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**POSSIBLE IMPACT OF THE URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ON
AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR THEIR
IMPLEMENTATION**

FOREWORD

The possible impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements on the African economies was extensively discussed at the "International Conference on the Uruguay Round Agreements and African Countries" organized in Tunis, Tunisia, from 24 to 27 October 1994, by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in cooperation with various agencies of the United Nations System and other institutions ^{1/}. Participants were from African and other developing countries, and representatives of Africa's development partners from developed countries as well as regional and international institutions.

The above Conference adopted "A Framework for Action for the Implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements by African Countries" herein reproduced.

The Framework for Action was based on a Compendium of difficulties African countries expected to face and opportunities Uruguay Round Agreements could open to them as well as technical assistance they would need for the effective implementation of the Accords. The compendium had been prepared by the UNECA Secretariat on the basis of reports received from individual countries before the holding of the Conference.

Assessment of the impact of Uruguay Round Agreements is a prime source for the identification and the targeting of concrete technical assistance programmes/projects for the reporting countries.

^{1/} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT/WTO), Organization for African Unity (OAU), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO)

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE URUGUAY ROUND
AGREEMENTS BY AFRICAN COUNTRIES: A FRAMEWORK FOR
ACTION**

**ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE
IMPLICATIONS OF THE URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ON
AFRICA**

TUNIS, 27 OCTOBER 1994

The African Ministers of Trade met in Tunis on 27 October 1994 to review the results of the Uruguay Round and their implications on the African economies and the technical assistance requirements to enable them respond to the challenges posed by their implementation.

The Ministers underscored that the Uruguay Round has produced the greatest package of trade agreements ever achieved in all previous GATT Rounds with regard to its scope, complexity and impact on the international trade environment and domestic policies. African countries will now have to adapt to this new environment involving a higher level of multilateral discipline than they had to face before. At the same time, they have to identify and take advantage of the opportunities that the post-Uruguay Round trading system has to offer. But in order to be able to meet the challenges of a higher level of multilateral discipline while at the same time deriving benefits from the system, African countries will require urgent technical assistance to address the immediate and medium/long term adjustment problems as they embark on the implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round.

The African Ministers of Trade have identified the following technical assistance needs with a view to dealing with the various challenges arising from the outcome of the Uruguay Round.

Technical Assistance Requirements

1. African countries will have to adapt to a more liberal trading environment: their import regimes will be subject to greater discipline while their margins of preference under the Lome Convention and the GSP will have been eroded.

In this situation, the technical assistance needs identified below must be accompanied by international support measures, such as effective debt relief action, structural adjustment to facilitate their adaptation to this overall competitive situation, as well as financial assistance to strengthen and diversify their production capacity.

African countries will require assistance in identifying and exploiting the market opportunities contained in the Uruguay Round schedules through support to selected sectors, export financing facilities, assistance in trade promotion and establishment of marketing and distribution networks, assistance in conformity with standards and quality control, packaging and labelling, and assistance in establishing information systems on trade flows and barriers to trade with the necessary analytical software. Such systems must be accessible to both government and the private sector.

Technical assistance should also be available for the definition of appropriate and feasible measures to compensate African countries for the adverse impact of the erosion of preferences.

2. The Agreement on Agriculture will result in higher prices for imports of essential foodstuffs; it may, however, provide African countries with opportunities through the reduction of subsidized competition from countries outside the region.

The Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Importing Developing Countries provides for food aid in grant form, combined with financial and technical assistance for improving agricultural productivity and infrastructure. The implementation of these commitments will be monitored by the WTO Committee on Agriculture. It is essential that these commitments be faithfully implemented.

The concessions and commitments with respect to market access and export subsidization should be studied with a view to identifying opportunities for African countries to increase their market shares.

3. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property rights (TRIPs) provides for higher levels of protection of Intellectual Property rights. African countries will, within the time-frame specified in the Agreement, have to amend their existing intellectual property laws and, in certain fields, enact new ones to conform to the TRIPs Agreement. Financial and technical assistance, including training, will be needed for the establishment or strengthening of the infrastructure required for the implementation of the Agreement on intellectual property rights.

