ACP-EU COTONOU AGREEMENT

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC GROUP OF STATES

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 2 December 2011

ACP/ 61/069/11

ACP-UE 2116/11

DRAFT MINUTES

of:	9th meeting of the ACP-EU Ministerial Trade Committee
on:	22 October 2010
at:	Justus Lipsius Building, 175 rue de la Loi, 1048 Brussels
Subject:	Draft minutes of the 9th meeting of the ACP-EU Ministerial Trade Committee

The Joint ACP-EU Ministerial Trade Committee held its ninth meeting in Brussels on 22 October 2010 under the chairmanship of Mr Karel DE GUCHT, Commissioner for Trade.

The meeting was co-chaired for the ACP group by H.E. Mr Paul BUNDUKU-LATHA, Minister of Trade at the Ministry of Economy, Trade, Industry and Tourism of Gabon.

The European Commission was also represented by Mr Andris PIEBALGS, Commissioner for Development.

1. Adoption of the provisional agenda

[ACP/61/031/10 Rev.4 - ACP-UE 2131/1/10 REV 1]

The provisional agenda was adopted as set out in document ACP/61/031/10 Rev.4 - ACP-UE 2131/1/10 REV 1. Both sides agreed it was necessary to give ample time to the debate on the state of play of the EPAs.

2. Approval of the minutes of the JMTC meeting held on 7 May 2009 [ACP/61/040 Rev.1 - ACP-UE 2130/1/10 REV 1]

The minutes of the 8th meeting of the Joint ACP-EC Ministerial Trade Committee meeting on 7 May 2009 were approved by both parties.

3. WTO issues: Doha Development Round, Aid for Trade and WTO Accession process for ACP States

For the ACP, the representative of Nigeria stated that there were political reasons for the stalemate on the DDA and the right political signals were needed to unblock the situation. He called on the EU to remain vigilant since higher ambitions on agriculture or NAMA might come at the cost of a development-friendly outcome. EU and ACP should ringfence the current results, in particular with respect to preference erosion. Any final deal should be found in the landing zone of the 2008 modalities. An early harvest should be secured for LDCs in terms of DFQF and for cotton. The ACP side concluded by reaffirming their commitment to a rules-based multilateral trading system.

Commissioner De Gucht confirmed that the Doha Development Round was the priority for the EU and would bring most benefit to developing countries and the ACP, in particular by creating a more level playing field in agriculture. The EU's bilateral negotiations would underpin, not undermine the multilateral agenda. Mr De Gucht also referred to significant special and differential treatment, flexibilities and special exceptions for developing countries, also in the area of services. The Commissioner agreed that the ACP and the EU needed to adopt a united stance against reopening the issue of preference erosion.

Commissioner De Gucht underlined that Aid for Trade (AfT) was a complement to achieving the DDA, through helping countries to exploit the trading opportunities offered through liberalisation. He reminded the Committee about the adoption of an EU AfT policy in 2007 and the increase both of trade-related assistance (to \in 2,15 billion in 2008) and of AfT (to \in 10,4 billion in 2008). The AfT to the ACP had increased by 36 % in 2008 to reach \in 3 billion.

For the ACP, the Trade Minister from Senegal stated that AfT was an important and necessary element of the ACP-EU partnership. As a result of the crisis, additional efforts were required to prevent progress in some countries being eroded. Insufficient institutions and commercial infrastructures are constraining ACP countries' capacity to honour WTO or EPA commitments. He called for AfT to be given as unconditional grants, separate and additional to ODA. Finally, he underlined the need for more transparency, regular monitoring and evaluation and concluded that LDCs need more resources to cover their needs.

On WTO accession, the Commissioner underlined that gaining membership was a criterion of success for the organisation. He acknowledged recent progress by ACP countries and reminded the Committee of the EU's support for developing countries' accessions, which took the form of technical assistance to prepare membership and support with implementation of commitments. The Commissioner pointed to the EU's consistency in promoting the accession of LDCs, by fully exploiting WTO guidelines and granting additional flexibility in bilateral negotiations.

