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**Internal Discussion Note**

# **Mozambique and Ongoing International Trade Negotiations: An Overview**

**A Discussion Paper focusing on the  
World Trade Organisation (WTO),  
the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA),  
and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)  
and their inter-linkages**



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## Acronyms

AoA	Agreement on Agriculture
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPA	Cotonou Partnership Agreement
CTD	Committee of Trade and Development (WTO)
DSU	Dispute Settlement Understanding
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NTB	Non Trade Barriers
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
S&D	Special and Differential treatment
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TNC	Trade Negotiation Committee (WTO)
TRIPs	Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property rights
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference for Trade and Development
URA	Uruguay Round Agreement
WTO	World Trade Organisation

## 1 Introduction

The aim of this paper is to give an overview over the ongoing international trade negotiations that Mozambique is participating in, what they are about and how they are interlinked.

While it is acknowledged that there are several bilateral negotiations ongoing, most of these are not addressed in this paper. However, these agreements should be taken into account when defining positions in the international negotiations addressed in this paper.

## 2 Which agreements are negotiated and what is negotiated?

The three main negotiations are: the negotiations in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the European Union (EU) and the finalisation of the negotiations of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Trade Protocol. All of these negotiations include several commercial sectors and are quite comprehensive.

As the overall amount of information provided in this paper is quite large, it is presented both as text and as a table (table 4 in the annex). In the table, the following information is summarised: which agreements are subject to negotiations at this moment, the sectors/subjects negotiated and the stated aim of the negotiations, the negotiation body and schedule, the Mozambican mandate and other relevant information, the Ministry responsible for negotiations and implementation, and the status of current agreements/implementation.

### 2.1 The World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The WTO was established in 1995 as a result of the Uruguay Round (the last round of trade negotiations). In November 2001, the 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the WTO was held in Doha, Qatar. This meeting adopted the Doha Declaration. The Doha Declaration defines the negotiations, including, which sectors are to be negotiated, at what time the negotiations are to be finalised, and how the agreement is to be undertaken. The Doha Declaration was in itself subject to negotiations.

#### 2.1.1 The sectors subject to negotiations in the WTO

Some of the agreements from the Uruguay Round (UR) included paragraphs that defined a starting date for new negotiations. These agreements are obviously part of the ongoing negotiations. Others are included as a result of the Doha Ministerial meeting. The following areas (agreements) are currently on the negotiation table:

- Implementation-related issues and concerns arising from the UR Agreement
- Agriculture (Agreement on Agriculture – AoA)
- Services (GATS – General Agreement on Trade in Services)
- Market access for non-agricultural products (GATT)

- TRIPs (Trade Related aspect of Intellectual Property Rights), including geographical indications for wines and spirits
- WTO-rules; anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures
- Regional Trade Agreements (RTA)
- Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU)
- Trade and Environment
- Singapore issues (also called new issues)

### **1. Implementation-related issues and concerns arising from the UR Agreements**

The negotiations on outstanding implementation issues follow the provisions of **paragraph 12 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the Decision on Implementation-Related issues and Concerns of 14 November 2001**. Implementation issues relate to the problems faced by the developing countries in implementing the current WTO agreements and measures taken to mitigate these problems. Some developing countries are of the opinion that they still have to see the positive results from the UR Agreements and the liberalization they have undertaken. They also argue that the developed countries have not yet fulfilled certain aspects of the UR-agreements.

The implementation problems following the UR are considerably larger than those experienced after the earlier rounds of trade negotiations, as the implementation of agreements such as TRIPs, SPS and customs valuation are far more costly than the implementation of pure tariff reductions. The implementation of TRIPs, SPS etc. require considerable investments and extensive training programmes. Earlier, when the trade agreements basically concentrated on tariff reductions, their implementation was less costly or difficult, although these agreements, obviously also had fiscal implications such as loss of revenues.

Implementation-related issues were a major topic at the Doha Ministerial Meeting and gave this negotiation round its name: *the Doha Development Round*. Implementation issues are common to all sectors encompassed in the international negotiations. Knowledge of the current status of implementation, including problems encountered in its implementation, is therefore essential in the ongoing negotiations.

Currently, the discussion in the WTO on implementations issues is focused on which approach to take. In general, developing countries want an agreement-specific approach, i.e. where the issue of implementation is handled agreement-by-agreement, while the developed countries first want to define a general approach to the implementation issues before proceeding to an agreement-by-agreement approach.

### **2. Agriculture**

The negotiations within the agricultural sector are ongoing since 2000. The mandate for these negotiations is given in article 20 in the AoA<sup>1/</sup> of the UR and in Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Doha Declaration. These aim at achieving results in the following areas:

**Market access:** substantial improvements in market access

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<sup>1/</sup> AoA- Agreement on Agriculture

**Export subsidies:** reduction with a view to phasing out all forms of these subsidies

**Domestic support:** substantial reductions of trade distorting domestic support.

In addition Special and Differential Treatment (S&D) of developing countries is emphasised, in particular related to food security and rural development. Special and differential treatment might include longer implementation periods, asymmetry in commitments and fewer notification requirements.

### **3. Services (GATS)**

The mandate for the negotiations is given in the 1995 GATS agreement and in paragraph 15 of the Doha Declaration. The aim is to progressively liberalize trade in services. The negotiations are ongoing since 2000 as provided for by the current GATS agreement.

### **4. Market access for non-agricultural products (GATT)**

The mandate is given in paragraph 16 of the Doha Declaration and the aim is to reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate tariffs, including reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries.

### **5. TRIPs, including geographical indications for wines and spirits**

The mandate for the negotiations on TRIPs is given in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the Doha Declaration. In addition, there is a **Doha Declaration on the Trips Agreement on Public Health**. Thus, there is a two-track mandate. The latter declaration is responding to concerns about the possible implications of the TRIPs agreement on access to medicines (in particular related to HIV/AIDS) and it also extends the deadline for the LDCs to apply the provisions on pharmaceutical patents until 1 January 2016.

The Doha Declaration calls for negotiations within several areas:

- ***Geographical indications***  
The negotiations will look at the registration system and the possibility to extend the coverage of products under this provision.
- ***Review of the TRIPs provisions***  
This includes relations to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and protection of traditional knowledge and folklore.

However, the declaration is not totally clear, e.g. there are different interpretations on when the negotiations are supposed to start.

