

Why Rules-based Governance matters for African Trade and Integration

Gerhard Erasmus
tralac Annual Conference
Swakopmund Namibia
7-8 April 2016

What is Rules-based Governance?

- Rules-based governance guarantees that rules are respected by those in authority = better governance
- Achieved via accountability, transparency....
- Identify and hold public officials to account
- Transparency: Reliable, relevant & information
- Those affected informed re law & procedures
- In the absence of transparency officials are not answerable and **corruption** is likely to thrive.
- Note the increase in whistleblowers

What is Rules-based Governance?....Cont'd

- Respect for the rule of law. Official actions must be consistent with the applicable law & within the powers granted. Prescribed procedures must be followed. (Due process)
- When rights are infringed or procedures ignored affected parties entitled to effective *remedies*
- Official structures should implement decisions and follow processes that guarantee fairness.
- Participation by relevant stakeholders.



What is Rules-based Governance in Trade?

- A system based on rules rather than power
- But the rules involve treaties between sovereign states –transparency & accountability difficult
- Trade rules apply to all Parties
- Rules demand Non-discrimination, compliance & rules-based exceptions only.
- Agreed rules indicate which trade policies & measures are acceptable.
- So? There is a rules-based governance framework
- Why is its local implementation so problematic?

What is Rules-based Governance in Trade?....cont'd

- The rules are negotiated agreements.
- How do rules apply between & within States?
- In WTO: Single undertaking, DSU (for state parties), compulsory jurisdiction & reversed consensus
- African states are WTO members but act differently at home
- RECs have unique features: adjustment needed for community law, coherence & medies

Value and Challenges of a Rules-Based Approach

- Playing by the rules requires minimum standards of practice.
- This can result in less-than-excellent standards or inflexibility.
- Rules improve governance but may encourage finding loopholes in the rules.
- Rules-based approach can 'snap' affected parties into action – but then need remedies
- Trust in the system?



Value and Challenges of a Principles- Based Approach

- Principles have no minimum standard of practice,
- Explicitly required practices absent
- Onus on those affected to demand reporting
- How to 'police' the practices of organizations?
- Complex practices & lack of transparency make monitoring difficult
- Principles allow customizing -- how best to implement new practices for unique conditions
- Which involves interpretation and discretion

General Implications

- Stakes are high abuse, poverty, corruption...
- Trust, Vigilance, Monitoring & Oversight
- Self-policing?
- Private Corporate & government structures differ
- Domestic & inter-governmental arrangements differ
- RECs: Political/parliamentary remedies absent
- Judicial remedies? When, where and how?
- NB = REC legal & Institutional Design
- Jurisdiction Issues



The Danger of an abstract Discourse

- This debate is not new
- REC Record mixed
- ➤ SADC Tribunal saga
- Derogations widely practiced & tolerated
- ➤ No Inter-state disputes. Alternatives uncertain
- Geneva far away
- Will Doha ever negotiate new Rules? Will it matter?

Danger of an abstract Discourse...cont'd

- The need for rules-based trade increasing
- ➤ Chickens fluttering (AD & SPS)
- > SPS standards
- Some hopeful signs
- Private litigation in regional courts (Polytol)
- > Trade remedies in TFTA
- What to do? What does CFTA offer? How?

Implications for African Trade and Integration

- Good Governance starts at home
- Due process a priority
- Governance also important for global trade
- No surprise that SADC Tribunal bit the dust
- Will private party protection survive? How?
- CFTA negotiations by whom about what?
- The Acquis -- new kid on the block
- Incrementally forward Variable Geometry