The representative from Ethiopia expressed the ACP's concern about slow accessions to the WTO. He also indicated that the excessive commitments which were required of acceding countries were not related to economic considerations. He acknowledged that trade could be an engine for growth, and WTO accession could promote domestic reforms. Hence, ACP countries wanted to become members with a view to fostering their development and reducing poverty. He recalled the costs associated with the process, which needed to be further simplified and facilitated for LDCs. The representative also called on the EU side to consider ACP levels of development when considering accessions, rather than making requests that LDCs could not shoulder.

In his reaction, Commissioner De Gucht again stressed the importance that the EU attached to AfT and the recent strong increases in funding. Regarding accession, he assured the ACP side of the EU's positive reaction to calls for flexibility, whilst reminding it that new members needed to play their part by passing relevant legislation.

4. ACP-EU Trade Regime issues: Future EU Trade policy, Update on FTA with third countries, Rules of Origin, Commodities

a) Future EU Trade policy

Commissioner De Gucht informed the ACP side of an upcoming Communication on the EU's future trade policy, setting out priorities and objectives in the trade area. The EU would remain committed to completing on-going multilateral and bilateral trade agreements and was seeking to deepen trade and investment ties with major partners such as the US, China, Japan and Russia, in particular addressing non-tariff barriers. The EU also was also seeking free access to energy and raw materials, on which its industries rely, though recognising special situations. Lastly, the EU's trade policy would continue to have a development dimension, e.g. through the Generalised System of Preferences, for which another Communication would be prepared in 2011.

b) Update on negotiations with third countries

Regarding negotiations with third countries, Commissioner De Gucht mentioned the conclusion of negotiations on a free trade agreement (FTA) with Colombia and Peru, and of an Association Agreement with Central America, both of which needed to be submitted to the Council and the Parliament and could enter into force provisionally in 2012. Negotiations for an Association Agreement with Mercosur formally resumed in May 2010. These agreements would not only improve the EU's position on Latin American markets, but also promote inclusive economic development and poverty alleviation. During all these negotiations, ACP countries were duly consulted to take account of their interests concerning key commodities such as bananas, sugar, rum, beef and rice, all of which would only be liberalised partially through the agreements. In Asia, just one FTA had so far been concluded, with Korea, whilst negotiations had been rumbling on with India for 3 ½ years and negotiations had started with Singapore and Malaysia. Vietnam had also expressed interest, but none of these negotiations would be closed in the near future.

Zimbabwe's Minister for Industry and Commerce responded for the ACP side, recalling that EU support remained important for the ACP countries, given the strong impact of the economic crisis. He called for the EU's trade policy to underpin ACP development objectives, whereby EU markets should remain open to ACP exports. He asserted that EU regulatory requirements could be obstacles to ACP exports and called on the EU to stop its policy of opposing export taxes as some of these taxes are important for meeting some development needs of ACP countries and Regions. The Minister asked the EU to support technology transfer to ACP States and value creation in ACP countries. The ACP side stressed the requirement in the Cotonou Agreement that they be consulted on any EU policies that could have an impact on ACP trade, inter alia on FTA negotiations, which they felt was not always respected. They further called for prior impact assessments to be undertaken jointly and underlined the JMTC's monitoring role.

The Commission and the ACP side disagreed as to whether sufficient consultation had been carried out on the FTA negotiations.

c) Rules of Origin

The Minister of Trade of Samoa recalled that stringent Rules of Origin (RO) had already been the reason for low utilisation of preferential market access under Cotonou. While recognising full ACP market access to the EU under EPAs, he felt that the attached RO were not in line with business requirements and the ACP countries' state of development. Furthermore, he complained that the RO limit cumulation for EPA signatory States which have not identical RO and also excluded some products from the process. The ACP side also had problems with the limited possibilities to cumulate with neighbouring countries and the requirement to conclude administrative cooperation agreements between countries for cumulation purposes.