### **6. WTO-rules; anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures**

The mandate to negotiate the WTO-rules is given in paragraph 28 of the Doha Declaration. The aim is to clarify and improve disciplines while preserving the basic concepts and principles of these agreements, taking into account the needs of developing and least developed countries (LDCs). A particular area that is mentioned is subsidies to the fisheries sector.

## 7. Regional Trade Agreements (RTA)

The mandate to negotiate on Regional Trade Agreements (RTA's) is given in paragraph 29 in the Doha Declaration. The aim is to clarify and improve disciplines and procedures under the existing WTO provisions applying to RTA's. The negotiations shall take into account the developmental aspects of RTA's.

Depending on the direction and depth of these negotiations, they may have a direct bearing on the possibilities of the EPA<sup>2/</sup> with the EU. In addition to the negotiations on Regional Trade Agreements, article 24 in the GATT<sup>3/</sup> and article 5 in the GATS<sup>4/</sup> are of importance in this context.

## 8. Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU)

The 1994 Marrakech Ministerial Conference gave the mandate to start these negotiations in 1999 with the aim to review the Dispute Settlement Understanding. An additional mandate is provided by paragraph 30 of the Doha Declaration which states that the negotiations should end by May 2003. This is one of two items that is not part of the single undertaking, which implies that the overall success or failure of the other negotiations will not affect these negotiations.

## 9. Trade and Environment

The mandate to negotiate trade and environment is given in paragraphs 31-33 of the Doha Declaration. There are several subjects to be negotiated and they all have different aims. The respective subjects and aims are:

- ***Relations between multilateral trade agreements and environmental agreements***  
How the WTO rules are to apply to the WTO members that are parties to environmental agreements.
- ***Study the possibilities for information exchange***  
Look at the procedures for exchange of information between the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) and the WTO.
- ***Observer status***  
Look at the possibility of other international governmental organisations to obtain observer status in the WTO.
- ***Trade barriers on environmental goods and services***  
Reduce and eliminate tariffs and NTB<sup>5/</sup> to environmental goods and services.
- ***Fisheries subsidies***  
To clarify and improve the WTO rules that apply to fisheries subsidies.

## 10. Singapore issues (new issues)

The members of the WTO have not yet agreed to negotiate these issues, but only to prepare for negotiations on these issues. The new issues are: the relationship between trade and investment, the interaction between trade and competition policy, transparency in

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<sup>2/</sup> Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) see chapter 2.2

<sup>3/</sup> GATT – General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

<sup>4/</sup> GATS – General Agreement on Trade in Services

<sup>5/</sup> NTB - Non-Trade-Barrier

government procurement and trade facilitation. The relevant paragraphs in the Doha Declaration are:

- *The relationship between trade and investment (20-22)*
- *The interaction between trade and competition policy (23-25)*
- *Transparency in government procurement (26)*
- *Trade facilitation (27)*

### **2.1.2 The WTO programme of work**

Besides the negotiations ongoing in the WTO, the WTO has a general programme of work. This programme of work addresses the implementation of and follow-up to agreements that are not currently being negotiated as well as caters for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries. The Sanitary and Phyto- Sanitary agreement (the SPS-agreement) and the textile agreement are among the most important agreements for Mozambique that are not currently negotiated.

### **2.1.3 The negotiation schedule**

The 4th WTO Ministerial Meeting in Doha, Qatar launched the new negotiation round – the Doha Development Round – in November 2001. The Doha Declaration sets the main negotiation schedule. The Doha Negotiation Round is to be finalised by the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2005 with two exceptions: the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) in May 2003 and the Multilateral register of geographical indications for wine and spirits by the next WTO Ministerial Conference, which is planned in Mexico in September 2003.

In table 5 in the annex, all the different sectors with their respective schedules are listed. The main dates/deadlines for the WTO negotiations are:

- *30th of June 2002*
- *31st of December of 2002*
- *31st of March 2003*
- *September 2003*
- *1st of January 2005*

#### ***30th of June 2002***

This was the starting date for the requests for market access in the GATS negotiations. However, it is probably possible to submit requests until the next starting date of the GATS negotiation, which is planned for the 31st of March 2003.

#### ***31st of December of 2002***

This is the deadline for the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) to hand in the progress report on implementation issues to the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC). Included in this work, is a report on solutions to the TRIPs related issue on pharmaceutical production capacity. At the moment, it is still unclear whether the TDC will manage to agree on a common text. This is a crucial issue for the negotiations and a very important follow-up to the Doha Declaration.

***31st of March 2003***

This is the deadline for the formulas and modalities for countries commitments in the agricultural negotiations and the starting date for the delivery of initial offers for the GATS negotiations. The GATS negotiations would require action from Mozambique, while the agricultural negotiations only will define the follow-up actions to be completed later.

***September 2003***

In September 2003, the 5<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Meeting will be held in Mexico. This is the main meeting to push forward this negotiation round. This meeting can make decisions that can change both the agenda and the schedule. Basically, Mozambique should have prepared its overall strategy for the WTO negotiations at this point.

The following areas will be in focus:

- In agriculture, countries' comprehensive draft commitments should be ready for delivery
- The wine and spirits negotiations are to be finalized
- The dispute settlement negotiations are to be finalized
- The negotiations on the Singapore issues (new issues) will start up, if so agreed.

There will be stocktaking in:

- The market access negotiations
- The WTO-rules negotiations
- The regional trade agreements negotiations
- The trade and environment negotiations

Other subjects such as implementation issues will also be in focus, as well as other items to be identified at a later stage.

***1st of January 2005***

This is the anticipated date for finalising the current WTO negotiation round.

In addition to the above dates, there are of course different dates set for meetings to take place in the negotiations bodies. These meetings are ongoing in Geneva on a regular scheduled basis.

**2.1.4 The modalities for the overall negotiations**

It is agreed that this round of negotiations shall be handled as a single undertaking. A single undertaking means that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed. This means that all the negotiations will have to be finalised at the same time, which offers openings for trade-offs between the different sectors. Stated differently: the success or failure in each area will influence the success or failure of the overall negotiation round.

## **2.2 The Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with the European Union (EU)**

The Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) defines that negotiations between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) - countries are to take place as from September 2002. These negotiations should result in an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and different regional groups<sup>6/</sup>. The aim is to address the multi-dimensional nature of the development process of the ACP economies, i.e. poverty reduction, sustainable development, and gradual and smooth integration of the ACP economies into the global economy. An important element is to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements, which should replace the current unilateral market access concessions for the ACP-countries to the EU market, taking into account regional integration aspects and the development of the ACP countries.

