

Multiyear Expert Meeting on

**Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade
Facilitation, Seventh session:
Trade facilitation and transit in support
of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
Development**

7 to 9 May 2019

**Quality Infrastructure
For Trade Facilitation Toolkit (QI4TF)**

Presentation by

Frank van Rompaey

Representative to the United Nations and other international
organizations in Geneva, United Nations Industrial Development
Organization



 UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

 german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Quality Infrastructure For Trade Facilitation Toolkit (QI4TF)

Frank Van Rompaey, UNIDO Representative in Geneva

Multiyear Expert Meeting on Transport, Trade Logistics and
Trade Facilitation

Geneva 7-9 May 2019

 WWW.UNIDO.ORG



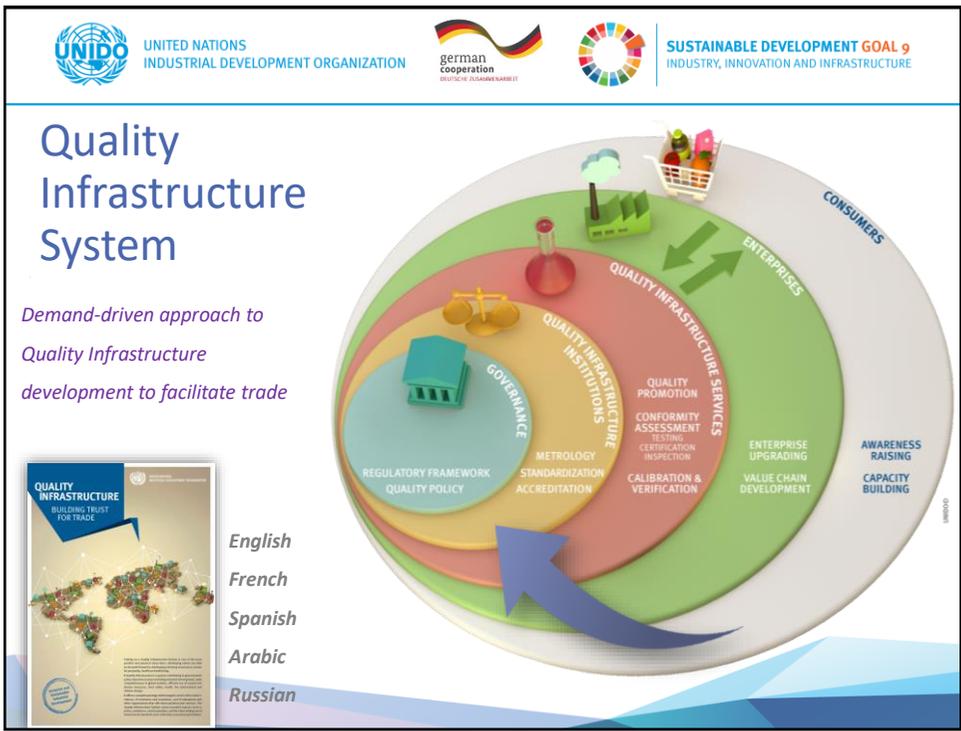
 UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

 german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Contents

- ◆ Quality Infrastructure and Trade Facilitation
- ◆ QI4TF tool Objective and Structure
- ◆ Pilot application and E-tool
- ◆ Way Forward





UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Quality Infrastructure (QI) and Trade Facilitation

- Trade facilitation, relies on the proper operation of National QI System, especially testing, inspection and certification, to demonstrate a product's compliance to target market requirements
- Developing countries often do not have a functional quality infrastructure in place, resulting in:
 - Lack of recognition of conformity assessment certificates across borders – tested once, accepted everywhere
 - Need for double testing and costs associated with it
 - No standardized set of practices and procedures aligned to international market requirements to ensure compliance with international standards
 - Lack of transparent inspection and certification systems which undermines international recognition (MRA/MLAs managed by BIPM, IAF, ILAC, OIML, ISO)
 - Cannot meet TBT/SPS requirements which will act as a barrier to trade
- An effective and efficient quality infrastructure system supports the implementation of the TFA



TFA Articles directly related to QI:
Article 5.3 Laboratory testing procedures and contacts available
Article 10.3: use "relevant international standards" as the basis for their import, export and transit formalities and procedures



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

QI4TF tool Objective and Structure





WWW.UNIDO.ORG


 UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
 
 german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT
 
 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Rationale of QI Tool for Trade Facilitation



COUNTRY A → **COUNTRY B**

What capacity is available in the country to export product to country B?