4. In the light of the extensive liberalization programmes they have undertaken, African countries will find it necessary to make use of the provisions of the Agreements on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and on Anti-Dumping Duties to protect themselves against unfair trade practices. They will likely also find it necessary to apply the provisions of the Agreement on Safeguards to prevent their domestic industries from injury as a result of the rapid increases in imports. On the other hand, African countries may also find their exports confronted with such actions in export markets.

African countries will require assistance in drawing up legislation and the accompanying institutions to apply these agreements in the national context. This would involve the training of officials and establishment of information systems on prices and markets. African countries will also require assistance in acquiring a greater familiarity with the legislation and administrative procedures of their main trading partners with a view to defending more effectively their exporters against restrictive measures.

5. The general Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) has entailed the acceptance of specific sectoral commitments by African countries. The latter are also participating in the continuing negotiations in the sectors of maritime transport, financial services, basic telecommunication services, and negotiations regarding the movement of persons. In addition, the Agreement provides for future negotiations within five years.

In order to derive benefits from the GATS, African countries must strengthen their services sectors and their export capacity in services. To this end, African countries will require increased technical assistance to strengthen their analytical and policy making capacity in the services sector, including technical support in the continuing negotiations and in preparing for future negotiations on trade in services within the framework of GATS and in the context of regional agreements.

6. Through the phasing out of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) as spelt out in the Agreement on textiles and clothing, African exports of textiles will be exposed to intensified competition in world markets. Technical assistance will enable some African countries to build upon their comparative advantage in this sector, allowing them to increase their competitiveness in world markets, including through the improvement of their design capabilities and the transfer of technology.

7. Many Multilateral Agreements provide for differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries and, in particular, the least developed among them. This treatment usually involves time-limited derogations from the more stringent disciplines included in the Agreements.

African countries should undertake the exploration of the policy options involved in deriving full benefits from these provisions. This would call for technical assistance, for example in designing strategies to take advantage of the time based derogations.

8. At the Marrakesh Meeting concluding the Uruguay Round, a list of matters was proposed for possible inclusion in the work programme of the WTO and thus presenting possible issues for future negotiations.

Technical assistance would be required to assess the possible implications of these new issues for African countries, and in defining an African Common agenda for future trade negotiations. The WTO should provide for a special technical assistance window to cater for African countries needs.

9. African countries should accelerate the process of regional cooperation to widen their economic spaces. This would enable their industrial, agricultural and service producers to progressively adapt to increasingly competitive trading environments. Consequently, they should take steps to enhance the mutual complementarity of their economies.

Technical assistance should be provided to facilitate the process of liberalization within and among regional trading arrangements in Africa, through intra-African negotiations in specific goods and services trade related sectors.

10. The commitments to liberalize access to Africa's markets and the multilateral discipline regarding many domestic policy measures may have an adverse impact on certain sectors of the populations of African countries, such as those involved in the informal sector.

Technical assistance will therefore be required to appropriately identify which sectors may suffer significantly as a result of the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements and to devise appropriate adjustment measures, including through education and training.

11. A prerequisite to the effective setting up of technical assistance programmes in this area would be for each African country to conduct an assessment of the implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements on its national economy and the policy measures and legislation required to effectively respond to the post-Uruguay Round situation.

Priority technical assistance will be required to assist individual African countries as they set out to assess: (i) the domestic requirements (legal, administrative) for compliance with the Agreements; (ii) the economic impact of the various agreements and their policy implications; and (iii) new market access conditions facing their countries's trade, including barriers to trade, impact of the Implementation of Article VII (Customs Valuation); Agreement on Preshipment Inspection; Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), Understanding on the Rules of procedures Governing the settlement of Disputes; and the Trade Policy Review Mechanism.

