

Organised by / Organisé par



# FIRST INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR NATIONAL TRADE FACILITATION COMMITTEES

*Boosting capacities and partnerships for implementation*

PREMIER FORUM INTERNATIONAL SUR LES COMITÉS NATIONAUX DE FACILITATION DES ÉCHANGES

*Renforcement des capacités et des partenariats pour la mise en œuvre*

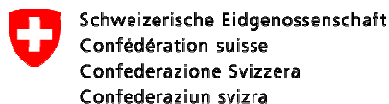
23-27 January / Janvier 2017

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRADE FACILITATION REFORMS

Mikiko Ollison, World Bank Group



With support of / Avec l'appui de





**WORLD BANK GROUP**  
Trade & Competitiveness

# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRADE FACILITATION REFORMS

# TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS GLOBAL PRACTICE



**World Bank Group is a major provider of trade related assistance \$7b in portfolio**



**Analysis and Diagnostics**

**Technical Assistance**

**Financing of major trade infrastructure and institutional reform projects**

**Research and data products (LPI/Doing Business)**

**Global advocacy and partnerships**

Part of this is the WBG's support to the WTO's TFA agenda through the Trade Facilitation Support Program (TFSP)

# TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS GLOBAL PRACTICE



## Software

Reengineering of systems and procedures, reduction of red tape, improvements in the competitiveness of transport and logistics markets, institutional development and coordination of trade-related agencies, and increasing the professionalism of logistics service providers.

## Support of trade facilitation and logistics

## Hardware



Trade-supporting infrastructure investments such as roads, ports, cargo handling facilities, and ICT systems.

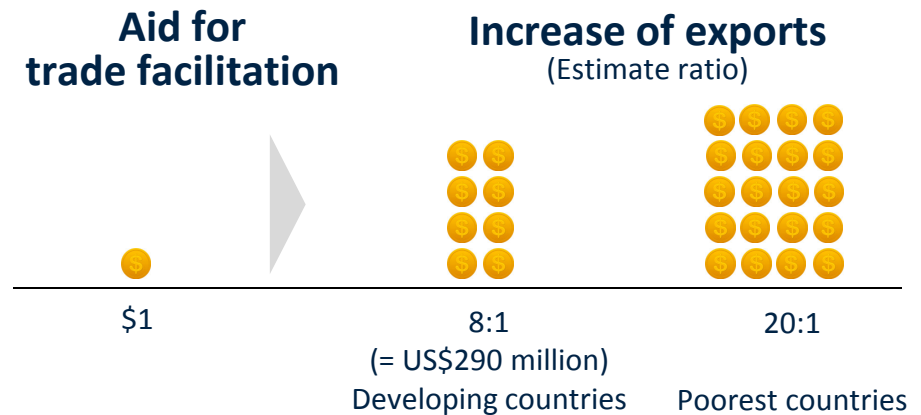
## Maximize economic impact

(e.g. complementing cross-border road projects with reforms to streamline border clearance processes)

T&C projects directly cut trade costs and facilitate trade by: improving cooperation across border management agencies, harmonizing procedures, and fostering smoother and more cost-effective logistics.

# WHY IS TRADE FACILITATION IMPORTANT FOR LDCS?

- Increase in exports: with a substantial impact in the poorest countries OECD 2012
- Increase in revenue collection to support spending, including on pro-poor programs



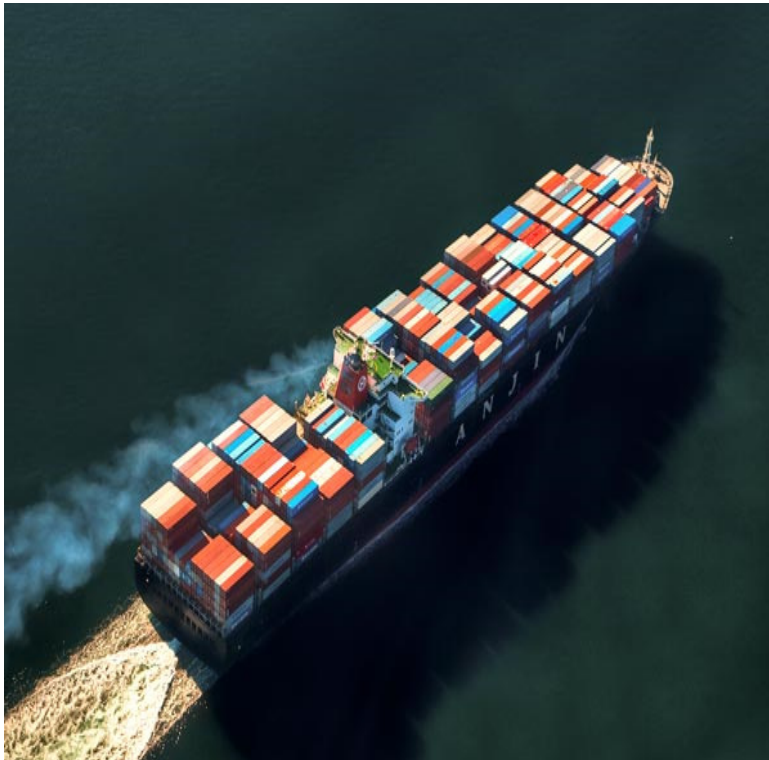
- Impact on gender
- Decrease logistics costs burden on SME's (WBG, 2013)
- Improve connectivity for developing countries and LDC's.