What are the Conformity Assessment Service (CAS) requirements to access country B?

1. National/Public Conformity Assessment Service Capacity




2. Industry/Private value chain capacity





 UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
 
 german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT
 
 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

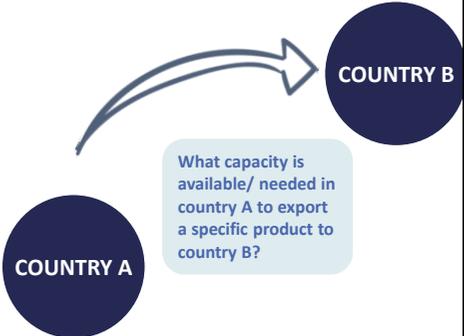
Quality Infrastructure 4 Trade Facilitation Toolkit (QI4TF)

Aim of diagnostic tool: Identify and facilitate the prioritization of the most critical gaps in the national quality infrastructure system that impedes trade and the effective implementation of the WTO TFA.

Target: National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) and any institution vested with the responsibility of Trade Facilitation in a given country to carry out a self-assessment and prepare a roadmap for implementation

Impact:

- Facilitate informed national investment decision making
- Results can be integrated into Trade Facilitation Action plans and other strategic interventions.



COUNTRY A → **COUNTRY B**

What capacity is available/ needed in country A to export a specific product to country B?

1 Government Capacities

2 Industry Capacities



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Tool Structure

Expert group meetings conducted to prepare toolkit

Government Capacity

Quality Infrastructure 4 Trade Facilitation (QI4TF)

/Industry Capacity

	Key Capacity 1: Government and Legislative capacities	Key Capacity 2: Institutional capacities	Key Capacity 3: Operational capacities
Food safety and public health			
SPS			
National laboratory			
Customs Capacities			
Human Capital capacities			

	Key Capacity 1: Government and Legislative capacities	Key Capacity 2: Institutional capacities	Key Capacity 3: Operational capacities
Food business operator and related trade capacities			
HACCP Systems			
Co-operative organisations			
Freight forwarding companies			
National Trade Bodies and Chamber of Commerce			
Capacity to take part in international trade shows and exhibitions			



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Pilot application and E-tool



[WWW.UNIDO.ORG](http://www.unido.org)



Where we stand

- ✓ Draft toolkit available
- ✓ Pilot activities concluded
 - ✓ 1st pilot application workshop held in Malawi, 29-30 May 2018
 - ✓ 2nd pilot application workshop held in South Africa, 28-29 August
- ✓ Results validation workshop in South Africa and Malawi completed: January 2019
- Development of Electronic-tool
- Pilot application of E-tool

QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TRADE FACILITATION TOOLKIT (QJ4TF)

- QJ4TF 1: 5 Sections
- QJ4TF 2: 6 Sections
- Total number of questions: 218



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Pilot 1: Malawi

- Pilot activity organized with the support of the NTFC for **agro-processing sector**
- NTFC identified two national tool coordinators to support UNIDO:
 - Industry representative: Malawi Confederation of Chamber of Commerce (MCCCI)
 - Government representative : Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism (MoITT)
- Workshop held in Malawi, 29-30 May 2018 to sensitize stakeholders about the upcoming data collection activity
 - 29 representatives from public (60%) and private sector (40%)
- Responses for the tool collected by the tool coordinators – Completed end of July (1.5 months)
- Conducted results validation workshop in January 2019 to review the findings and prioritize the gaps collectively
- Tool improved based on pilot experience and feedback collected





UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Pilot 2 : South Africa

- Pilot activity organized with the support of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) for the **essential oils value chain**
- DAFF identified two national tool coordinators
 - Industry representative from the Southern African Essential Oil Producers Association (SAEOPA)
 - Government representative from DAFF
- Workshop held in South Africa, 28-29 August to sensitize stakeholders about the upcoming data collection activity
 - 38 representatives from public (50%) and private sector (50%)
- Responses for the tool collected by the tool coordinators – end of September (1 Month)
- Conducted results validation workshop in January 2019 to review the findings and prioritize the gaps collectively

“the toolkit provides an opportunity to take the resources and develop it for industry – very helpful”

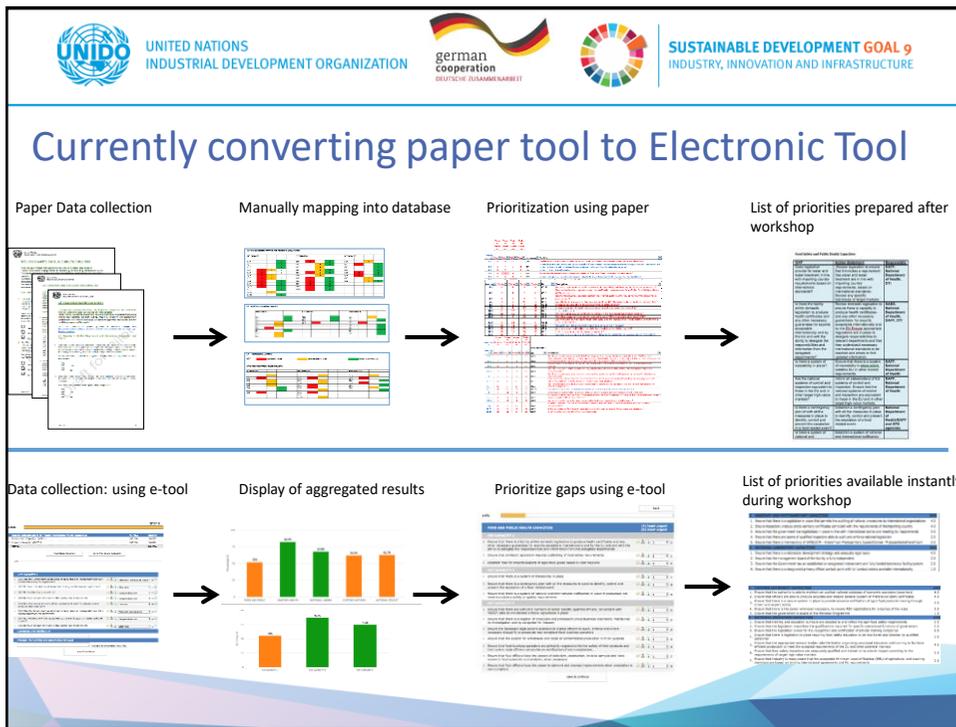


“the toolkit is detailed and focused”



“Excellent for industry and government to have an opportunity to caucus”

“The toolkit is very useful, especially EU buyers need the following documentations and additional requirements ”



Step 1: Data collection, remotely or workshop with support of NTFC

0% STEP 1.

Quality Infrastructure for Trade Facilitation Pillars Capacities	% FILL	SCORE
1. Government Capacity: Q14TF 1	0.0%	0.0%
2. Industry Capacity: Q14TF 2	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	0.0%	0.0%

Government Capacity: Q14TF 1

- FOOD AND PUBLIC HEALTH CAPACITIES**
- SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITIES
- NATIONAL LABORATORY CAPACITIES
- CUSTOMS AUTHORITY CAPACITIES
- NATIONAL EDUCATION CAPACITIES

Industry Capacity: Q14TF 2

- FOOD BUSINESS OPERATOR AND RELATED TRADE CAPACITIES
- HACCP SYSTEMS (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points)
- CO-OPS
- FREIGHT FORWARDING COMPANIES
- NATIONAL TRADE BODIES AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
- CAPACITY TO TAKE PART IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE SHOWS AND EXHIBITIONS

K1: Government and legislative capacity

K2: Institutional capacity

K3: Operational capacity

FOOD AND PUBLIC HEALTH CAPACITIES

- KEY CAPACITY 1
- KEY CAPACITY 2
- KEY CAPACITY 3

KEY CAPACITY 1

Q1.1 Does the legislation also ensure food for national consumption is produced to accepted international standards?