Follow-up Action

In order to ensure that the urgent and pressing technical assistance needs of African countries identified above are effectively met, the Ministers call upon all relevant international organizations and agencies, particularly, GATT/WTO, UNCTAD, UNECA, OAU, UNIDO, ITC, IFAD, FAO, CFC, World Bank, ADB, WHO, IDB, WIPO and UNDP to formulate assistance programmes, as a matter of priority and within their respective mandates, oriented to the fulfilment of these requirements.

Ministers emphasize the need for close interagency cooperation within the framework of the Inter-agency Task Force for Africa's Development (IATF) so as to ensure the maximum effectiveness of this technical assistance. To this end, the IATF should be convened as soon as possible to define the necessary modalities of coordination of this process.

The financial resources required for carrying out the various technical assistance programmes must be commensurate with the challenges faced by Africa. Therefore, the Ministers invite donor countries and international financial institutions to make such resources available. The Ministers expect that the leading role played by UNDP in providing support to African countries during the Uruguay Round negotiations would continue in the implementation process.

The Conference calls upon Tunisia, in its role as current chairman of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, to undertake appropriate action and initiatives in close cooperation with the ECA/OAU/ADB Joint Secretariat and the African economic communities in order to keep all the relevant parties fully informed of the recommendations of the Conference and to ensure its follow-up. The Conference calls upon the WTO, in cooperation with UNCTAD, UNECA, ITC, UNIDO, OAU, FAO, IFAD, CFC, World Bank, ADB, WHO, WIPO, IDB and UNDP to consider establishing, in the context of its proposed internal structures, a special mechanism entrusted with (a) sensitizing all contracting parties on the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Africa; and (b) providing African countries with the required technical assistance for the implementation of the Agreements.

**POSSIBLE IMPACT OF THE URUGUAY ROUND
AGREEMENTS ON AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR THEIR
IMPLEMENTATION**

