the MTS and EPA negotiations for African and Regional Economic Communities, the case of UEMOA” by M. Amadou Dieng, Chargé de la Concurrence; and Jean-Luc Senou, Resident Representative, Brussels.
- Communauté Economique et Monétaire d’Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) :
« Challenges of MTS and EPA negotiations for African Economic Communities » by Mr. Samuel Lontsi, Chief Exchange Promotion Service

16: 20 – 16:45 • Questions and Answers. Group discussion.

16:45 – 17:15 • Case-study presentation on CARICOM’s RNM, Lessons learnt and good practices, by Mr. Anthony Gonzales, WTO Director Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery

17:15 – 18:00 • Questions and Answers. Group discussion.

Thursday 27 May 2004

Item 4: JITAP features and the involvement of regional organizations in MTS capacity building

Relevance of JITAP’s modules and capacity building activities to the regional integration organizations. Needs for programme development.

- 10:00 –11:15**
- MTS Institutions, policies, implementation and negotiations
 - **Presentation on Module 1 by Mr. Bonapas Onguglo, Chief, Director’s Office, Division of International Trade in Goods, Services and Commodities, UNCTAD**
 - MTS infrastructures: Reference centres and National Enquiry Points (NEPs)
 - **Presentation on Module 2 by Mr. Djamaa M. Ali, Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation, WTO**
 - Sector strategies for goods and services
 - **Presentation on Module 4 by Ms. Lilia Naas Hachem, Senior Trade promotion Officer, ITC**
 - Knowledge-base development, networking and synergies
 - **Presentation on Modules 3 and 5 by Mr. Abdelkrim Ben Fadhl, JITAP Programme Coordinator**
- 11:15 – 11:45 • Questions and Answers. Group discussion
- 11:45 – 12:15 • Presentation on “Training and capacity building with regional integration groupings” by Ms. Hannah Davies, Training Officer, TRAINFORTRADE, UNCTAD
- 12:15 – 12:45**
- Presentation by UNIDO on regional technical cooperation programmes and capacity building in Africa, by Mr. Mohamed Lamine Dhaoui, Senior Industrial Development Officer, UNIDO
- 12:45 – 13:00**
- Questions and Answers. Group discussion
- 13:00 – 15:00 • Lunch break

- 14:00 – 15:00
- Country consultations with JITAP Management, JITAP priority activities (Anglophone countries)

Item 5: Preparation of the report (concomitant with Item 6)

Actions forward.

Group of Rapporteurs only.

15:00 –18:00 Formulation of draft recommendations and preparation of report.

- 17:00 –18:00
- Country consultations with JITAP Management, JITAP priority activities (Francophone countries)

Item 6: Individual contacts by participants within ITC, UNCTAD and WTO. (concomitant with Item 5)

Networking

All Participants.

Afternoon Individual contacts by participants within ITC, UNCTAD and WTO. (Concomitant with Item 5)

Friday 28 May 2004

Item 7: Adoption of the final report

Plan of Action.

- 10:30 – 11:00
- Presentation of report.
- 11:00 – 12:00
- Group discussion, finalization and adoption of the report.
- 12:00 – 12:15
- Closure

NB: The CTF Steering Group Meeting is scheduled for the 28th May 2004, from 15:00 to 18:00 Room XXII

The JITAP Focal Points from the sixteen African countries are welcome to attend.