KEY CAPACITY 2

Q2.1 Does domestic separation grounds for risk-based controls including Hazard

KEY CAPACITY 3

Q3.1 Are sufficient numbers of sector specific qualified officers, conversant with HACCP, able to monitor/enforce legislations in place?

Q3.2 Is the register of producers and processors (Food Business Operators) maintained by investigation and by obligation for industry?

Q3.3 Are the necessary legal powers available to enable officers to audit, enforce and where necessary disqualify or prosecute non-compliant food business operators?

Q3.4 Is the system the withdrawal and recall of contaminated production fit for purpose?

Q3.5 Are food business operators primarily responsible for the safety of their products and can control/body officers advise on verification of non-compliances?

Q3.6 When necessary, do field officers have the powers of detention, destruction, to take samples and/or access to food scientists and analysts?

Q3.7 Do field officers have the powers to demand and oversee improvements when production is non-compliant?

Communicate and justification

Persons interviewed and documents reviewed

Step 2: Complete data for all sections, all participants

Results of each chapter

Capacity	% FILL	SCORE
1. GOVERNMENT CAPACITY: Q14TF 1	100.0%	53.0%
2. INDUSTRY CAPACITY: Q14TF 2	100.0%	64.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	67.8%

Repeat for all chapters – 100% complete

Displays group aggregate results → focus on orange

STEP 1

Capacity	% FILL	SCORE
1. Government Capacity: Q14TF 1	100.0%	53.0%
2. Industry Capacity: Q14TF 2	100.0%	64.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	64.7%

STEP 2

Step 3: Complete prioritization of issues of all orange bars

Issues translated to action statements

14%

FOOD AND PUBLIC HEALTH CAPACITIES (1) least urgent (5) most urgent

KEY CAPACITY 1

- Ensure that there is a facility within domestic legislation to produce health certificates and any other necessary guarantees for exports acceptable internationally and by the EU and and with the ability to delegate the responsibilities and information from the delegated departments (3)
- Ensure that domestic legislation requires publishing of food safety requirements (2)
- Establish fees for imports/exports of agr-food goods based on cost recovery (3)

KEY CAPACITY 2

- Ensure that there is a system of traceability in place (5)
- Ensure that there is a contingency plan with all the measures in place to identify, control and prevent the escalation of a food related event (4)
- Ensure that there is a system of national and international notification in place if products do not meet mandatory safety or quality requirements (4)

KEY CAPACITY 3

- Ensure that there are sufficient numbers of sector specific qualified officers, conversant with HACCP, able to monitor and enforce legislations in place (2)
- Ensure that there is a register of producers and processors (Food Business Operators) maintained by investigation and by obligation for industry (2)
- Ensure the necessary legal powers available to enable officers to audit, enforce and where necessary disqualify or prosecute non-compliant food business operators (2)
- Ensure that the system for withdrawal and recall of contaminated production is fit for purpose (4)
- Ensure that food business operators are primarily responsible for the safety of their products and that control body officers can advise on rectification of non-compliances (4)
- Ensure that field officers have the powers of detention, destruction, to take samples and have access to food scientists and analysts, when necessary (3)
- Ensure that field officers have the power to demand and oversee improvements when production is non-compliant (4)

Prioritize the issues identified by the group for each section



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Step 4: Display aggregated prioritization of group