The content and the actual structure of this negotiation process are not well defined yet, although the negotiations have started. The basic idea is to divide the negotiation process into two different phases. Phase 1 will be negotiated at the EU-ACP level, while phase 2 will be at EU-regional group level. Phase 1 will deal with general issues such as the principles and objectives of the agreement, the framework for the agreements, the modalities etc., while phase 2 will focus on the concrete agreement between each regional group and the EU.

### **2.2.1 Phase 1**

Phase 1 will probably define, at least to a certain extent, the principles and the objectives of the negotiations, i.e. what is to be included in an EPA (which sectors), the modalities of the negotiations etc. The issues to be included should be related to the negotiations in the WTO and what is already on the table there or already subject to a multilateral agreement. This means that the sectors represented in the WTO negotiations should also be part of the EPA negotiation. Among these are; agriculture, services and general market access (for a full overview, refer to 2.1.1). On the other hand, issues that Mozambique does not want to include in the WTO negotiations should also be kept out of the EPA negotiations. Thus, it will be important to harmonize the positions to be taken in the two different negotiation processes. Hence, the modalities and the timing related to the WTO-negotiations are important. If Mozambique plans to negotiate the second phase within the framework of SADC, the relation to the ongoing SADC negotiations will also become important.

### **2.2.2 Phase 2**

The content of phase 2 of the negotiations will be decided upon during phase 1. In the case of Mozambique, however, an important aspect of these negotiations has not yet been settled. That is with which regional group Mozambique will negotiate phase 2. This is a general problem in Southern Africa since there is no single free trade area/custom union, which is the evident counterpart to the EU. Furthermore, Mozambique is the only country in Southern Africa that is not member of more than one free trade area or custom union

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<sup>6/</sup> A regional group is a constellation that is to finalise the agreement with the EU. It is not envisaged that it should be one agreement between all the ACP-countries and the EU, but several between the EU and different, not overlapping, regional groups. Refer to 2.2.2 for a further explanation on this.

after it withdrew from COMESA in 1998. Other countries encounter the problem of belonging to different customs unions and free trade areas, but no other country is in Mozambique's position. According to the schedule, the decision on the regional groups should be settled by the end of 2002.

### 2.2.3 The negotiation schedule

The EPA negotiations are more open and less firmly defined at this moment, as phase 1 will set the modalities. It has been decided that phase 1 will be relatively short, while most of the work will be effectuated in phase 2. Furthermore, it will be possible for those regions that are ready to go ahead with phase 2. The basic proposed timing is presented in the table below:

**Table 1 Timing of the EPAs negotiations**

Time/Agreement		2002 until September 2002	September 2002	September 2003	2007	2008
EPA	Preparation Phase	Identifying regional partners and assessments studies carried out				
	Phase 1		Phase I started on the ACP-EU level in September 2002. This phase should end by September 2003.			
	Phase 2			Phase 2 starts when phase 1 is ended. The agreements should be finalised by end of 2007		Implementation starts. End of CPA

CPA – Cotonou Partnership Agreement.

This is only a preliminary schedule that has to be amended as the process proceeds. This schedule does not include the proposed deadline of end of 2002 to form the regional groups.

## 2.3 The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

The negotiations on the SADC Trade Protocol are more or less finished, however, there are still a number of issues to be settled. The aim of the SADC Trade Protocol is to create a Free Trade Area in Southern Africa.

Though implementation as such is not an issue discussed in this paper, it should be noticed that the implementation of this protocol influences the overall programme of work of the Ministry. As the negotiations in the WTO show, the implementation of the different protocols is important in the negotiations for further liberalization within current trade protocols or in the negotiations of new trade protocols, as experience in implementation will feed important information into the negotiations. This is also the case in the SADC negotiation process.

### 2.3.1 The negotiation body and schedule

The Trade Negotiation Forum (TNF) is the main negotiation body for the SADC Trade Protocol. It is planned to improve the scheduling of these negotiation meetings as well as to introduce a rotation of the venue of the meetings. At the national level, an inter-ministerial coordination committee for SADC exists.

### 2.3.2 The sectors

In the SADC Trade Protocol the following 6 areas are still being negotiated;

- ***Dispute settlement mechanism and safeguard measures***  
Mozambique wants to make the dispute settlement mechanism in the SADC Trade Protocol more accessible for countries like itself (i.e. least developed countries with a limited capacity to handle such disputes). As regards the safeguard measures, Mozambique wants to simplify the rules and procedures for using these.
- ***Trade in services***  
The negotiations on trade in services have barely started. A proposal exists, developed by the UNCTAD, for an annex on trade in services. At the moment, Mozambique does not yet have a strong position in these negotiations. However, contacts with other relevant ministries through the inter-ministerial committee have been made, and a research process to collect background information was initiated. This research aims at clarifying the status of the different sectors in Mozambique relevant to trade in services.
- ***Rules of origin***  
In order to start implementing the SADC Trade Protocol, some preliminary decisions on certain rules of origin were taken. This implies that there is a need to finalise the negotiations on the provisional rules of origin. These negotiations are ongoing in the TNF. In addition, it was decided to revise the rules of origin every 6<sup>th</sup> month.
- ***Non-trade-barriers (NTB)***  
There are still some outstanding issues on NTBs such as licensing. This work is ongoing in the TNF.
- ***Technical barriers to trade (TBT)***  
There are still some outstanding issues on TBTs such as quality and standards. This work is ongoing in the TNF.
- ***Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) rules***  
This is basically an evaluation of the current status and looking at the need for further clarifications within this area. The work is ongoing in the TNF.

### 2.3.3 Implementation

Implementation of this trade protocol will be important, as a large part of Mozambican international trade takes place under this protocol. It will also provide some feedback on the importance and impact of such trade protocols for Mozambique. The trade protocol's inter-ministerial coordination committee for SADC has implementation issues as a standing item on its agenda.

### 3 The linkages between the negotiations

The trade agreements presented in this paper are linked, both in terms of coverage of sectors, in timing, in territory and in partners. These agreements also need to be compatible. This involves technical legal aspects, which will not be highlighted here. However, these linkages mean that what Mozambique does in one area has an impact on what it can do in another. Besides, these relations may also create possible synergies that can be exploited. Taking advantage of these synergies and increasing coordination will also lead to a more efficient use of resources in the negotiations. This is important, as being involved in several negotiations at the same time, puts a lot of strain on the limited resources Mozambique has at its disposal.

#### 3.1 The different agreements and their signatories

Different agreements have different signatories. The table below shows the agreements addressed in this paper, their signatories and Mozambique's partners in the different negotiations.