The Commissioner recalled that the RO had been significantly relaxed under EPAs, in highly relevant sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, textiles and clothing. For the Pacific, even global sourcing in fisheries had been accepted. He announced that the Commission was about to make a new proposal on RO to address the ACP countries' concerns. It would not only maintain full cumulation among EPA signatories but also extend cumulation by providing for sourcing of an extended range of products entering the EU duty free. This would allow EPA countries to source inputs from the most competitive regions in the world and facilitate the integration of their economic activities in international manufacturing processes.

d) Commodities

Regarding bananas, Trade Minister Luc Magloire Mbarga Atangana from Cameroon reported on the negative price effects of the Geneva Agreement on Trade in Bananas for bananas on the EU market. The strong decrease in revenues for ACP countries increased the urgent need for Banana Accompanying Measures, as had been agreed. In addition, the agreements with the countries of Central and Latin America allowing them lower tariffs reinforced the case for cooperation.

In his reaction, the Commissioner confirmed again that the EU was conscious of ACP sensitivities on some commodities, such as bananas or sugar. He stated that a WTO compatible compromise between all parties needed to be found on bananas. He pointed out that the tariff cuts for Latin American producers were smaller than they had requested and in any case, ACP countries' market access to the EU was much better. As a result, the ACP market share in the EU was growing. The Commissioner argued that the Geneva agreement produced legal certainty and incentives for investment. Mr De Gucht concluded by stressing the EU's desire to guarantee the ACP countries' preferential access to the EU market for bananas, rice, sugar and rum, through ensuring that they had free access whilst others were granted shallower and slower cuts in the Doha Round.

On sugar, the representative of Guyana stressed the need for a stable market price for sugar. He proposed that the EU join ACP countries in carrying out assessments of the impact of the EU's new FTAs on this market. He called for better consultation on the impact of EU measures and pleaded for more effective Sugar Accompanying Measures.

The EU side responded that it had to offer Central and Latin American countries some access on rum, rice and sugar, but the quotas offered for both commodities were small compared to both the size of the EU market and the scale of current imports. In doing so, the EU was keeping a fine balance with ACP interests by preserving their preferential access to a large extent.

On cotton, the representative of Burkina Faso thanked the EU for its cooperation with the Cotton-4 and requested further support from the EU, also with respect to further reduction and decoupling of cotton subsidies, as part of the upcoming CAP reform. He recognised that EU support was small, however signalling such a policy to other actors would be valuable.

The Commissioner reacted by stating that the EU played a very marginal role in the cotton world market, and had already undertaken a major reform of its cotton policy. The EU also took a proactive stance in the WTO negotiations by backing ambitious proposals on cotton some years ago, but not much progress had been made, mainly since this depended on the US as the key player.

On tobacco, the representative of Malawi asserted that the guidelines proposed by the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) could not be adopted in their current form. Firstly they included measures that were not scientifically based, and secondly they would also have a negative impact on ACP tobacco exports. 50 of the 77 ACP countries grow tobacco and in the case of Malawi 13% of GDP, 25% of government revenue and 60% of exports are dependent on tobacco. He concluded that a ban on the ingredients would constitute a breach of the WTO TBT Agreement and requested EU support in the FCTC discussions.

In his reply, the Commissioner confirmed that the EU was following closely the work on guidelines under the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, in which the EU is acting as facilitator. The EU was also aware of the discussions on Canada's "Bill C-32" mentioned in the WTO's TBT Committee and had asked Canada to provide clarifications in order to ensure that the measure had sound scientific bases. The Commissioner confirmed that the EU position would strike a fine balance between the interests of tobacco producers and public health concerns.

5. Special session on ACP-EU Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs): dialogue on status and future perspectives

Commissioner De Gucht welcomed the opportunity to exchange views on EPAs, in order to improve the understanding of each other's constraints and explore options. He alluded to the unsatisfactory state of play and his concern at the lack of results. The Commissioner asserted that EPAs offered the opportunity to promote trade and investment, stimulate growth and development, whilst they could strengthen integration and act as a catalyst for reform. Given this potential and the needs of ACP, it was now time to conclude the negotiations. The Commissioner mentioned concern about capacity and commitment as reasons for lack of progress and of a sense of urgency. On the other hand, trade was continuing to flow freely to the EU without a solid legal basis, and the time period for applying interim EPAs had become excessively long.

