### ANNEXES

#### Table 3.1. List of GATT Trade Rounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place/Name</th>
<th>Subjects Covered</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>Tariffs</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>Tariffs</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>1951 Torquay</td>
<td>Tariffs</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1956 Geneva</td>
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<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1960-1961 Geneva</td>
<td>Tariffs</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dillon Round</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kennedy Round</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tokyo Round</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1986-1994 Geneva</td>
<td>Tariffs, non-tariff measures, rules, services,</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uruguay Round</td>
<td>intellectual property, dispute settlement, textiles,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>agriculture, creation of WTO, etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.wto.org/english/tratap_e/taria_e/taif_e/fact4_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratap_e/taria_e/taif_e/fact4_e.htm)
Figure 3.2 GATT Membership 1947-1994

Figure 3.3 The WTO Membership in 2003
Figure 3.4 GATT Article XXIV: Paragraph 5

5. Accordingly, the provisions of this Agreement shall not prevent, as between the territories of contracting parties, the formation of a customs union or of a free-trade area or the adoption of an interim agreement necessary for the formation of a customs union or of a free-trade area; \textit{Provided} that: (a) with respect to a customs union, or an interim agreement leading to a formation of a customs union, the duties and other regulations of commerce imposed at the institution of any such union or interim agreement in respect of trade with contracting parties not parties to such union or agreement shall not on the whole be higher or more restrictive than the general incidence of the duties and regulations of commerce applicable in the constituent territories prior to the formation of such union or the adoption of such interim agreement, as the case may be;

(b) with respect to a free-trade area, or an interim agreement leading to the formation of a free-trade area, the duties and other regulations of commerce maintained in each of the constituent territories and applicable at the formation of such free-trade area or the adoption of such interim agreement to the trade of contracting parties not included in such area or not parties to such agreement shall not be higher or more restrictive than the corresponding duties and other regulations of commerce existing in the same constituent territories prior to the formation of the free-trade area, or interim agreement as the case may be; and (c) any interim agreement referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall include a plan and schedule for the formation of such a customs union or of such a free-trade area within a reasonable length of time.

\textbf{Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994: Article XXIV:5}

2. The evaluation under paragraph 5(a) of Article XXIV of the general incidence of the duties and other regulations of commerce applicable before and after the formation of a customs union shall in respect of duties and charges be based upon an overall assessment of weighted average tariff rates and of customs duties collected. This assessment shall be based on import statistics for a previous representative period to be supplied by the customs union, on a tariff-line basis and in values and quantities, broken down by WTO country of origin. The Secretariat shall compute the weighted average tariff rates and customs duties collected in accordance with the methodology used in the assessment of
tariff offers in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. For this purpose, the duties and charges to be taken into consideration shall be the applied rates of duty. It is recognized that for the purpose of the overall assessment of the incidence of other regulations of commerce for which quantification and aggregation are difficult, the examination of individual measures, regulations, products covered and trade flows affected may be required.

3. The “reasonable length of time” referred to in paragraph 5(c) of Article XXIV should exceed 10 years only in exceptional cases. In cases where Members parties to an interim agreement believe that 10 years would be insufficient they shall provide a full explanation to the Council for Trade in Goods of the need for a longer period.

Figure 3.5. DIFFERENTIAL AND MORE FAVOURABLE TREATMENT RECIPROCITY AND FULLER PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ("Enabling Clause")
Decision of 28 November 1979 (L/4903)

Following negotiations within the framework of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the CONTRACTING PARTIES decide as follows:

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1 of the General Agreement, contracting parties may accord differential and more favourable treatment to developing countries, without according such treatment to other contracting parties.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 apply to the following: 2 (a) Preferential tariff treatment accorded by developed contracting parties to products originating in developing countries in accordance with the Generalized System of Preferences, 3 (b) Differential and more favourable treatment with respect to the provisions of the General Agreement concerning non-tariff measures governed by the provisions of instruments multilaterally negotiated under the auspices of the GATT; (c) Regional or global arrangements entered into amongst less-developed contracting parties for the mutual reduction or elimination of tariffs and, in accordance with criteria or conditions which may be prescribed by the
CONTRACTING PARTIES, for the mutual reduction or elimination of non-tariff measures, on products imported from one another; (d) Special treatment on the least developed among the developing countries in the context of any general or specific measures in favour of developing countries.