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
ALGERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Loss of budgetary revenue due to tariff concessions; * Increase in the cost of food imports resulting from the reduction in subsidies for agricultural exports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technical assistance for the evaluation of the impact of Uruguay Round Agreements on the Algerian economy.
ANGOLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Not specified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Thorough evaluation of the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements on Angola; * Adapting laws and regulations to the new context; * Institutional reforms to cope with the new trade framework; * Identification of best ways to take advantage of the differential treatment for LDCs; * Assistance to the Angolan private sector to adapt to the Uruguay Round environment.
BENIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased imbalance of trade (import/export) due to lack of competitiveness of exports; * Erosion of preferential trade margins following the indiscriminate reduction of tariffs; * Domestic market further exposed to external competition; * Imbalance in public finances owing, in particular, to the increased cost of food imports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Evaluation of regulations covering trade of goods and services; * Promotion of the services sector; * Increase access to markets especially through product competitiveness; * Improvement in productivity and production infrastructures in the agricultural sector; * Training of qualified personnel to increase the country's ability to take part in trade negotiations.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
BOTSWANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The commitments of Botswana as a SACU member may constrain those to the GATT/WTO Accords; * Loss of competitiveness of some major exports as a result of erosion of preferential trade margins and the phasing out of the MFA (in the textiles sector); * As the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is Botswana's main source of food imports, the Uruguay Round will produce significant reductions in prices of such products as the RSA applies Uruguay Round Agreements; * Because of the strategic role that the Services sector will play in the economy in the coming years, Botswana will enter fully into this sector's negotiations and agreements; * Need for modernising the country's legislation on TRIPs (which is under way). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The major areas that will need technical assistance include the designing of appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks for the services industries and for the operation of an intellectual property office; * Setting up of an information programme both for the private sector and the ministries on the operations of the GATT/WTO system, especially on the way developing countries can derive the maximum advantage from the Uruguay Round Agreements.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
BURUNDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In the agricultural sector; an increase in import costs, thus worsening the negative balance of trade; * Loss of export revenue due to the erosion of preferential trade margins; * Difficulty in implementing some agreements in highly technical fields as a result of lack of qualified personnel; * Difficulty in finding appropriate manpower indispensable for implementing some of the agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Strengthening of the production and export base, and improving product competitiveness; * Strengthening of the country's ability in analysis and the process of decision-taking, especially in the field of trade connected services; * Standardization and quality control, marketing research, technology transfer, encouraging export-oriented investments, collection and distribution of trade information; etc.
CAMEROON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Erosion of preferential trade margins; * Increase in food import bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technical assistance for identification of rights and obligations emanating from Uruguay Round Agreements; * Technical assistance for implementation of Agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary measures, textiles and clothing, technical barriers to trade, subsidies and compensatory mechanisms, establishment of an anti-dumping code, adaptation of legislation to provisions of the Agreement on TRIPs, as well as on the Agreement on Customs valuation.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
CENTRAFRI QUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Positive implications if the Agreements give a boost to the administrative and economic reforms already undertaken by the country; * Two essential elements must be retained: access to markets for Central African Republic goods, and an efficient system of dispute settlement to protect this access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Help in implementation of some agreements, especially those dealing with the GSP and the Rules of Origin; investments; technical obstacles to trade; dumping and compensatory trade measures; government procurement; settlement of trade disputes regarding infringements of patents rights; intellectual property rights; services; etc..
CONGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Not specified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Assistance in the implementation of the Uruguay Round package as a whole; * Creation of a National trade information system; * Development and strengthening of viable marketing and distribution infrastructure; * Organization of and assistance to national private economic operators in marketing of agricultural products; * Restructuring and organization of cross-border markets.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
EGYPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Egypt's exports are likely to be modestly higher as a result of the Uruguay Round package of market access; * Increase of food import bills; * In the field of Services, Egypt will need to amend laws and regulations to be in line with the GATS provisions and specific commitments; * The enforcement of Intellectual property rights will be Egypt's future challenge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Transfer of technology, advice and training in the field of infrastructure and productivity increase in the agricultural sector; * Assistance to cope with sanitary and phytosanitary measures; * Technical assistance to establish an enquiry point to provide specific information on all matters related to trade in services; technical assistance would also be required to provide advice on the potential activities to be selected for liberalization in this sector; * Technical assistance from the WTO: to review and develop the national legislation on IPRs; to establish an African network covering laws and regulations of individual countries relating to IPRs and to be linked with the relevant international networks; to train personnel and qualify them for the enforcement of the agreement with regard to trade marks, patents, customs, copyrights and related rights; * Technical assistance to deal with new issues, in particular trade and environment and trade in services and its relation with the environment; * Training of personnel and advice in the field of customs valuation; * Technical assistance in the field of conformity of exports to technical barriers to trade;

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
EGYPT (cont)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In the field of TRIPs, financial assistance to enable the country establish contact points: to exchange information regarding counterfeited and pirated goods; to develop and modernize the Trade Mark Authority as well as the Egyptian Patent Office (EPO).
ERITREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Erosion of trade preferences and competitiveness of goods and services; * Competitive advantage in the textiles sector but need for modernization of the textile industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Assistance in the field of export promotion; * Revitalization and rehabilitation of infrastructure in the fields of communication, transportation, banking and services facilities; * Establishment of a standard and quality control system; * Human resource development in the area of export promotion, export procedures, practices and marketing techniques; * Establishment of a national trade information system; * Infusion of technology in the textiles industry; * Establishment of an Export processing zone; * Development of agro-industries.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
ETHIOPIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Loss of trade preferences; * Loss of budgetary revenue arising from lowering of tariffs; * Negative impact resulting from the expected increase in prices of food products in international markets; * Tough competition in the Textile and clothing sector as a result of the removal of protection; * Lack of the necessary institutional capacity to carry out the negotiations effectively in the Services sector; * The TRIPs Agreement will restrict access to technology and it will be difficult for the country to properly enforce laws on property rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Assistance to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the Agreements on the Ethiopian economy; * Setting up a compensatory scheme to be financed and supported by donor countries and institutions to compensate for loss arising from erosion of trade preferences; * Assistance to complement the Government's effort to diversify Ethiopian export commodities and markets; * In addition to technical and financial assistance, Ethiopia should be granted the liberty to provide agricultural supportive measures as an integral part of its development programme in view of the strategic importance of this sector in the economy; * Technical assistance in the field of standardization, especially with regard to sanitary and phytosanitary measures; * Assistance with regard to the provision of food aid and full grant of basic foodstuffs, as well as short term financing of commercial food import assistance; * Technical assistance in the field of mineral prospection, exploration and exploitation, as well as research and manpower development; * In the field of textiles and clothing, need for assistance, especially with regard to marketing