The Commissioner confirmed the offer of a WTO compatible pro-development trade partnership to the ACP regions, but underlined that it was up to ACP countries to define the commitments in their interests. He argued for a comprehensive approach tailored to development, but agreed that this could not be imposed on ACP countries that were not ready. He undertook to continue the work on identifying the most suitable trade provisions and building capacity needed to exploit such opportunities, and he pointed to the Rules of Origin reform as an example of how ACP interests were being served. Dialogue was important also as a means of increasing trust and confidence, on which traders and investors also rely. Lastly, Mr De Gucht mentioned the recent meeting of the Cariforum EPA Council and progress made in the implementation of the agreement. Summing up, he appealed again to the ACP and the EU sides to ensure that the EPA negotiation process was concluded in a reasonable period of time.

In his introductory statement, the ACP Co-Chair Paul Bunduku-Latha welcomed the presence of EU Development ministers at the meeting and reiterated the ACP countries' desire to bring negotiations to a successful conclusion. Minister Bunduku-Latha proposed the adoption of a number of common principles to guide the negotiations and reiterated that the ACP countries would like a discussion at the highest level to bring negotiations to a close. He repeated the ACP countries' request for more flexibility in discussions at the technical level. The ACP side argued that Regulation 1528/07 needed to be applied until comprehensive EPAs had been concluded, in order to safeguard its objective of preventing trade disruption, and suggested its extension to other non-LDC ACP countries that were continuing their EPA negotiations. Concerning timetables, the ACP Co-Chair proposed to adopt objective benchmarks to determine the entry into force of the agreements; these criteria could be regularly evaluated. Regarding development assistance, the ACP side pointed to the need to mobilise more resources on the basis of precise modalities. He concluded by stressing that AfT resources were welcome but should be separated from EPA accompanying measures.

The ECOWAS representative for West Africa presented the state of play of the negotiations. Based on the 2006 roadmap, good progress had been made, but a number of problems still persisted related to substantially-all-trade requirements, development assistance, regional levies, and the most-favoured-nation and non-execution clauses. The ECOWAS representative concluded that West Africa needed additional concessions to conclude negotiations. He also stated that since 2009 no progress had been registered on any of these divergent issues.

The representative for Central Africa stated that the problems were similar to those listed by the representative of West Africa. The two main problems were linked to financing the partnership, with regard to both capacity-building measures and the regional levy. Since 2009, the negotiations had been stalled; however, contacts had been established with a view to re-starting negotiations.

After this, the German Parliamentary Secretary of State for Development Gudrun Kopp underscored the huge importance of EPAs, which were encountering various and growing difficulties. She confirmed that EPAs were the right answer to regional integration and development problems and she emphasised the need to conclude. She regretted the absence of progress since 2007 and was worried that interim EPAs had still not been signed. She pointed to the major and increased efforts of Germany to provide AfT resources and called on ACP countries to find ways of bringing negotiations to a close soon.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Portugal João Gomes Cravinho stated that considerable time had been lost and not used for development. While one should not point fingers or apportion blame for this, it was necessary to get down to business now. There were important challenges ahead from the WTO – in which all ACP countries and the EU are involved – which had been behind the whole EPA process. He pleaded to move beyond the technicalities so that an agreement can be reached.

The EAC representative (Tanzania) shared the concern of other regions. He stated that the region had made concessions far beyond WTO requirements in its IEPA and had given more than the EU was asking from other developing countries. He argued that EPAs were not only about market access, but should help ACP countries to solve their development problems. He concluded that more flexibility and more support measures were needed to make EPAs deliver and he recommended political involvement in order to complete negotiations soon.

