



Sanitary and phytosanitary border controls

African Forum for National Trade Facilitation Committees

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Realities on the ground

SPS measures may result in justifiable transaction costs based on the need to protect health

but

Ineffective and inefficient SPS controls disrupt trade more than necessary, and sometimes result in poor health protection





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SPS procedural obstacles

Limited information Multiple inspections Lack of coordination at borders Complex and lengthy procedures Excessive document requirements No complaints / appeal procedures Arbitrariness, unpredictability



Influencing factors



Low awareness about importance of trade facilitation

Trade facilitation not seen as part of core role

Limited skills, technical capacity

Too little funding for operational costs

Lack of public-private dialogue



Why this matters

More controls than justifiable

Longer than needed waiting times

Increased costs for traders, also for governments

SMEs suffer the most

Informal trade





Win-win opportunities to facilitate safe trade



Use international standards Improve transparency Streamline SPS processes Use risk-based approaches Move towards SPS e-cert (STDF projects on e-phyto and e-vet) Connect customs and SPS authorities



National SPS coordination mechanisms

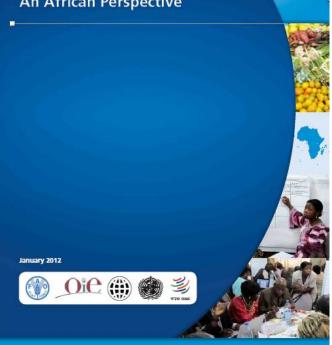
Fifth Review SPS Agreement – strengthen national SPS committees (G/SPS/W/297)

Include SPS agencies in NTFCs, include customs in similar SPS structures

Be pragmatic, use existing mechanisms, do not overcomplicate design

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National SPS Coordination Mechanisms: **An African Perspective**





What's next?

Enhance understanding of links between SPS measures and trade facilitation

Collect good practice examples of how customs and SPS authorities work together, including in NTFCs

Leverage TFA resources to improve SPS border management

