AID FOR SUSTAINABLE TRADE FACILITATION

Opportunities for Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

The Role of Partnerships



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NTFCs – Key for Long-term Adaptability



WBG, A MAJOR PROVIDER OF TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE

Partnerships & networks

Integrated delivery of advisory, financial, convening services

Data-driven dialogue and adaptive design

Research and data products (LPI/ Doing Business)

The World Bank Group has implemented more than 120 customs, border management, and trade facilitation projects over the past 20 years that have resulted in major improvements in terms of reduced time to import and export, as well as better transparency, predictability, and reduced transaction costs for traders.

Global advocacy for open markets and multilateral trading system

Technical Assistance

Multi-disciplinary analysis and diagnostics

Financing of major trade and transport infrastructure and institutional reform projects, including digitization and NSW



THE WORLD BANK GROUP'S FLAGSHIP TRADE **FACILITATION SUPPORT PROGRAM**



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



Launched in 2014



Support to 50+ countries



Supported by 9 development partners:

- Australia
- Norway

Canada

- Switzerland
- European Union
 United Kingdom
- The Netherlands
 USA

Sweden

TFSP Program Objective

Assist developing countries in reforming and aligning their TF laws, procedures, processes, and systems to enable full & effective implementation of the WTO TFA requirements



FOCUS OF WBG TRADE FACILITATION INTERVENTIONS



Risk-based border clearance



Border collaboration & coordination



Automation & Single Windows & technology



Review of trade-related fees & charges, documents and processes



Transparency & predictability



National trade facilitation committees

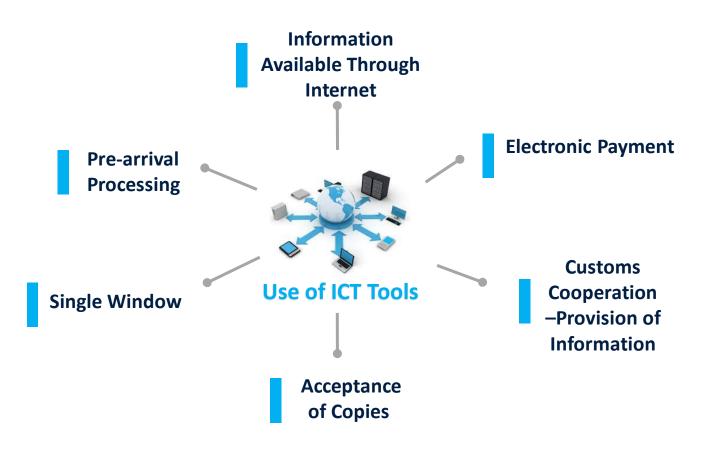


International standards, conventions and agreements

In response to Covid-19, support in these areas have been scaled up



DIGITAL SOLUTIONS CAN FAST TRACK TRADE INTEGRATION





Trade Information Portal a good place to start

requires the same inter-agency coordination



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

ARTICLE 23.2: NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE FACILITATION

Who should participate?

Government Agencies

- Department of Trade/Commerce/Industry
- All border agencies including
 - Customs
 - Border Police
 - Human, animal and plant health
 - Standards
- Agencies responsible for monitoring imports or exports (documentary or physical checks)
- Agencies responsible for international airports, rail or road infrastructure

Private Sector

- Chamber of Commerce
- Brokers and Freight Forwarders Associations
- Industry associations
- Representation for SMEs
- Where ports, airports, clearance terminals or warehousing facilities are privatized representation by trade body or individual senior managers



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

ARTICLE 23.2: NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE FACILITATION

Role

TFA Implementation leadership mechanism **Responsible for**:

- developing a national implementation strategy
- overseeing development of action plans, and monitoring progress across
 Government

What is the purpose

- To effectively and efficiently implement the TFA, coordinate with technical assistance donors and carry out notification or other requirements
- The NTFC must have the necessary political recognition and financial resources to support its activities

Private Sector Role

- Participate in meetings to identify constraints and validate reforms
- Important to be representative of the private sector
- Provide transparency and input into solutions that work
- Need to be committed for the long term



IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Weak or inactive NTFC

- Early set-up of an NTFC improves coordination and reduces risk of duplicating funds
- NTFC can take lead to sequence reforms based on priorities
- Requires legal framework and mandate; and adequate structure and with dedicated staff

Unclear
mandates or
frequent
changes to
Customs and
OGAs

- Requires clear legal mandates and legal foundations
- Codifying interagency agreement establishes the ground rules
- Distribution of contact points on the government side to ensure continuity of work despite government changes

Lack of communication, consultation, or coordination

- Bringing stakeholders together at the early stages
- Demonstration of national, regional and international best practices can help motivate reform efforts
- Coordination can help anticipate resistance between different agencies
- Improved donor coordination and collaboration on the ground



IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Stakeholders are unaware of the benefits of reforms

- Bottom-up approach drives the development of a better solution
- Early achievable reform will bring benefits to multiple work areas and spur commitment to reform plans
- Communicating the benefits to secure buy-in from the private sector through open dialogue

Lack of automation and reliance on old paper-based systems

- Base level of automation across border agencies is needed
- Adequate automation will enable deployment of TFA to be more effective as all border agencies will be better positioned to implement reforms

Change
Management &
Capacity of
border agencies
varies

- Customs often has higher capacity than other agencies;
 capacity building across all border agencies is vital
- CB to enhance overall understanding of trade reforms and ensure that benefits of interventions are maximized is critical
- CB is often also required to ensure client buy-in and cooperation in delivering project results



NTFCs – THE KEY FOR LONG TERM ADAPTABILITY



Result

Thank you!

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