

VII. AFRICA

FY1999

Annual Performance Goals

- a. Implement the second stage of the President's "Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa" Initiative and the African Growth and Opportunity Act by the following:
 - identify specific market access problems that need to be resolved to enhance U.S. exports;
 - initiate negotiations to qualify African countries, identified in FY 98, for eligibility under the Initiative; and
 - identify additional African exports to be declared eligible under the GSP program, if the Act is enacted into law.
- b. Negotiate resolution of intellectual property rights violations in South Africa.
- c. Negotiate Bilateral Investment Treaties with at least two African countries by the end of FY 1999.
- d. Negotiate WTO commitments specifically on binding tariffs, Basic Telecommunications and ITA.

Performance Indicator

- a. It is difficult to predict with accuracy whether or not a negotiation will be completed in any one year. We will indicate in our annual report the number of negotiations and trade problems resolved and the number pending.

Performance Verification

- a. In FY 1999, USTR successfully negotiated a BIT with Mozambique and TIFAs with Ghana and South Africa. USTR has implemented a number of efforts under the President's Partnership initiative to increase engagement with African countries and encourage their greater integration into the global economy.
- b. USTR was the lead agency in briefing Congress and private and public groups, as well as the Diplomatic community on the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The United States House of Representatives passed the Act in July 1999, the United States Senate passed the Act in November 1999.
- c. USTR actively participated in the development of the U.S. policy approach to address IPR problems with South Africa. In September 1999 the United States and South Africa reached an understanding that the South African Government would address health needs in a manner that fully protects intellectual property rights.

- d. A BIT was signed with Mozambique in December 1998.
- e. Negotiations on a BIT with Cote d'Ivoire were progressing but have been interrupted by the coup d'etat.
- f. Uganda and Kenya have made limited telecommunications commitments. Mauritius became a participant in the Information Technology Agreement. A number of African countries have unilaterally reduced tariff rates.

FY 2000

Performance Goals

- a. Negotiate a satisfactory resolution of at least one of the following access issues:
 - Enactment of a labor law in Swaziland that observes internationally recognized core labor standards and workers' rights;
 - Nigeria's pre-shipment inspection requirements for U.S. imports;
 - Reduction of agricultural trade barriers in Kenya;
- b. Negotiate at least one Trade and Investment Framework Agreement bilaterally or with an African sub-regional grouping such as WAEMU, COMESA, or SADC, and at least one Trade and Investment Framework Agreement bilaterally or with an African sub-regional grouping such as COMESA or SADC.
- c. Assuming passage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, initiate implementation of the Act and efforts to inform U.S. and African business communities and African governments about the legislation.
- d. Negotiate with African WTO members areas of cooperation and support for U.S. proposals in the WTO.
- e. Increase effectiveness and coordination of U.S. trade-related technical assistance to African countries. Increase U.S. provision of WTO-related technical assistance to African countries to promote greater African participation in international trade and the WTO.

Performance Indicator

- a. It is difficult to predict with accuracy whether or not a negotiation will be completed in any one year. We will indicate in our annual report the number of negotiations and trade problems resolved and the number pending.

Performance Verification

- a. An ILO compatible labor code was passed by Swaziland's House and Senate in 1999. The legislation is awaiting signature by the King.

- b. Signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with Nigeria in February 2000.
- c. USTR chairs the interagency committee responsible for implementation of AGOA. Thirty-five countries were designated as eligible for AGOA benefits. 1,835 products were designated eligible for AGOA duty-free treatment. USTR was delegated the authority to determine if countries meet certain customs-related requirements in the Act in order to receive apparel benefits. USTR is coordinating the review of information submitted by AGOA-eligible countries. Extensive public and private sector briefings on AGOA and technical assistance seminars held in Africa reached a wide range of people across the U.S. and Africa. A website was developed to disseminate information about AGOA, and an implementation guide to AGOA was published.
- d. USTR worked with other agencies to increase WTO-related technical assistance to African countries. In November 2000, USTR and USAID announced a \$650,000 grant to the WTO's Global Trust Fund for Technical Assistance for the benefit of sub-Saharan African countries. In addition, USAID's ATRIP program provided almost \$4 million in technical assistance for African countries on standards, customs valuation, and training focused on implementation of, and compliance with WTO agreements. USTR coordinated regional technical assistance seminars on the AGOA in 10 African countries. USTR coordinated with the Department of State visits of customs technical assistance teams to five apparel producing countries to assist them in developing effective visa systems. A four-day technical assistance workshop, coordinated by USTR and conducted by U.S. Customs officials, was held in Washington, D.C. to train African customs officials on U.S. customs requirements stipulated in the AGOA and other mechanisms to strengthen customs regimes in African countries.

FY 2001

Performance Goals

- a. Work with African nations to strengthen trade and investment ties through the African Growth and Opportunity Act.
- b. Negotiate a satisfactory resolution of at least one of the following issues:
 - Enactment of a labor law in Swaziland that observes internationally recognized core labor standards and workers' rights;
 - Nigeria's pre-shipment inspection requirements for U.S. imports;
 - Reduction of agricultural trade barriers in Kenya;
- c. Negotiate at least one Trade and Investment Framework Agreement bilaterally or with an African sub-regional grouping such as WAEMU, COMESA, or SADC.
- d. Negotiate with African members areas of cooperation and support for U.S. proposals in the WTO.

Performance Indicator

- a. It is difficult to predict with accuracy whether or not a negotiation will be completed in any one year. We will indicate in our annual report the number of negotiations and trade problems resolved and the number pending.

Performance Verification

- a. Initiation and completion of negotiations are announced in press releases, notifications to Congress and in the *President's Trade Policy Agenda*. We reported fully on negotiations in this annual performance report.
- b. In November, the King of Swaziland signed legislation enacting a labor law that observes internationally recognized core labor standards and workers' rights.
- c. The COMESA TIFA was completed and signed October 2001; the WAEMU TIFA was completed and signed April 24, 2002.
- d. We anticipate increased consensus with African countries on areas of shared interests in the WTO.
- e. The United States held the first Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum in Washington, D.C. on October 29-30, 2001. During the event, USTR co-hosted a successful plenary session on AGOA implementation with the Minister of Industry, Trade and Marketing of Lesotho, where Trade Ministers from across the region discussed strategies for promoting regional economic reforms and strengthening U.S.-Sub-Saharan African trade and investment ties.
- f. In 2001, USTR approved submissions for AGOA textile and apparel benefits from 12 countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia), including nearly all of the region's leading apparel producers.