**Table 2 The different agreements and their signatories**

<b>Negotiation/agreement between</b>	<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Cooperation/ partners</b>
All members of WTO (about 181 countries)	<b>WTO</b>	SADC, LDCs, Africa Group, ACP-group, G77 + China Other strategic partners?
EU-ACP (78 countries) 1 <sup>st</sup> phase EU-X 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase.	<b>EPA</b>	ACP – the LDCs within the ACP The members of the regional group
Angola, Botswana, Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, South Africa.	<b>SADC Trade Protocol</b>	LDCs within SADC

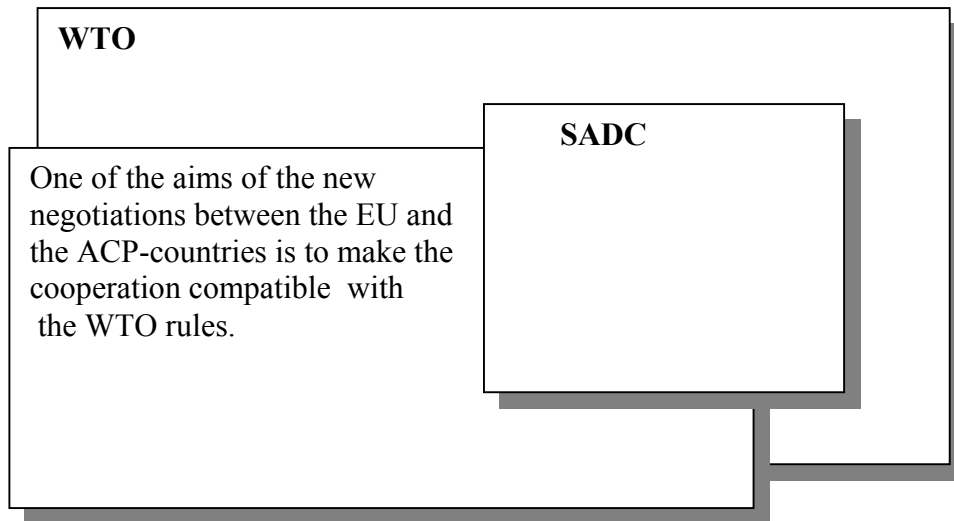
The X in the second phase of the EPA negotiations refers to the fact that the regional organisation of the EPA negotiations in Southern Africa is not clear yet.

The agreement that covers most countries is the WTO agreement, followed by the proposed EPAs and, finally, the SADC Trade Protocol. In all these negotiations, Mozambique has different strategic partners, although a variation of the LDC group always is a strategic partner. In general, there are different aspects that each group has in common. The entire LDC group has obtained several advantages in the WTO, and thus represents an important group in this context. The ACP-countries have a common interest in obtaining the necessary waiver to allow the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) to be implemented without threats of dispute settlement cases in the WTO.

These different alliances will be important for Mozambique in the negotiations, both to make its voice heard in the negotiations as well as to increase its negotiation capacity. The Mozambican voice will be stronger when it speaks along with its strategic partners. The capacity to participate in all the existing fora also increases as countries can share work,

preparations and participation amongst themselves. The Seattle meeting and the Doha meeting both showed how the developing countries managed to achieve some goals by working together.

For all the WTO members, other trade agreements need to be in line with the WTO rules. Figure 1 below represents in a simplistic way how the agreements of which Mozambique is a signatory, are linked.



**Figure 1: The relations between the agreements**

As can be seen from the figure, only the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) is facing problems in terms of its WTO compliance. However, this agreement has just received a temporary waiver from the WTO (which is called WTO+) and, thus, other countries cannot challenge this agreement for the time being. Compliance with the WTO agreements does not mean that other trade agreements cannot cover more or other sectors than those addressed in the WTO agreement. For instance, the SADC negotiations might cover areas that are not covered in the WTO and still be in compliance. In general, regional trade agreements need to cover a substantial part of the trade between the parties to the agreement in question (85%) to be in compliance with the WTO rules.

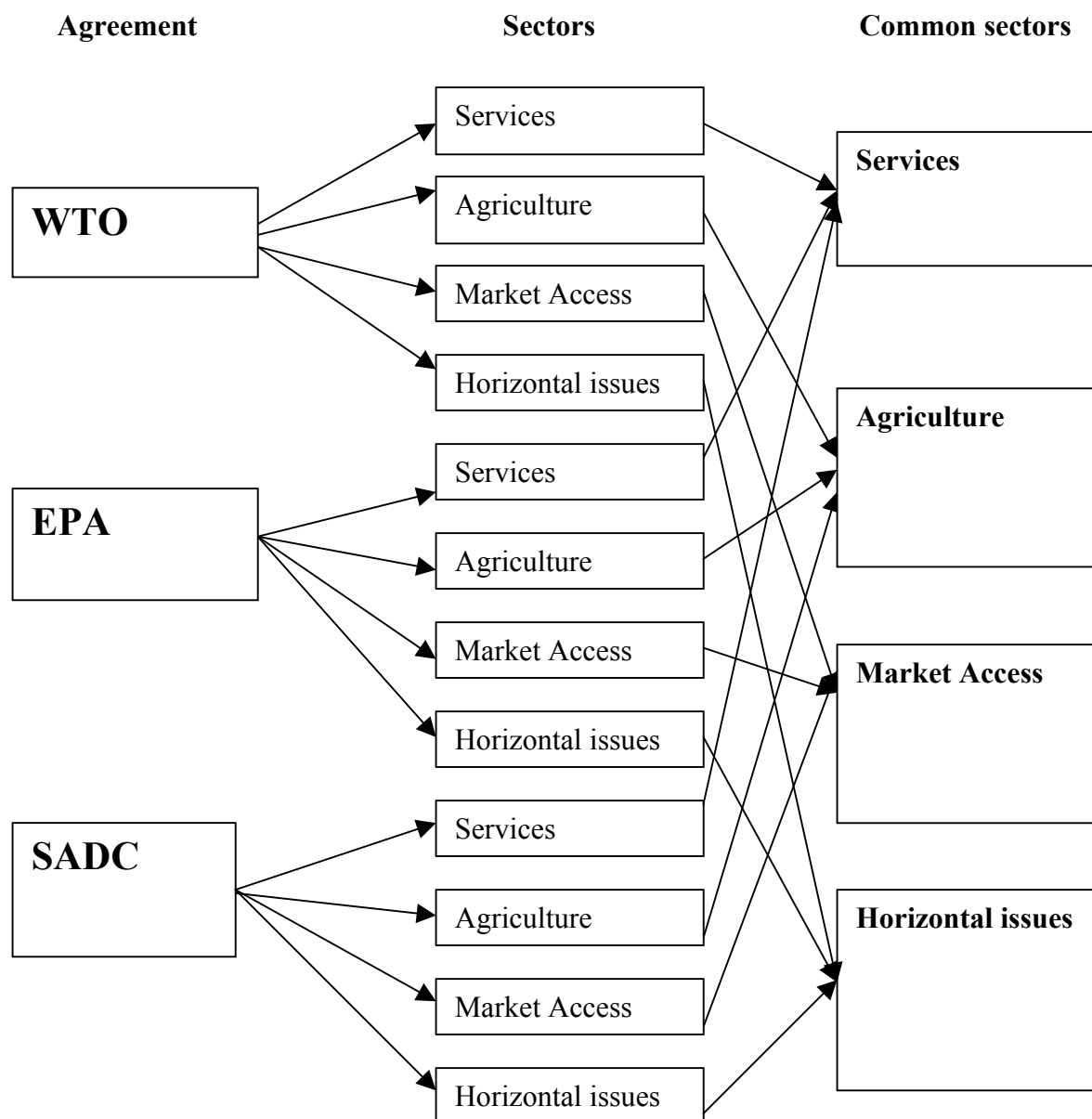
### 3.1.1 The particular context of WTO and EPA