The SADC representative (Botswana) considered negotiations to be on course for conclusion, at least for the trade in goods part. After that, services could be negotiated by 2014. There was no agreement on negotiating trade-related issues. He conceded that the SADC group had a difficult composition with different levels of development. He encouraged the EU to keep Regulation 1528/07 in place.

The CARIFORUM representative (Jamaica) reported that their EPA was in the nascent stages of implementation, counting on the support of the Caribbean States and the regional EPA implementation unit, but facing constraints as regards human and financial resources. There were also difficulties in setting up EDF-EPA support programmes. He also announced the holding of the first Trade and Development Committee meeting by the end of the year and concluded that there was a need to demonstrate goodwill, remain confident and support the EPA's implementation.

The ESA region representative (Mauritius) confirmed the region's commitment to the comprehensive EPA, which takes account of the region's specificity and the many LDCs in its area. He questioned the EU's negotiation mandate, which was not delivering on the development dimension, and called for more flexibility. He concluded that so far, the interim EPAs had negatively affected instead of reinforcing regional integration.

The Pacific representative (Samoa) reported on the region's commitment to conclude the EPA expeditiously, as confirmed at the Leaders meeting in Port Vila, Vanuatu. He also mentioned a workshop, at which market access offers were to be discussed and a Ministerial meeting in 2010 to take stock of the process. However, he concluded that the contentious issues needed to be addressed first and while the Pacific side had already shown flexibility, it was now the EU's turn to move. In addition, he called for additional development resources over and above the EDF funding.

Commissioner De Gucht reacted by pointing to both the flexibility already granted by the EU, and to the requirements of the WTO, which in the EU's view meant liberalising 80 % of trade. However, one could always exclude specific goods or even sectors from liberalisation. But the opening 70 % was certainly not enough. The Commissioner showed surprise about the two ACP proposals relating to keeping the Market Access Regulation in place and making EPA implementation conditional on benchmarks. He argued that there was not only a problem with WTO conformity but also with equality towards non-ACP developing countries. Regarding benchmarks, he advised that ACP countries needed the EPAs as a vehicle for reaching these development benchmarks and that they should not delay EPA implementation until these are reached.

The representative of Belgium underlined the importance of an open and frank dialogue on EPAs at the political level and welcomed the political participation of both sides at this JMTC. He emphasised the goal of EPAs, namely to reinforce trade and regional integration for the development of ACP countries. He stated that the results were unsatisfactory so far and suggested that a timetable for concluding negotiations might help. He warned that negotiations should not undermine existing integration. He finished by suggesting that further possibilities in the framework of the WTO needed to be explored and proposed making progress on AfT packages, including improving coordination and coherence.

The French representative considered the process to be unsatisfactory and recalled the major ambitions in terms of facilitating commercial integration for development aims. France supports the EPA process and recommended exploring further flexibility in line with the WTO, taking due account of ACP development levels. He pointed to PAPED as a good example for development packages. He said it was important to restore trust and urgent to give a new impetus to the process, since the current situation was creating economic costs, whilst calling on the Commission to present concrete proposals.

The Finnish representative said it was vital to understand the connection between trade and development in the EPA negotiations. He underlined the need for coherence and synergy between both. Development resources could be used strategically to facilitate this, and regional AfT programmes needed to be prepared. He emphasised the benefits that deeper regional integration would bring for the trade and economies of ACP countries. He called for political will and realism and concluded that the potential benefits of EPAs would only be achieved once they were concluded, while persisting uncertainty would become increasingly counterproductive.

The Minister of Industry, Investment and Trade of Mali took the floor to welcome the convergence of statements and summarise the debate: there was a full commitment to the EPA process, but dissatisfaction with the state of the negotiations. He pointed to assessments made that trade agreements between unequal trading partners would not have positive development outcomes for the poorer partner. As a result, development benchmarks were needed for EPAs instead of timelines

The Minister of Trade and SMEs of the Republic of Congo pointed to loss in government revenue and ruinous competition from EU companies, concluding that EPAs would damage her country.

