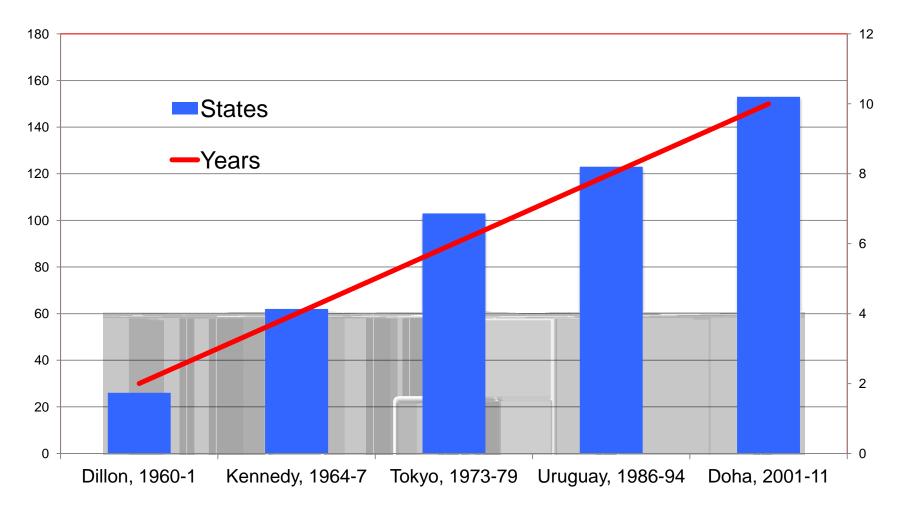


Can plurilaterals be multilateralized?

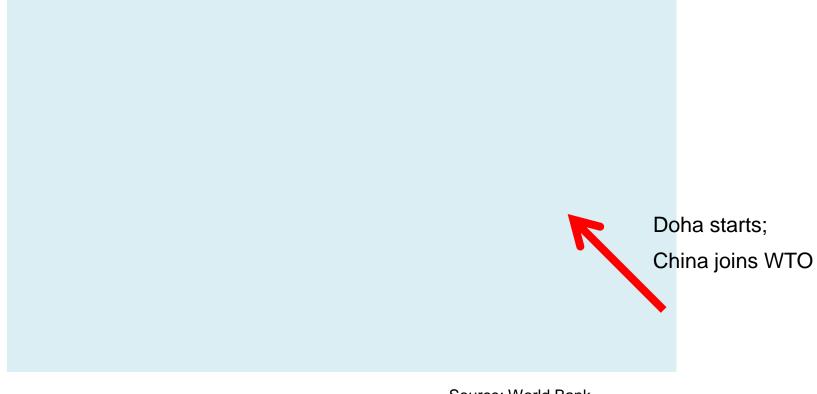
Robert Wolfe September 2012

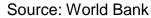
GATT/WTO negotiation "rounds"