There are several aspects that regulate the compliance of regional trade agreements within the WTO. Of particular importance for the EPAs are the negotiations on Regional Trade Agreements in the WTO, article 24 in the GATT and article 5 in the GATS. These define the legal possibilities for the EPAs and have a direct bearing on the negotiations of the EPAs. As earlier stated, the current trade agreement between the EU and the ACP-countries (the Cotonou Partnership Agreement) is not compatible with the WTO-rules. This is one of the reasons for initiating the negotiations on the new EPAs. There are two possible solutions to this problem, either to adjust the EPA to the current WTO rules or to try to change the WTO-rules.

### 3.2 The sectors

Many of the sectors covered by the WTO-negotiations, the EPA-negotiations and the SADC-negotiations are the same. This means that Mozambique, in principle, only needs a general position on each sector. This is illustrated in figure 2 below.

**Figure 2 The relation between sectors in the different agreements/negotiations**



The first part of the figure – *Agreement* - lists the main international agreements where negotiations are ongoing. The second part - *sectors* – lists some of the different sectors that are included in the international trade agreements. Because of limited space, it is not possible to include all the sectors, however, some of the most relevant sectors are selected.

At a first glance, this list of sectors seems to be quite long, while there are many different issues that need to be addressed. However, when these sectors are grouped together under part three – *common sectors* – there are only 4 basic sectors to be addressed (as the figure does not address all the issues, there will of course be several other sectors that need addressing, however, that is not the main concern here). The main implication of the above is that there is only a need to define goals or trade policy components for 4 sectors instead of what looks like 12 sectors. The general conclusion is that if there exists a trade policy for these 4 sectors, this would be the base for each trade negotiation strategy. The general trade policy components for all these sectors could be compiled in a multisectoral national trade policy.

### **3.2.1 A national trade policy**

Mozambique is for the time being revising its trade strategy and policy. This offers a good opportunity to clarify the trade policy components of all the relevant sectors. This will require taking a closer look at the current policies of all the different areas, e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, TRIPs and services, to mention a few, and identify what are the relevant trade components of these sector-wide policies. What are the priorities in each of the sectors and what is the role of trade? What is the state of the industry in each sector, growth rates in the past and the potential for the future? How does this potential link to trade and trade-related needs and possibilities? The national trade policy should address how trade policies can contribute to achieve the different sector-wide trade priorities.

To give an example of such a trade policy component, we will look briefly at the agricultural sector. As agricultural products are important export commodities for Mozambique, market access for its agricultural products will be a key area in any negotiation whether it is in the WTO, the EPA or the SADC framework. The national trade policy should address the main trade priorities for the agricultural sector such as what are the main agricultural products for exportation and what are the main markets? In short, the national trade policy should give general guidelines on what Mozambique wants to achieve in each sector in the different negotiation.

Another factor that will influence the trade policy components or priorities is the current degree of implementation of the existing agreements. An evaluation of the implementation of the current trade agreements will provide insights into their benefits for an impact on the domestic economy. This information is also important in revising the national trade policy.

In addition to the sectoral trade policy components, a national trade policy should address the horizontal issues. These are cross cutting issues and relevant to all sectors. The most obvious examples of horizontal issues are asymmetry in implementation and commitment level, technical assistance and capacity building. These issues should also be identified and defined at a sector-specific level as part of the national trade policy. These issues will always be part of any negotiation mandate for Mozambique, but to a varying degree, depending on the context.

### **3.2.2 The context of the sector – the negotiation strategy**

Based on a national trade policy, a negotiation strategy can be defined by the negotiation context. There are several factors defining the particular context of negotiations on a sector. Two important factors are the number of countries party to the trade agreement and their state of development. There is for instance a large difference between opening-up to free competition within SADC than in the WTO. In the latter context, Mozambique is opened for competition from all the countries in the world (or more exactly all WTO-members), whilst in the first context only for the SADC-countries. This is a major difference.

Other factors defining the context are: In which agreements do the major trading partners of Mozambique participate, i.e. how will the agreement affect the current trade flows? How will such a trade agreement influence revenues (revenue collection from tariffs)? Will it result in trade diversion or trade creation? All these factors must be analysed to define the overall context of the sector. When the context is known, it will be easier to know exactly how one can achieve the trade aims of each sector in each separate agreement.

Returning to the agricultural example, it can be shown that the context probably would affect which products one would promote in each negotiation. It would probably be more important for Mozambique to secure access for sugar to the EU market than to the SADC market, while maize probably is more important in the SADC market than in the EU market. These are only examples, but show how the context influences the sectoral trade strategies of Mozambique in each agreement.

### **3.3 Timing**

The relation between the negotiations of an EPA and the WTO negotiations is especially important time wise. Hopefully, as the WTO negotiations will progress, it will be possible to draw on the preliminary results of the WTO negotiations in the EPA negotiations. The most obvious example is progress in the negotiations on Regional Trade Agreements in the WTO, as it will define the legal possibilities of the EPAs. Another example of importance for Mozambique is the handling of the new issues in the WTO negotiations. Mozambique does not want to include these in the WTO negotiations nor in the EPAs. If the developing countries are successful in keeping these issues out of the WTO, this might be a good argument for keeping them out of the EPAs as well. The table on the next page shows the relation between the three negotiation processes time-wise.