Government Capacity: QMTP 1		SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITIES	
FOOD AND PUBLIC HEALTH CAPACITIES		NATIONAL LABORATORY CAPACITIES	
1. Ensure that there is a system of traceability in place	5.0	1. Ensure that there is a legislation in place that permits the auditing of national procedures by international organizations	4.0
2. Ensure that the authority can manage legal responsibilities	5.0	2. Ensure inspectors produce phytosanitary certificates compliant with the requirements of the importing country	4.0
3. Ensure that the authorities have systems based on risk analysis (HACCP) in place for the audit, inspection and certification of producers, manufacturers and products	5.0	3. Ensure that the government has legislations in place in line with international norms and meeting EU requirements	3.5
4. Ensure that the legislation includes a requirement that water and water treatment are in line with importing country requirements, based on international standards?	5.0	4. Ensure that there are teams of qualified inspectors able to audit and enforce national legislation	2.0
5. Ensure that import/export control requirements are based on risk and international standards	4.0	5. Ensure that there is membership of IAPSC/CPH - Inter-African Phytosanitary Council/Conseil Phytosanitaire Inter-Africain	2.0
6. Ensure that there is a system of national and international notification in place if products do not meet mandatory safety or quality requirements	4.0	NATIONAL EDUCATION CAPACITIES	
7. Ensure that the system for withdrawal and recall of contaminated production is fit for purpose	4.0	1. Ensure that training and education curricula are adapted to and reflect the agri-food safety requirements	5.0
8. Ensure that food business operators are primarily responsible for the safety of their products and that control body officers can advise on rectification of non-compliances	4.0	2. Ensure that the legislation prescribes the qualifications required for specific operational functions of government	5.0
9. Ensure that field officers have the power to demand and oversee improvements when production is non-compliant	4.0	3. Ensure that the legislation allows for the recognition and certification of private training companies	5.0
10. Ensure that there is a contingency plan with all the measures in place to identify, control and prevent the escalation of a food related event?	3.0	4. Ensure that there is legislation in place requiring food safety education to be monitored and checked by qualified personnel	4.0
11. Ensure that the Authorities have the power to delegate to local level the responsibilities for the operation and enforcement of legislation, if necessary	3.0	5. Ensure that the appropriate sectoral bodies take the lead in organising vocational education and training to facilitate efficient production to meet the accepted requirements of the EU and other potential markets	4.0
12. Ensure that authorities set up agreements with importing countries to support and review procedures at export and at import	3.0	6. Ensure that food safety inspectors are adequately qualified and trained to be able to inspect according to the requirements of target high value markets	3.0
13. Ensure that there is a facility within domestic legislation to produce health certificates and any other necessary guarantees for exports acceptable internationally and by the EU and with the ability to delegate the responsibilities and information from the designated departments	3.0	7. Ensure that industry is made aware that the acceptable Minimum Level of Residue (MRL) of agricultural and cleaning chemicals are based on binding international agreements and EU requirements	2.0
14. Establish fees for imports/exports of agri-food goods based on cost recovery	3.0		
15. Ensure that field officers have the powers of detention, destruction, to take samples and have access to food scientists and analysts, when necessary	3.0		
16. Ensure that the national systems of control and inspection are equivalent to those in the EU and in other target high-value markets	2.0		
17. Ensure that domestic legislation requires publishing of food safety requirements	2.0		
18. Ensure that there are sufficient numbers of sector specific qualified officers, conversant with HACCP, able to monitor and enforce legislations in place	2.0		
19. Ensure that there is a register of producers and processors (Food Business Operators) maintained by investigation and by obligation for industry	2.0		
20. Ensure the necessary legal powers available to enable officers to audit, enforce and where necessary disqualify or prosecute non-compliant food business operators	2.0		
21. Ensure the necessary legal powers available to enable officers to audit, enforce and where necessary disqualify or prosecute non-compliant food business operators	2.0		
22. Ensure that the legislation establishes an independent organization to oversee national food safety	0.0		

Average of group → Serves as roadmap for NTFC or others



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Way Forward



WWW.UNIDO.ORG



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEITUNG
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

TRADE INVESTMENT INNOVATION

THANK YOU.