3. Any differential and more favourable treatment provided under this clause:
   (a) shall be designed to facilitate and promote the trade of developing countries and not to raise barriers to or create undue difficulties for the trade of any other contracting parties;
   (b) shall not constitute an impediment to the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other restrictions to trade on a most-favoured-nation basis; (c) shall in the case of such treatment accorded by developed contracting parties to developing countries be designed and, if necessary, modified, to respond positively to the development, financial and trade needs of developing countries.

4. Any contracting party taking action to introduce an arrangement pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above or subsequently taking action to introduce modification or withdrawal of the differential and more favourable treatment so provided shall: (a) notify the CONTRACTING PARTIES and furnish them with all the information they may deem appropriate relating to such action; (b) afford adequate opportunity for prompt consultations at the request of any interested contracting party with respect to any difficulty or matter that may arise. The CONTRACTING PARTIES shall, if requested to do so by such contracting party, consult with all contracting parties concerned with respect to the matter with a view to reaching solutions satisfactory to all such contracting parties.

5. The developed countries do not expect reciprocity for commitments made by them in trade negotiations to reduce or remove tariffs and other barriers to the trade of developing countries, i.e., the developed countries do not expect the developing countries, in the course of trade negotiations, to make contributions which are inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs. Developed contracting parties shall
therefore not seek, neither shall less-developed contracting parties be required to make, concessions that are inconsistent with the latter's development, financial and trade needs.

6. Having regard to the special economic difficulties and the particular development, financial and trade needs of the least-developed countries, the developed countries shall exercise the utmost restraint in seeking any concessions or contributions for commitments made by them to reduce or remove tariffs and other barriers to the trade of such countries, and the least-developed countries shall not be expected to make concessions or contributions that are inconsistent with the recognition of their particular situation and problems.

Source: www.worldtradelaw.net/tokyoround/enablingclause.pdf -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Trade-centred Regionalism (EU)</th>
<th>Developmental Regionalism (AU/NEPAD)</th>
<th>Triilateralism AGOA</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>Great number of states within a continent</td>
<td>Great number of states within a continent</td>
<td>Intercontinental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Economic Development</td>
<td>Homogenous</td>
<td>Heterogeneous</td>
<td>Heterogenous</td>
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<td>Cultural Identity</td>
<td>Homogenous</td>
<td>Homogenous</td>
<td>Heterogenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regionalisation/Level of cooperation</td>
<td>Regionalisation</td>
<td>Strong regionalism with slow and weak efforts towards regionalisation</td>
<td>High levels of cooperation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional Formality</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>Formal with no clear direction.</td>
<td>Flexible</td>
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</table>
Figure 6.1 The AEC Six Stages

First Stage (five years)
Strengthening of existing RECs and establishing new ones in regions where they do not exist.

Second Stage (eight years)
(i) At the level of each REC, establishing tariff and non-tariff barriers, customs duties and internal taxes at the May 1994 level, and determination of the time table for the gradual liberalisation of regional and intra-community trade, and for the harmonisation of customs duties vis-a-vis third states;
(ii) Strengthening of sectoral integration, particularly in the fields of trade, agriculture, money and finance, transport and communications, industry and energy; and
(iii) Coordination and harmonisation of the activities of RECs.

Third Stage (ten years)
At the level of each REC, the establishment of Free Trade Area and a Customs Union.

Fourth Stage (two years)
Coordination and Harmonisation of tariff and non-tariff barriers among various RECs with a view to establishing a Continental Customs Union.

Fifth Stage (four years)
Establishment of an African Common Market (ACM).