**Table 3 Time wise relations between the WTO, the EPA and the SADC negotiations**

<b>Time Agreement</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial 2003</b>	<b>1 of January 2005 – Single undertaking</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>WTO</b>	Negotiations ongoing	Stocktaking of the negotiations	Negotiations finalised	
<b>EPA</b>	Phase 1 of the negotiations has started	Phase 2 starting		Negotiations ending
<b>SADC</b>	Finalising negotiations Implementation			

## 4 Conclusions

This discussion paper presents an overview of ongoing international negotiations in which Mozambique participates. The negotiations processes are defined by the sectors included in the negotiations, their time schedules, the negotiation bodies and the countries participating in the negotiations. The paper also addresses the existing relationships between these ongoing negotiations. The main message that can be drawn from this overview is that there are many international trade negotiation processes ongoing, but that these are interlinked and that synergies can be drawn. The best way to obtain these synergies is to develop a national trade policy.

Mozambique is currently working on a revision of its trade policy. The opportunity to make this a multisectoral national trade policy should be used. The issues presented in this paper can be a valuable input to the revision of this trade policy. All together, a national trade policy should clarify how trade can contribute to the overall aim of the different sector policies and also to overall government policy. The national trade policy would also become a base for developing the different trade negotiations strategies. This would secure a harmonization of positions at the different negotiations and increase the impact of Mozambique's participation in international trade negotiations.

## 5 Annex

### Table 4 The main negotiations activities for Mozambique

This table is divided in three different sections; one on the World Trade Organisation (WTO), one on the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and one on the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU.

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations  Stated aim of the negotiations	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation  Status of implementation
<p><b>World Trade Organisation (WTO)</b> The Doha Declaration defines the negotiations. Areas of negotiations are listed below. The main negotiations body is the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC). This committee is responsible for the overall negotiations in the WTO. However, there are other specialised negotiation bodies addressing certain areas. Where they exist, they are noted in the table.</p> <p><b>Negotiation schedule</b> The negotiations are scheduled to be finished by the <b>1<sup>st</sup> of January 2005</b> as a single undertaking with two exceptions: the Dispute Settlement Understanding in May 2003 and the Multilateral Register of Geographical Indications for Wine and Spirits by the next Ministerial Conference. The next ministerial meeting, the 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference will take place in <b>Mexico 10<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> of September 2003</b>.</p> <p><b>The Mozambican mandate for the Doha meeting on the new round:</b> Negative to a new round of negotiations, and if a new round, it should be a development round. New issues should be plurilateral agreements and not bidding at the multilateral level.</p> <p><b>Notifications:</b> The current organisation of the responsibility for notification to the WTO on the different agreements as well as the current status of notifications is unclear.</p>				

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
<p><b>a) Implementation related issues and concerns arising from the UR agreement.</b></p> <p><b>S&amp;D treatment</b></p>	<p>Negotiations on outstanding implementation issues follow the provisions of <b>paragraph 12 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration</b> and of the <b>Decision on Implementation-Related issues and Concerns of 14 November 2001</b>.</p>	<p>Negotiations on outstanding implementation issues will take place in the relevant bodies in accordance with the provisions of <b>paragraph 12 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration</b></p> <p>The Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) is partly responsible for the implementation issues. The CTD is to report to the TNC <b>31<sup>st</sup> of Dec. 2002</b></p> <p>There is no general schedule for the negotiations, but these are to be part of the ongoing implementation work of the WTO Council.</p>	<p>The Doha mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased focus on implementation issues was a prerequisite for Mozambique to agree to a new round of trade negotiations.</li> <li>- Asymmetry in commitments and implementation period</li> <li>- Increased technical assistance and to make the technical assistance plan part of the WTO's regular budget</li> </ul> <p>This is on the agenda in view of the problems developing countries have in implementing the UR agreement.</p>	<p>MIC and the Ministries responsible for the specific agreements</p>
<p><b>b) Agriculture</b></p>	<p>The mandate is given in article 20 in the AoA in the WTO and in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Doha Declaration</p>	<p>The Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture</p> <p>Ongoing, started in 2000 as decided in UR AoA in article 20.</p> <p>Formulas and modalities</p>	<p>Doha mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better market access and S&amp;D</li> <li>- Progressive elimination of tariffs</li> <li>- Equality in structural reforms, financial help</li> <li>- Technical and financial</li> </ul>	<p>MIC for negotiations together with relevant ministries (MADER)</p> <p>Implementation: MADER</p> <p>Status of implementation is unclear.</p>

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
	Aim: <b>Market access:</b> substantial improvements in market access <b>Export subsidies:</b> reduction with a view to phasing out all <b>Domestic support:</b> Substantial reductions for support that distort trade.  S&D, in particular: Food security and rural development	for countries' commitments <b>31 March 2003.</b>  Countries comprehensive draft commitments <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference 2003</b>  Part of the single undertaking <b>1 January 2005</b>	assistance for food aid - Possibility to use temporary protection mechanisms in the agricultural sector - Financing mechanism in order to overcome implementation problems	
<b>c) Services (GATS)</b>	The mandate is given in article 19 in the GATS agreement from 1995 and paragraph 15 of the Doha Declaration  Aim: To progressively liberalize trade in services	Council for Trade in Services  Ongoing and started in 2000 as a result of the current GATS agreement.  Requests for market access: <b>30<sup>th</sup> of June 2002</b>  Initial offers of market access <b>31<sup>st</sup> of March 2003</b>  Part of the single undertaking <b>1 of January 2005</b>	Doha mandate: free movement of professional services providers  <b>SADC negotiation platform</b> Six priority sectors: - Tourism - Transport - Communications - Financial - Construction - Services provided by the energy sector	MIC and other ministries involved in the working group on trade in services.  The current commitments of Mozambique are: Fully liberalized one sector: Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance).  Status of implementation is unclear