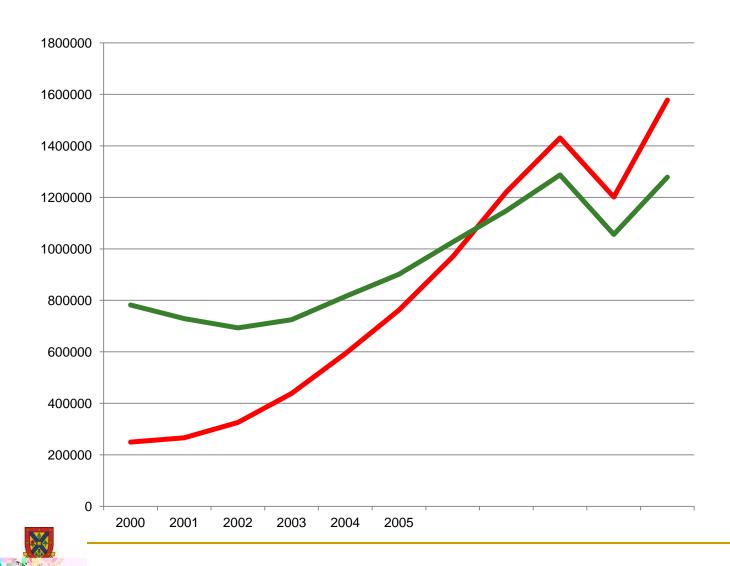
How markets changed during Doha Round



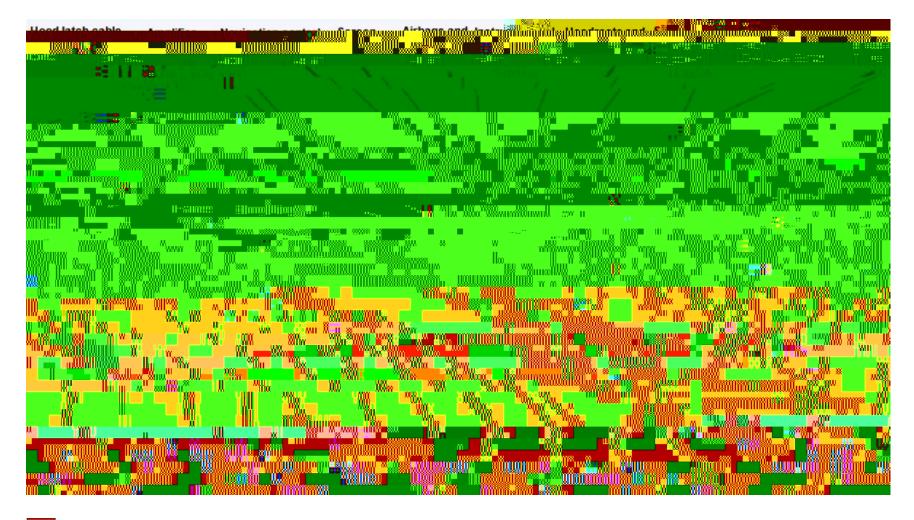




Trade flows transformed



Made in the world (only half in Sweden)

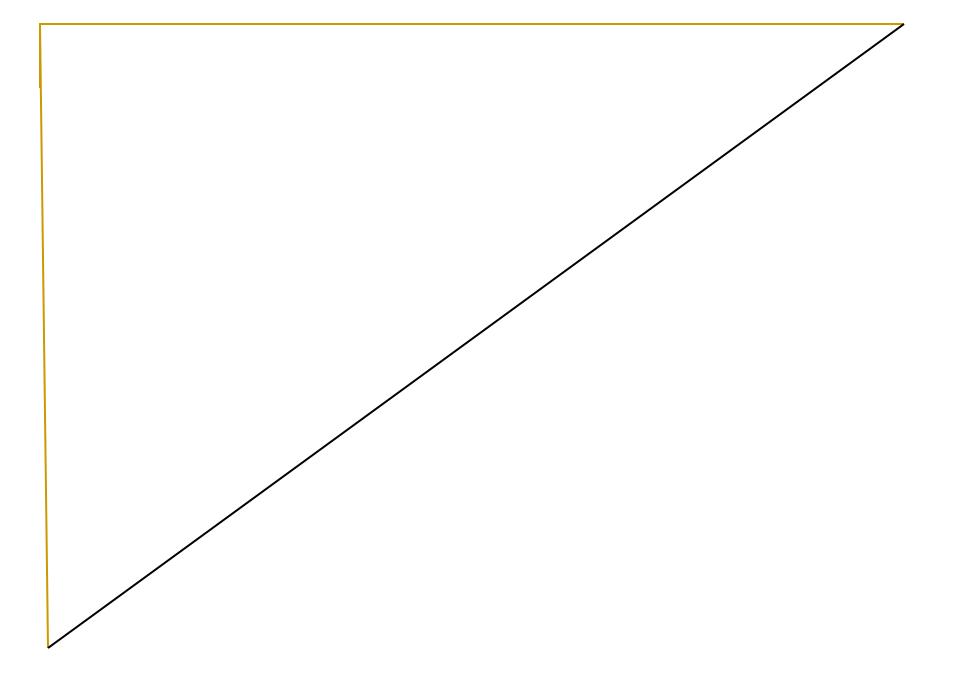




Institutional design of "plurilateral"

Less than full WTO membership
Limited range of issues
Critical mass decision-making not consensus
Problem: asymmetry of interests on issues and partners





Who matters in a plurilateral?

Doha Round problem 153 Members, or 5? Is a deal without all 5 worth having? Given asymmetrical interests among them, can the 5 reach a deal on one issue in isolation?

Is a package a "single undertaking"?



Three meanings of "single undertaking"?

- Doha Round package as re-defined through Hong Kong and July 2008
- 2. Negotiation has to be a package

Doha: 'the conduct, conclusion and entry into force of the outcome of the negotiations shall be treated as parts of a single undertaking'

TPP?



3. The WTO acquis

'the WTO Agreement shall be open for acceptance as a whole....' Final Act para 4



Logic is clearest with the United States

Other countries are unlikely to conclude any negotiation with U.S. without some version of "fast track"

U.S. needs a package deal does not unravel once submitted to Congress.

Given heterogeneity of Congress, any deal has to have something for many different constituencies.

Logic will tend to favour deals with a critical mass of *issues* and *participants*



To what extent is it possible to "multilateralize" plurilaterals?

Most WTO negotiations a linked set of self-selected critical mass building blocks Necessary bundling is in effect **a** single undertaking

At some stage Members have to agree on what is a necessary part of the bundle

To close the deal

To maintain integrity of WTO acquis