Sixth Stage (five years)
Consolidation and strengthening of the structures of the ACM, including free movement of peoples and factors of production; creation of a single domestic market and Pan African Economic and Monetary Union, African Central Bank and African Currency; Establishment of a Pan African Parliament.
Figure 6.2 (a) Africa’s Sub-regional Economic Groupings:

- The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), with 5 members.

- The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), with 20 members.

- The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), with 10 members.

- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with 15 members.

- The Southern African Development Community (SADC), with 14 members.

- The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), with seven members in eastern Africa.

- The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), with 13 members.

In addition, 7 other RTAs are geographically limited or subsets of larger RECs:

- The West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), with eight members, all also belonging to ECOWAS.

- The Mano River Union (MRU), with three members, also belonging to ECOWAS.

- The Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), with six members, also belonging to ECCAS.

- The Economic Community of Great Lake Countries (CEPGL), with three countries, also belonging to ECCAS.

- The East African Community (EAC), with three members, two belonging to COMESA and one to SADC.

- The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), with five members, four belonging to COMESA and one to SADC.
The Southern African Customs Union (SACU), with five members, all of which belong to SADC and two to COMESA.
Figure 6.2 (b). Map of Africa's Regional Organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEDAO</td>
<td>Community Economic of the States of the West of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEEAC</td>
<td>Community Economic of the States of Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEAC</td>
<td>Community Economic and Monetary of the Central African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPEGL</td>
<td>Community Economic of the States of the Great Lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market of the Eastern and Southern African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>Cooperation of the African Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACU</td>
<td>Southern African Customs Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UEMOA</td>
<td>Union Economic and Monetary of Eastern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFM</td>
<td>Union of the Maghreb States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMA</td>
<td>Union of the Maghreb States</td>
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</table>

*Les lieux dans les encadrés ne sont pas à l'*

Les frontières et les noms indiqués sur la présente carte n'engagent pas nécessairement les positions officielles de la part de l'ONU.

Source: ONU, Afrique
Figure 6.3. FDI to Developing and Transitional Economies


Figure 6.4 Three Stages for building the African Union

1. In the short-term i.e. by the year 2007,

The global objective is to consolidate the institutional pillars of integration, build the human network and forge a web of relations for the Continent.
2. In the medium term, 2007 - 2015
   The emergence of virile Regional Communities would pave the way for the
development of far-reaching inter-regional cooperation, speed up harmonization
of their policies and programmes and completely remove all barriers to
integration.

3. Lastly, in the long-term that is by the year 2030 the objective of Continental
integration, on the basis of the gains realized during the first two phases, should
be fully accomplished.

Figure 6.5 Region-wise Share of Intra-developing Country Trade as a Percentage of Total
Developing Country Trade.

Source: Shishir Priyadashi, Development Division, WTO, November 2003;
http://www.agritrade.org/Plenary/India/1
Figure 6.6 Pace of Integration, by REC

![Graph showing regional frontrunners and stragglers.]


Table 6.1 Speed of Integration into the Global Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>East South Asia</th>
<th>Latin America and the Caribbean</th>
<th>Middle East and North Africa</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
<th>Europe and Central Asia</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Fast integrators</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate integrators</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weak integrators</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow integrators</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Developing countries show wide disparities in their speed of integration (number of countries).

Source: World Bank staff estimates.
Speed of integration of developing countries, early 1980s to early 1990s.
Table 6.2 Intra-regional Integration in the AU Pillars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Above average</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Close to average</th>
<th>Erratic</th>
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<td>UEMOA</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>CEMAC</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>EAC</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CEPGL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>CENSAD</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>IGAD</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ECCAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>UMA</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>COMESA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MRU</td>
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</table>

Table 6.3 Intra-Africa Trade by Economic Grouping- 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports to</th>
<th>AMU</th>
<th>CEAMAC</th>
<th>COMESA</th>
<th>ECCAS</th>
<th>ECOWAS</th>
<th>FRANC ZONE</th>
<th>SADC</th>
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<th>AFRICA</th>
<th>WORLD</th>
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<tr>
<td>AMU</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
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Source: Extracted from Table 28.xls 28.00 kB; African Development Bank; 2004
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