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
	ESM – Emergency Safeguard Mechanisms	Proposals by <b>end of 2002</b>  Stock taking at the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference</b>  Finalise by <b>mid March 2004</b>		MIC
	Government Procurement and subsidies	Proposals <b>31 March 2003</b>  Stock taking at <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference</b>		MIC
<b>d) Market access for non-agricultural products</b>	Paragraph 16 of the Doha Declaration  Aim: To reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate tariffs, including reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries.	Negotiating group on Market Access  Started: <b>January 2002</b>  Stocktaking: the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference 2003</b>  Part of the single undertaking <b>1 of January 2005</b>	Part of Doha: - Analyse the impact of tariff reduction on the economies of LDC - Concentrate the negotiations on elimination of tariff peaks, extremely high tariffs and lower tariffs for LDC	MIC for negotiations  The Ministry of Finance with customs for implementation.
<b>e) TRIPS, this includes geographical indications for Wines and spirits</b>	The are two documents defining the negotiations: the <b>Doha Declaration on the Trips Agreement on Public Health</b> where the aim is to find a solution on compulsory	Wine and Spirits in Special Session of TRIPs council, while the other issues will be treated in the regular meetings of the TRIPs Council.	Doha mandate: - Discussions of the economic, social, environmental and ethnical aspect of different forms of	MIC for both negotiations and implementation together with INNOQ and others?  Doha declarations extends the deadline for least developed countries

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
	<p>licensing and lack of pharmaceutical production capacity related to access to medicines (in particular HIV/AIDS)</p> <p>The <b>Doha Declaration</b> paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 where the aim is:</p> <p>To review the TRIPS provisions including UN Convention on Biodiversity and role of traditional knowledge.</p> <p>The declaration is not totally clear, e.g. the starting date for the negotiations.</p> <p><b>Geographical indications:</b> To evaluate the registration system and extend coverage of products</p>	<p>Not clear when the negotiations are to start: <b>now or 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.</b></p> <p>Report to TNC on solution on compulsory licensing and lack of pharmaceutical production capacity: <b>end of 2002</b></p> <p>Report to TNC on action on outstanding implementation issues under para 12: <b>end of 2002</b></p> <p>Multilateral register of geographical indications for wine and spirits by the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference</b></p> <p>Part of the Single Undertaking <b>January 2005</b></p>	<p>patents on lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exclude plants from the patent system</li> <li>- Protection of traditional knowledge</li> <li>- Flexibility for the introduction of measures to combat epidemic diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis)</li> </ul>	<p>to apply pharmaceutical provision to <b>2016</b></p>
<b>f) WTO-rules; anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures</b>	<p>Paragraph 28 in the Doha Declaration</p> <p>Aim: to clarify and improve disciplines while preserving the basic concepts and</p>	<p>Negotiating Group on Rules</p> <p>Started: <b>January 2002</b></p>	<p>Doha mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More simplified mechanism for investigation</li> <li>- Not to apply anti-dumping to LDC</li> </ul>	<p>MIC for both implementation and negotiations.</p> <p>Status of implementation unclear</p>

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
	principles of these agreements, taking into account need of developing and least developing countries (LDC).	Stocktaking at the 5 <sup>th</sup> <b>Ministerial Conference 2003</b>  Part of the Single Undertaking <b>January 2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accommodate the needs of LDC</li> <li>- Technical and financial assistance in order to adjust national legislation and regulations</li> <li>- Permission for the LDCs to use subsidies without DSU</li> <li>- Extension of transition period for the implementation of the agreement</li> </ul>	
<b>g) Regional Trade Agreements</b>	Para 29 of the Doha Declaration  Aim: Clarifying and improving disciplines and procedures under the existing WTO provisions applying to Regional Trade Agreements. The negotiations shall take into account the developmental aspects of regional trade agreements.	The Regional Trade Agreements Committee  Start: <b>January 2002</b>  Stocktaking at the 5 <sup>th</sup> <b>Ministerial Conference 2003</b>  Part of the single undertaking <b>January 2005</b>	The mandate here would depend on the mandate for the EPA negotiations with EU and visa versa.  Relevant articles: article 24 of the GATT and article 5 of the GATS.	MIC for both negotiations and implementation
<b>h) Dispute Settlement Under-standing</b>	Para 30 of the Doha Declaration	Special session of the Dispute Settlement Body	Not part of the single undertaking which means that it will not be a reason	MIC for both negotiations and implementation

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
	Aim: To review the rule	Start: <b>January 2002</b> Deadline: <b>May 2003</b>	for failure/success of this negotiation round	
<b>i) Trade and environment</b>	<p>Para 31-33 in the Doha Declaration. The areas of negotiations and aims:  <b>The relation between multilateral trade agreements and multilateral environmental agreements:</b>  How the WTO rules are to apply to the WTO members that are parties to environmental agreement.  <b>Information exchange</b>  Procedures for exchange of information between the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and the WTO  <b>Observer status</b>  Other international governmental organizations as observers in the WTO  <b>Trade barriers on environmental goods and services</b>  Reduce and eliminate tariffs and NTB on environmental goods and services</p>	<p>Special Sessions of the Committee on Trade and Environment</p> <p>Committee reports to ministers at the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference 2003</b></p> <p>Stocktaking: <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial conference 2003</b></p> <p>Part of the Single Undertaking <b>January 2005</b></p>	Mozambique wants plurilateral agreements and not multilateral agreements as with the new issues.	<p>MIC</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment</p> <p>No implementation as there is no agreement yet.</p>

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
	<b>Fisheries subsidies</b> Clarify and improve the WTO rules that apply to fisheries subsidies.			
<b>j) Singapore issues (new issues):</b>	<p>There is no agreement to negotiate on these issues, but only on preparation for negotiations.</p> <p>The relevant paragraphs in the Doha Declaration are: 20-22, 23-25, 26 and 27.</p> <p>The Singapore issues are: <b>The relationship between trade and investment</b></p> <p><b>The interaction between trade and competition policy</b></p> <p><b>Transparency in government procurement</b></p> <p><b>Trade facilitation</b></p>	<p>Preparations for negotiations will continue in the Singapore working group except for the issue of trade facilitation, which will be handled in the WTO Goods Council.</p> <p>Basically, all issues are to continue preparation until the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference in 2003</b></p> <p>Negotiations from: the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial to 1 of January 2005</b></p>	<p>The Doha mandate on Trade and investments (TRIMS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reserve the right to demand national presence of investments</li> <li>- Maintain flexibility for policy to promote investments</li> <li>- Extension of the period of implementation</li> </ul> <p>These issues were introduced at the 1996 Singapore Ministerial Conference.</p>	<p>MIC for both negotiations and implementation</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance</p> <p>There is no implementation as there is not an agreement on the issue.</p>