The Minister of Namibia underscored that ACP countries had a lot to lose if their concerns were not met. His country had only existed for 20 years since the end of colonialism and was still building its economy. He called for more and longer-term EU support and concluded with the view that these EPAs if not rooted on development would destroy Namibia as a nation.

The Minister of Trade and Industry of Ghana reported that they were working towards concluding their interim EPA but expressed a fear that this would undermine the region's integration in the absence of an ECOWAS regional EPA. She continued by saying that the important aspect of either a national or regional EPA was its contribution to building capacity, not the extent of market access. She referred to the need to discuss financing to help countries implement their development plans, which was required to make them take advantage of the market access. She also pleaded for realism and pointed to the need to be able to start exporting more than just raw materials and primary commodities to the EU. Finally, she proposed to raise the discussions to the political level now in

The ACP Co-Chair summarised by describing EPAs as sui generis development agreements, which would explain a certain number of obstacles. He quoted two French reports (Gaymard and Taubira) which demonstrated that the obstacles were of an ideological nature, ascribing divine status to liberalisation and the myth of the 80% requirement. He concluded that it was suicidal for ACP countries to liberalise 80% of their trade with the EU and recommended that both sides insist on their mutual interests – development and integration – rather than their ideological standpoints.

Commissioner De Gucht closed by addressing the fiscal impact of the agreements that had to be assessed in a dynamic way over time, taking account of progressive adaptation via fiscal reform and increase of trade and growth. He concluded thanking for a frank and interesting discussion. He underlined again the need for early results at least with some regions and assured that he took a development view at things, which however, depended on trade and growth. He also reassured ACP that the EU had been and was stepping up its AfT support. He responded to his Co-Chair that trade was not a dogma and the 80% requirement neither; however few countries had developed without opening up and we needed to be careful with WTO not to jeopardise the resulting agreements.

6. Any other business

Annex:

order to overcome the ideological divide.

No issues were raised under this point.	

List of Participants

9th Joint ACP-EC Ministerial Trade Committee Brussels, 22 October 2010

Attendance List - ACP Countries

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE
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ANGOLA S.E. Mme Maria IDALINA DE Ministre du Commerce

OLIVEIRA VALENTE

Perdro MARCELINO Assistant Trade, Amb. d'Angola

Francisco Jose LOURENCO

FERNANDES

Trade Representative, Brussels

Lukondi LUANSI Trade Representative, Geneva

Filomena DE SOUSA Senior Official

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

BAHAMAS Frank DAVIS First Secretary, Bahamas Mission to the EU

BARBADOS H.E. Sam CHANDLER Ambassador of Barbados, Brussels

Bentley GIBBS Permanent Secretary, Foreign Trade,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign

Trade

Ms Kay SEALY Director of Foreign Trade, Ministry of

Foreign Affairs and foreign Trade

Dr. Marion WILLIAMS Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Permanent Mission of Barbados, Geneva

BELIZE

BENIN M. LOKOSSOU SODJEDO Noël Secrétaire Permanent de la Commission

Nationale ACP-UE

BOTSWANA Hon. Dorcas MAKGATO-

MALESU

Minister of Trade and Industry

Mr L.eonard M. PHUTI Director of International Trade

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Ms Gemma MASONYA Trade Attache, Botswana Embassy,

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BURKINA FASO S.E. M. Kadré Désiré