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GHANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The results of the Uruguay Round are expected to offer a positive stimulus to Ghana's economy over time; * The results of the Uruguay Round will have a positive impact on Ghana's efforts to revamp her export base and diversify export markets; * Possibility of attraction of investments as a result of more transparency and predictability in Ghana's trade; * Trade gains are expected for metals, wood and wood products, coffee and cocoa, as well as the textiles sector; * The services sector will also gain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Need for contracting parties (CPs) to agree on supplementary measures to help alleviate and eventually remove trade bottlenecks of the low income CPs; * Need for technical assistance to thoroughly understand the Agreements in order to implement them smoothly; * Need to strengthen trade structures and institutions; * Need to improve the private sector's capacity; any technical assistance programme (devised in the framework of this Conference)^{2/} has to take this into account; * Assistance to improve access to market information; * Assistance geared towards diversification of export base through financing of special trade development and promotion programmes for the African region.
GUINEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Difficulty in supplying the agricultural and industrial sectors in inputs; * Very severe competition, resulting in a dwindling of export income and a reduction in the ability to finance development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technical assistance to help the country overcome the constraints indicated in this document, as well as others to which the monograph refers ^{3/}

^{2/} Tunis International Conference

^{3/} Reference is made to the Report sent by Guinea to the UNECA Secretariat

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
MALI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduction of market shares in developed countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Assistance in processing of raw materials; * Reinforcing assistance to producers so as to increase competitiveness of their exports; * Institutional support and setting up a trade information system aimed at encouraging exports; * Training in the field of international market mechanisms.
MOROCCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In the field of market access, Morocco has made significant offers at all negotiating levels; * In agriculture, Morocco has complied with the articles of the Agreement; * In services, Morocco has furnished a list of undertakings, which cover many sectors; * In general, Morocco expects to draw significant benefits from the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Not specified.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
NIGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lack of interest among economic operators owing to lack of understanding of what is at stake in the signing of the Agreements; * The problem of adapting national legislation, and bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding economic integration; * Asymmetric competition with developed countries; * Erosion of preferential trade margins; * Negative impact of the increase in cost of imported food and manufactured goods; * Development of exports hindered by a lack of a competent quality-control system; * Difficulty in expanding trade contacts, due to lack of understanding of market operations of some member countries of the WTO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technical assistance for the training of officials responsible for the implementation of the different agreements; * Organization of seminars to inform economic operators of what is at stake, bearing in mind the results of the Uruguay Round; * Changing legislation to adapt to the new environment; * Subsidies to compensate for loss of income as a result of tough competition; * Setting up an efficient system for quality monitoring and standardizing; * Training programmes such as those offered by the Chamber of Commerce and the Centre for Foreign trade; * Market studies for products with high export potential.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
NIGERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Erosion or complete loss of trade preferences leading to loss of competitiveness; * Reduced export earnings; * Negative impact of increase in world food prices as Nigeria is a net-food importing country; * Policy adjustment needs in the sector of services that require high expertise that is not available in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Conferences and seminars to disseminate information on the Agreements; * Policy adjustments to comply with the Agreements; * In-depth study of the Services sector; * Diversification of exports; * Debt relief measures by developed countries; * Rules and procedures governing the GATT/WTO Disputes settlement mechanism; * National study/workshop on the linkage between trade, environment and sustainable development in Nigeria; * Implementation of the Agreement on Agriculture; * Training/study tour for officials responsible for pre-shipment inspection and rules of origin; * Training course on GATT/WTO Integrated Database Programme, including supply of hardware and software; * Institutional arrangements for the enforcement of regulation on copyrights and other intellectual property rights.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
RWANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Negative impact arising from the rise in food prices; * Erosion of preferential margins within the EEC/ACP and GSP schemes; * Due to the political situation in the country, it will be very difficult to put in place the required human and physical infrastructure for the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Specific technical assistance needs, programmes and actions towards implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements will be known after the country has re-established its institutions. Meantime, assistance for the overall evaluation of the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements is required.
SENEGAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Erosion of preferential trade margins resulting in loss of market shares; * Insufficient administrative capacity to analyze market access offers; this may delay the process of elaborating coherent strategies for product and market diversification; * Need for global adjustment of the national economy which may necessitate longer time compared with what is provided for by the Agreements; * Increase in food import bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Legal support to the institutions in charge of implementation of the Agreements by, <u>inter alia</u>, training officials and reinforcing data processing capacities; * Assistance to adapt national legislation to the new rules and disciplines governing international trade; * Reinforcement of information systems on prices and markets through the establishment of an <u>External Trade Observatory</u>; * In the services sector, need for assistance aimed at disseminating results of the studies undertaken in the framework of CAPAS, and the formulation of coherent policies and strategies that will attract investments in the sector; special emphasis should be put on subcontracting.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
SUDAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Not specified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provision of trade information to exporters; * Human resource development; * Reinforcement of marketing capacities and other trade services.
TANZANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Erosion of preferential margins implying loss of competitive advantage in products such as coffee, tea, cotton, yarn; etc.; * Increased costs for food imports; * Need for new legislation, regulation and administrative procedures to ensure compliance with provisions of all the Agreements, and especially in the field of TRIPs and TRIMs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Building legal and administrative expertise in the various sectors of the Uruguay Round; * Technical assistance in carrying out negotiations in the areas left out for post-Marrakesh period. These include: trade and environment, competition policy, workers rights, currency movements, shipping services, telecommunications, financial services, and common standards for professional services.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
TOGO	* Need for economic reforms, namely liberalization of economic activity, tax reforms and de-regulating prices;	* The Ministerial Declaration of Marrakech (more specifically article 5) should be the basis for technical assistance;
	* Erosion of preferential trade margins;	* Technical assistance is indispensable for the evaluation of opportunities offered to the LDCs in the Uruguay Round;
	* Difficulty in taking advantage of the trade liberalization brought about by the signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements;	* Identifying all the means required to benefit from the undertakings made by the contracting parties in favour of LDCs;
	* Increase in the cost of food imports.	* Technical assistance for a detailed study on "Trade and Services" in the development policy of Togo; * Assistance in taking maximum advantage of the provisions of the Final Act; * Organization of information and training seminars for civil servants and those who are engaged in the economy, based on the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Agreements.

COUNTRY	URUGUAY ROUND IMPACT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
TUNISIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Need to adapt the legal framework with commitments arising from the Final Act as well as obligations for notification on national laws and regulations regarding external trade; * Quantitatively, Tunisia's offer for consolidation was made on 3000 tariff lines, raising the total of consolidated lines to 3833 which represent 56% of Tunisian exports; * Short-term increase in prices of imported food products may have a negative impact; * Tough competition may penalise Tunisian products in international markets in the short run; * In the medium and long terms, limitation of dumping practices and the reduction of protectionism in developed countries should enhance Tunisia's competitiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Tunisian needs will mainly arise from the implementation of Uruguay Round Agreements at the sectoral level; * Tunisia stands ready to assist interested African countries in areas where the country has gained competence; this could include presentation of the Tunisian experience of cooperation with GATT/WTO system, as well as some technical aspects of the provisions providing for preferential treatment in favour of developing countries.