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations <b>Stated aim of the negotiations</b>	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation <b>Status of implementation</b>
<p><b>The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU</b>  The document defining the negotiations is the Cotonou Partnership Agreement. The aim is to address the multi-dimensional nature of the development process of the ACP economies namely poverty reduction, sustainable development, and gradual and smooth integration of the ACP economies into the global economy. Important elements are: reciprocal trade agreement and regional integration.</p> <p><b>Negotiation body</b>  The exact negotiations body is not clear, but there exists several cooperation bodies between the ACP – countries and the EU.</p> <p><b>Schedule</b>  The preparations period was from spring 2000 to September 2002. The negotiations started in September 2002. Deadline for regional configuration is the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2003, set by the EU.  These negotiations are expected to be executed on two levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EU- ACP, 2002-2003</li> <li>2. EU- Regional group, 2003- 2007</li> </ol> <p><b>Preparation/ mandate</b>  The preparation in Mozambique started up with a workshop the 10<sup>th</sup> of June 2002. It is not yet defined a position nor in which regional group Mozambique is negotiating.</p>				
<b>Phase 1</b>	General issues such as the framework for the agreements, the principle and objectives of the agreement, sectors to be included, modalities etc.	In the framework of the ACP- EU cooperation.	There is not yet a mandate.	The MIC and other relevant Ministries  The implementation of the current CPA unclear.
<b>Phase 2</b>	Concrete within the framework for each regional grouping	Between the EU and the regional groups	There is not decided in which regional group Mozambique is going to negotiate.	MIC Other relevant Ministries

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations Stated aim of the negotiations	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation Status of implementation
<p><b>The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)</b> The general aim of the SADC Trade Protocol is to create a free trade area. This defines the negotiations.</p> <p><b>Negotiation body</b> The Trade Negotiation Forum (TNF) is the negotiation body in the SADC.</p> <p><b>Negotiation schedule</b> The practise so far has been to not include an overall schedule for these negotiations, but it is now planned to start scheduling the meetings as well as introduce a rotation of the venue of the meetings.</p> <p><b>National coordination and mandate</b> There exists an inter-ministerial coordination committee for the SADC Trade Protocol. The Mozambican mandate for the negotiations has been cleared point by point. MIC is responsible for the overall implementation</p>				
<b>Dispute settlement mechanism</b>	Mozambique wants to change the dispute settlement mechanism of the current trade protocol. The aim is to make the dispute settlement mechanism more accessible for countries such as Mozambique.	TNF	Mandate: To simplify the dispute settlement mechanism	MIC  The Inter-ministerial coordination committee for the SADC Trade Protocol
<b>Trade in services</b>	The UNCTAD has provided a proposal for an annex on trade in services. This is the basis for the negotiations.	TNF	There is no general mandate. There have been some contacts with other relevant ministries.  A research process is initiated to create an overview of the different	MIC  The Inter-ministerial coordination committee for the SADC Trade Protocol

Agreements	Documents defining the negotiations Stated aim of the negotiations	Negotiations body and schedule	Mandate/ other relevant information	Ministry/department responsible for negotiations and implementation Status of implementation
			sectors relevant to trade in services.	
<b>Rules of origins</b>	Some preliminary decisions on rules of origins were taken in order to make the protocol operational. There is a mandate to continue negotiations on the provisional rules of origin.	TNF  The rules of origin are to be revised every 6 <sup>th</sup> month.	Work is ongoing in the SADC negotiations body.	MIC  The Inter-ministerial coordination committee for the SADC Trade Protocol.
<b>NTB Non-trade- barriers</b>	Continued negotiations on non-trade-barriers such as licensing	TNF	Ongoing	MIC  The inter-ministerial coordination committee for the SADC Trade Protocol
<b>TBT</b> Technical Barriers to Trade	Continued negotiations on Technical Barriers to Trade, which include standards and quality measures.	TNF	Ongoing	MIC  The inter-ministerial coordination committee for the SADC Trade Protocol
<b>SPS</b> Sanitary and Phytosanitary Rules	Evaluation of the current status and reviewing the needs for further clarifications.	TNF	Ongoing	MIC  The Inter-ministerial coordination committee for the SADC Trade Protocol

**Table 5 The different deadlines in the WTO negotiations**

<b>Time Agreement</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>End of 2002</b>	<b>31 March 2003</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Meeting 2003</b>	<b>1 of January 2005: the Single undertaking</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Implementation issues</b>	Ongoing	Progress report due to the TNC, delayed from the first deadline of 31 of July 2002			<b>Finalised</b>	No specific negotiations schedule, part of the ongoing implementation work
<b>Agriculture</b>	Ongoing, started in 2000 as decided in article 20 in the AoA.		Formulas and modalities for countries' commitments	Countries comprehensive draft commitments	<b>Finalised</b>	
<b>Services (GATS)</b>	Ongoing and started in 2000 as a result of article 19 of current GATS		Initial offers of market access, also possible to present the offers later		<b>Finalised</b>	
<b>Market access</b>	Ongoing. Started January 2002			Stocktaking	<b>Finalised</b>	

<b>Time Agreement</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>End of 2002</b>	<b>31 March 2003</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Meeting 2003</b>	<b>1 of January 2005: the Single undertaking</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>TRIPS and geographical indications for Wines and spirits</b>	Current status unclear. The negotiations are to start either now or in the beginning of 2003	Report on solution on compulsory licensing and lack of pharmaceutical production capacity  Report on action on outstanding implementation issues under para 12		Multilateral register of geographical indications for wine and spirits. Agreement finalised.	<b>Finalised</b>	The mandate is unclear on when the negotiations will start – now or after 2002.  LDC extension to 2016 in applying the provisions of the TRIPS regulating access to medicines
<b>WTO-rules; anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures.</b>	Started <b>January 2002</b>			Stocktaking	<b>Finalised</b>	
<b>Regional Trade Agreements</b>	Start: <b>January 2002</b>			Stocktaking	<b>Finalised</b>	
<b>Dispute Settlement Under-standing</b>	Start: <b>January 2002</b>			<b>Finalised</b> Deadline <b>May 2003</b>		
<b>Trade and environment negotiations</b>				Report to ministers and stocktaking	<b>Finalised</b>	Status unclear

<b>Time Agreement</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>End of 2002</b>	<b>31 March 2003</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Meeting 2003</b>	<b>1 of January 2005: the Single undertaking</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Singapore issues</b>	Basically, all issues are to continue preparation until the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference in 2003</b>			Negotiations starts if so decided.	<b>Finalised</b>	