OUEDRAOGO

Ambassadeur du Burkina Faso en Belgique

M. Sériba OUATTARA Conseiller Technique du Ministre en charge

du Commerce

M. Amadou SAGNON Conseiller Economique auprès de

l'Ambassade du Burkina Faso en Belgique

BURUNDI	M. Victoire NDIKUMANA	Ministre du commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et du Tourisme
	M. Jérémie BANIGWANINZIGO	Directeur Général du Commerce
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	M. MBARGA Emmanuel	Chef Cellule Coopération au Ministére du Commerce
	M. Paul BATIBONAK	Premier Secrétaire, Mission permanente du Cameroun à Genève
	M. Tchandeu Laurent	2 ^e Conseiller/Ambassade, Bruxelles
	M. Ngouang Jean-Jacques	Représentant MINEPAT/Yaounde
	M. Befere Henri	Conseiller Commercial Bruxelles
CAP-VERT	H.E. Maria Jesus Mascarenhas	Ambassadeur du Cap Vert
RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE UNION DES	Mr Octavio BENTO GOFLES	Conseiller
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	S.E. Roger Julien MENGA	Ambassadeur
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	M. Juste Benjamin LEKAKA	Conseiller Ambassade du Congo
	Mme Yolande Gisèle NONAULT	Premier Secrétaire, Ambassade du Congo à Bruxelles
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	Mzeza ZJ-NGETI	Conseiller du Ministre
	Mr Eugène MANGA MANGA	Directeur Coordonnateur des Ressources Extérieures, Ministère du Commerce & PME
	M. IBONGYA Y'ELIMA Evaiste	Directeur OCC/ FND PC
COOK ISLANDS	M. KOLOMONYI Christophe Mr James GOSSELIN	DGA:Foire Internationale de Kinshasa Secretary for Foreign Affairs & Immigration

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	Mme TRAORE Amindta	Conseiller
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REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	Mr Nelson REYES	Vice Minister in charge of International Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Trade
	Mr Alejandro Gonzalez PONS	Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium and the European Union
	H.E. M. Luis Manuel Piantini MUNNIGH	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic Mission to the WTO and other economic organizations in Geneva
	Ms Yahaira SOSA	Director of Foreign Trade and Administration of Trade Agreements Ministry of Industry and Trade
	Mrs Angela VIGLIOTTA	Minister Counsellor, Embassy of the Dominican Republic to the Kingdom of Belgium and the European Union
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	H.E. Peceli Vuniwaga VOCEA	Ambassador of Fiji Brussels
	Mr Shaheen ALI	Deputy Secretary for International Economic Affairs & Trade

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	M. Alain Paul NDJOUBI- OSSAMY	Conseiller du Ministre de l'Economie chargé des questions fiscales et douanières
	M. Pastor NGOUA N'NEME	Directeur Général Adjoint des Douanes
	M. Alain REMPANOT	Conseiller Technique du Ministre
	M. Eric Joel Edouard BEKALE- ETOUGHET	Conseiller Economique à la Mission du Gabon, Coordonnateur du Groupe Africain à l'OMC
	M. Clotaire NDONG NGUEMA	Coordinateur National APE
	Mme Marie-Yolande KOUMBA MOUCKAGNY	Conseiller ACLP/UE
GAMBIA	Mme Yolande MOUBELOU Hon Yusupha A. KAH	Conseiller ACP/UE Minister, Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment
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	Mr Emmanuel AWURI	Director, Policy Planning Monitoring & Evaluation, Ministry of Trade and Industry
	Mr Philbert JOHNSON	Chargé d'Affaires Embassy of Ghana, Brussels
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	Mr Patrick Amos POKU	Minister Counsellor, Commercial, Embassy of Ghana, Brussels
	Mr Kobena QUAISON	Commercial Officer Ministry of Trade and Industry
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GUINEA EQUATORIALE	M. Pedro ONDONGUFMA	Ministro de Economia, Comerdio y Pronocion Empresavial
	M. Julio ONDO NDEMENSOGO	Membre Comite Regional APE, Ministerio Economia, Comerceo, EMPRESARIAL
	M. Jesus Nsue MANANA	Task Force, CAON FED

GUYANA	Ms Rajdai JAGARNAUTH	Director of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Foreign Trade & International Cooperation
	Ms Bevon MC DONALD	Second Secretary, Embassy of Guyana
	Mr David HALES	Director, External Trade, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat
HAÏTI	M. Pierre André DUNBAR	Directeur Général, Chef de délégation
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KENYA		Principal Counsellor, Commercial, Permanent Mission of the Republic of
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