

Overview of SACU

History, Current Programme and Challenges

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Member States: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland www.sacu.int

Introduction

Welcome opportunity to inform on latest developments concerning SACU since renewal through 2002 Agreement

> Share programmes SACU is implementing

Share challenges facing



History

- Established in 1910
- Renegotiated in 1969 and again 1994 changing political and economic situation in region
- Comprises of 5 countries
- Customs free zone with a Common External Tariff
- Uruguay Round and WTO trade liberalisation generated need to strengthen SACU



IThe 2002 Agreement

- New legal framework
- Modern rules-based dispensation
- Broad framework for enhanced integration
- Key features include:
 - ✓ Creation of effective democratic institutions and joint decision making
 - ✓ Provision for dispute settlement
 - ✓ Provides for adoption of common policies
 - ✓ Revenue Sharing Mechanism



Structure of the Organisation

- Well-functioning institutions prerequisite for an effective organisation
- Council of Ministers
 - Ministers of Finance and Ministers Responsible for Trade and Industry.
- Customs Union Commission
 - Senior Officials Finance and Trade and Industry
- > Technical Liaison Committees
 - Technical officers
- SACU Secretariat



Structure of the Organisation ctd.

- Additional institutions:
- Tariff Board
 - Recommendations to Council on the level and changes of customs duties, rebates refunds etc.
- > The Tribunal
 - Responsible for disputes regarding interpretation or application of Agreement; or any issue referred to it by Council
- Will create balance in exercise of responsibility and promote democratic decision-making
- Important role in consolidation of SACU



SACU Work Programme

Trade Facilitation

- Adopted 5 customs initiatives:
 - One stop border post arrangement
 - Single Administrative Document;
 - ❖ Joint Border Controls cooperation programme;
 - electronic data interchange;
 - capacity building
- Working with the WCO to develop a Customs Reform and Modernisation Program



Trade Facilitation continued

- Anticipated that implementation of these initiatives will
 - reduce transactions costs
 - Create more predictable environment for conducting trade in SACU
- ➤ Implementation pace slower than expected varying levels of capacity in Member States to implement and finance programs
- Increasing reliance on donor funding



Revenue Management

- Common Revenue Pool
 - 3 component revenue distribution formula
- ➤ Revenue sharing critical role in supporting economic development of SACU Member States.
- Trade liberalization customs revenue potentially decreasing
 - Challenge to indentify alternative revenue sources
- Ongoing deepening regional integration in SADC CU debate on future revenue sharing within SACU and SADC needed



Regional Integration

- 2002 Agreement provides for integration beyond trade
- Watershed development of common policies
- SACU is proactively consolidating by building the remaining institutional structures
- Technical studies in support of these processes



Regional Integration continued

- Level of macroeconomic convergence provides platform for further integration with rest of Africa
- Important contribution to development of regionally integrated economic space – spirit of Article 6 of Abuja Treaty
- > SACU willing to share its experience as a CU to constructively contribute to debate on SADC CU model.



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Policy Development & Research

- > 2002 SACU Agreement requires development of:
 - Common industrial policies and strategies,
 - Harmonization of agricultural policies,
 - Cooperation on competition policies, laws and regulations,
 - Developing policies and instruments to address unfair trade practices.



Policy Development & Research cont...

- Efforts to develop new or harmonize existing regional policies.
- Challenge to reconcile socio-economic interests and priorities of Member States
- Common policies should take account of Member States:
 - differences in development,
 - vulnerability to third party imports
 - tariff revenue implications.
- Different perceptions and objectives.



Policy Development & Research cont...

- Common policies should be supported by strategies that address needs of individual Members.
- Policies should aim to respond to common goals and objectives of SACU.
- Main challenge is speed of developing common policies.
- Critical for SACU consolidation forms fundamental pillar of an effective regional organisation



Trade Negotiations

- Fundamental aim of 2002 Agreements is to integrate SACU into world economy through trade negotiations
- Negotiate as a unit integrity of CU, specifically Common External Tariff (CET)
- Mandates the development of a Common Negotiating Mechanism.
 - Provide formalized structure for trade negotiations



- > Trade Negotiations cont....
- Trade Negotiations where this principle was upheld
 - ❖ SACU-EFTA FTA
 - SADC Protocol on Trade
 - **❖** SACU-MERCOSUR PTA
- SADC-EU EPA negotiations posed significant challenges to this principle.
- Efforts underway to address these challenges
 - Ensure integrity of CET
 - Addressing Member States interests in their trade with the EU



Trade Negotiations cont...

Major challenge – different configurations for EPA negotiations in region

Important to ensure that existing and future economic arrangements contribute to deepening of regional economic integration



Final perspectives on regional integration



I THANK YOU

