

NAMA 11 MINISTERIAL COMMUNIQUÉ

11 JUNE 2007, Geneva

We, the Ministers of the NAMA 11 group of developing countries¹, meeting in Geneva, on 11 June 2007, reaffirm our commitment to the successful conclusion of the Doha Round. We emphasise the need for the negotiations to be based on the objective of achieving a fair, balanced and development oriented result in accordance with the mandate.

We support the efforts of the Director General and the Chairs of the negotiating groups to intensify the multilateral negotiating process and are keen to work with the WTO Members to build convergence in the NAMA negotiations. The NAMA 11 is fully committed to work with the Members in the search for pragmatic and creative solutions that may be called for to achieve a successful conclusion of modalities in the NAMA negotiations, in concert with the negotiations in Agriculture. In this regard, we call attention to the submission of the NAMA 11 on various elements of the modalities and urge the chair to take into account the principles and proposals contained therein²

We reaffirm our determination to achieve a fair and balanced result in the NAMA negotiations. A successful outcome will only be obtainable if the outcomes within NAMA and between NAMA and agriculture are balanced, as established in the Doha mandate and paragraph 24 of the Hong Kong Declaration. An outcome that seeks to lower the contribution of developed countries in Agriculture, with no effective cuts in domestic support and resulting in no new trade flows, and also insists on developing countries making disproportionate and imbalanced contributions in NAMA, will be unfair and inconsistent with the mandate.

We recall that the mandate emphasises the need for *developed* countries to provide enhanced market access to *developing* countries, and we therefore state that it is inappropriate for developed countries to place extreme demands on developing countries.

Developing countries cannot be expected to pay for the Round by accepting a Swiss coefficient of 15, whilst developed countries make minimal reductions to their own industrial tariffs. This is totally imbalanced and disproportionate and bears no correlation with the offers of developed countries in agriculture. We stress that a difference of at least 25 points between the coefficients of developing and developed countries takes into account the principle of "less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments", that requires developed countries to do more than developing countries that is to make a deeper cut in their tariffs and a greater effort.

¹ Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa and Tunisia.

² Job(06)/194 and Job(06)/194/Add 1

We recall that the NAMA 11 has called for the numbers in the brackets of paragraph 8 to be increased for developing countries so as to accommodate their development needs.

We recognise that increasing binding coverage is an important objective; the fact that most developing countries will significantly increase their binding coverage will be an important result for this Round. The mark-up for unbound tariff lines must be considered in the context of the inherent sensitivity of these products and should be at least 30 points.

A successful outcome of the negotiations is only possible if the Round delivers on its development objectives. This means correcting past imbalances in the multilateral trading system and, for the first time, tipping the balance in favour of developing countries.