# WTO-TFA PREPARATION & IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT TRADE FACILITATION SUPPORT PROGRAM (TFSP)

## Objective

Assist developing countries in reforming and aligning their trade facilitation laws, procedures, processes & systems to enable implementation of the WTO TFA Requirements.



## Vision

- Implementation focused
- Rapid response capability
- Deep engagement with the private sector
- Strong monitoring, evaluation & results framework
- Complementary & sequenced Technical Assistance (TA) activity
- IFC-WB presence in most countries, project components included at national and regional levels
- Global expertise

# SEQUENCING OF WBG TRADE FACILITATION SUPPORT PROGRAM

WBG will support countries in the full and effective implementation of the WTO TFA\*

- where technical assistance is clearly required and requested by member countries (Category C), or
- where self implementation efforts require support (Category B)
- where countries want to improve upon existing functional practices to align with best practice (Category A)

## Phase 1

- Finalize validation missions and review of Country Self Assessments
- Agree on priorities for reform implementation
- Propose sequence of activities and timeline

## Phase 2

- Identification and support in implementing quick wins and medium term reforms
- Initiate projects (through TA and lending programs)

## Phase 3

- Longer term reform activities through WBG lending
- Help with leveraging funds from WBG and other partners for longer term, bigger scale ICT and infrastructure development

\* This program can cover any combination of activities outlined above

# TAILORED SEQUENCING PLAN TO FIT SPECIFIC CONTEXT AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES



## (Article 8) Border agency coordination

23. 2. National Committee on Trade Facilitation

10.1 Formalities and Documentation Requirements

1.1 Publication (Publication and availability of information)

1.2 Information Available Through Internet (Publication and availability of information)

1.3 Enquiry Points (Publication and availability of information)

2.1 Opportunity to Comment and Information before Entry into Force

2.2 Consultations

10.1 Formalities and Documentation Requirements

Automation (10.4 Single Window)



# TFSP PROGRESS TO DATE

✓ **58 countries** have formally requested TFSP assistance –

✓ **29 %** requests received from SSA

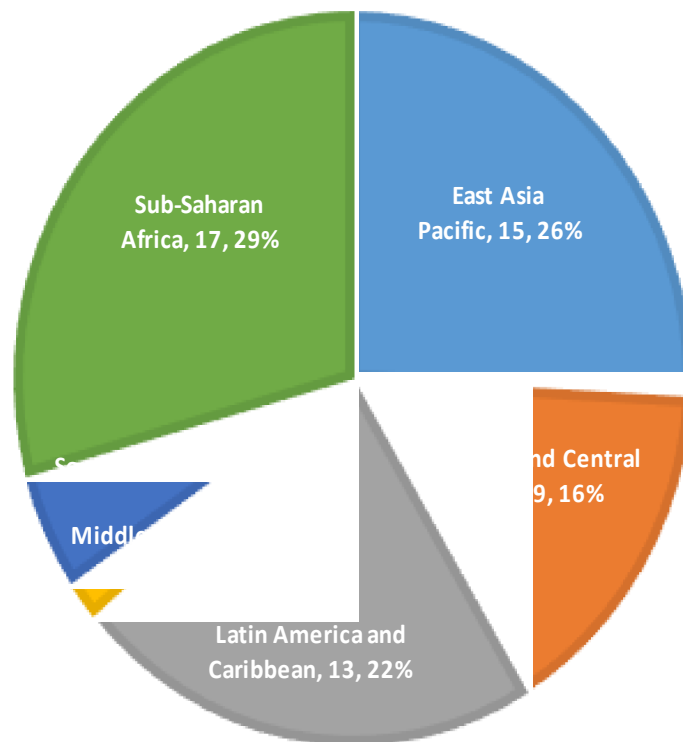
✓ **51 Validation Missions Completed:**

Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, FSM, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Suriname, Swaziland, Timor Leste, Togo, Tonga, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zambia.

✓ **Implementation commenced in 30 countries**

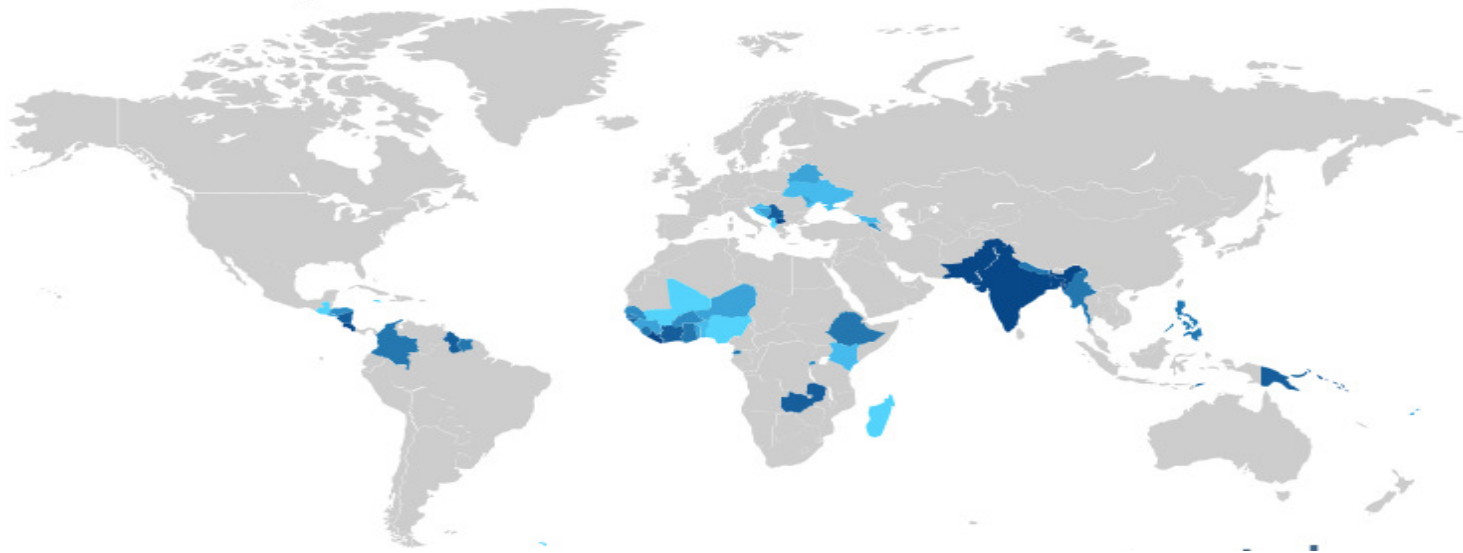
✓ **Results of pilot TFSP tracking tool**

COUNTRIES REQUESTING ASSISTANCE TO DATE



# GLOBAL COVERAGE

## 64 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS ON TRADE FACILITATION

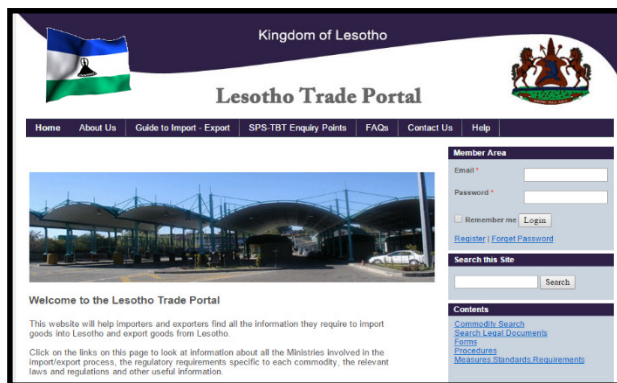


### T&C Projects to Date:

Antigua and Barbuda, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Benin, Belarus, Ivory Coast, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cape Verde, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Micronesia, Grenada, Georgia, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Croatia, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Liberia, Moldova, Montenegro, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Macedonia, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Pakistan, Palau, Serbia, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Suriname, São Tomé and Príncipe, El Salvador, Togo, East Timor, Tonga, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Samoa, Kosovo, Zambia

# NATIONAL TRADE PORTAL

**Cambodia, Lesotho, Bangladesh, Botswana and Malawi have implemented Trade Portals:** Trade portals provides access to information for traders on import and export processes in one virtual location. Trade Portals can slash significant amount of time spent by traders visiting multiple government offices to obtain information on rules and regulations relating to importing and exporting, reducing time and costs for traders to comply with regulations.



# Additional Activities With Partners

<b>WTO</b>	Joint partnership on multiple fronts including Annex D, KM, and TFSP Missions
<b>ITC</b>	Joint partnership in Jamaica workshop on TFA Joint activities in Sri Lanka & Caribbean
<b>UNCTAD</b>	Joint missions to Guatemala and Jamaica, Sao Tome, Liberia & Suriname, Upcoming NTFC event in SSA
<b>UNECE</b>	Participation in TFA workshop in Ukraine & Tajikistan
<b>WCO &amp; HMRC</b>	Joint PCA workshops in Serbia, Joint mission to Sierra Leone, Liberia, Bangladesh & Tajikistan.
<b>USAID</b>	Joint TFA assessments in Bangladesh, Serbia, Montenegro, and Moldova and participation in TFA workshops in Central America. Upcoming joint activities in Zambia & Ghana
<b>TMEA</b>	Rwanda and Burundi Assessments
<b>EIF</b>	Partnering with EIF and EC in Cape Verde, Myanmar and Timor Leste
<b>IATA</b>	Partnering with IATA in Central America for air cargo – Expedited shipments

# Common Challenges for Full and Effective Implementation of the WTO TFA

## Challenges around prioritization and sequencing of WTO TFA provisions:

- Challenges exist with building consensus around reform priorities amongst all relevant stakeholders can be

## Technical Challenges:

- A general lack of awareness of processes and procedures exists among traders
- Mandatory documents and official fees and charges are often not published or made easily accessible
- Excessive manual processes and outdated legislation
- Lack of an integrated ICT environment & inefficient logistics
- Lack of an integrated approach to risk management for border clearance across border agencies
- Multiple checking of documents and duplication in data entry and recording



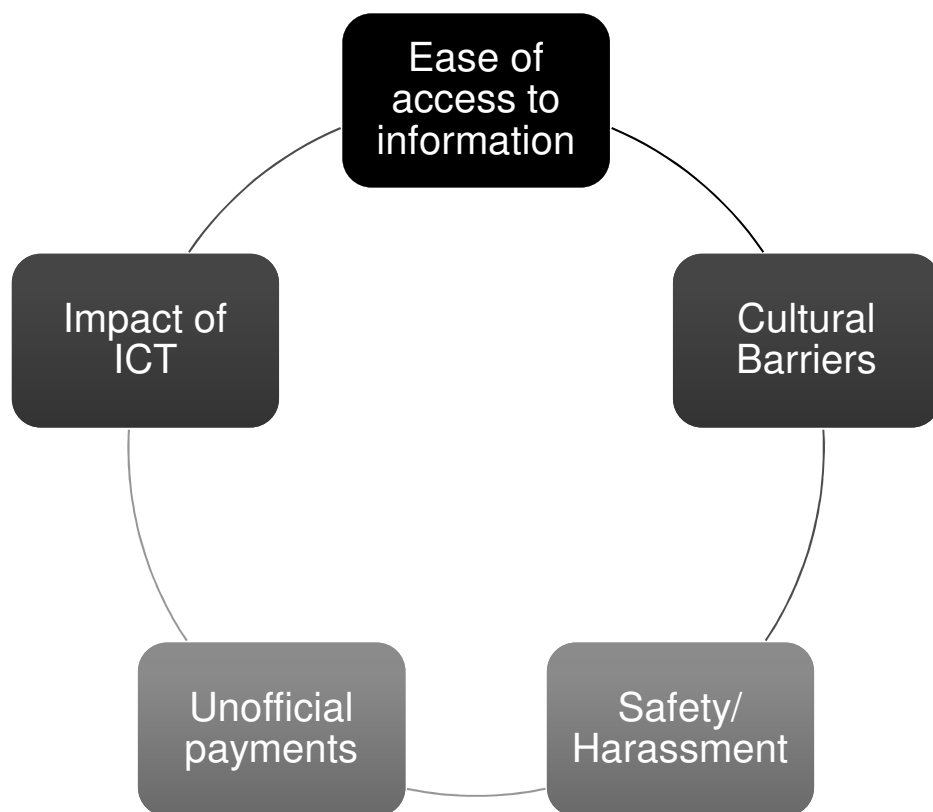
Long delays at check points

# Critical Success Factors:

- Identification of **political champions** who will ensure and provide confidence in effective Government support across the lifetime of the project
- Investment in and strengthening of **public private dialogue** regardless of the country's stage of development. Both kinds of cooperation require multiyear support and **creating a culture of trust**
- Establishment of a **National Trade Facilitation Committee** that builds the basis for public private dialogue at a national level on trade facilitation reforms and provides a formal process for the private sector to be included in any reform agenda
- Establishment of **structured and effective border agency cooperation** between Customs, health, quarantine, standards and other border agencies
- Support for **data exchanges that reduce duplicative procedures, support coordinated inspections, set common risk profiles and systems**, in a realistic time scale

# UPCOMING: GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CROSS BORDER TRADE

To better understand women's challenges in undertaking cross-border trade, the program will be conducting surveys across program countries.



## Key Features:

- Partnership with DECTI
- Target: Women's business associations and customs brokers
- Addresses Impact: How many women traders are we reaching?

