



NTBs in the OIC Members

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I. NTFB IN OIC MEMBERS

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I.1. OIC Members lacking NTFB's

- Arab group
- Asian group
- African group
- Common obstacles for establishing a NTFB
- Proposed solutions for establishing a NTFB



OIC Members lacking NTFB's

- Challenging to find
- 18 OIC Members States lack Evidence
- Analysis of Each Regional OIC group

Arab group

- 7 from 22 Arab OIC Members don't offer public information:
- Algeria
- Comoros
- Kuwait
- Libya
- Mauritania
- Somalia
- Tunisia



Asian group

- 5 out of 18 members – No Information:
 - Brunei Darussalam
 - Guyana
 - Suriname
 - Turkmenistan
 - Uzbekistan
-
- Work on establishing of NTFB's

African group

- 6 out of 17 members – No accessible information
- 33% of total members
 - Cote d'Ivoire
 - Chad
 - Gabon
 - Guinea
 - Guinea -Bissau
 - Mozambique

Common obstacles for establishing a NTFB

- Lack of political priority
- Lack of designation of a leading agency
- No clear objectives
- Lack of defined structure
- Lack of clarity as to who the main stakeholders are
- Lack of funds for a motivating start up
- Lack of continuation on the initial allocated funds in technical assistance projects
- No work plan
- Ad hoc place of meetings
- No permanent Secretariat
- Non-existent meetings

Proposed solutions for establishing a NTBF

- Steps to follow when establishing a NTFB:
- Coordinating Agency
- Legal Framework
- Work Plan
- Objectives
- Terms of Reference
- Funds
- Institutionalized Meetings
- Permanent Secretariat
- Three Level Structure
- Clear structured both instances: public and private

- 2.3 OIC Members With NTFB's or similar mechanisms
 - 2.3.1. Arab group
 - 2.3.2. Asian group
 - 2.3.3. African group

Members With NTFB's or similar mechanisms

- From out of 57 OIC Member States, 39 have created NTFBs that have such a coordination mechanism in place
- Equivalent to 68% of all OIC members
- Vast majority of members meet WTO's TFA.



Arab group

- 15 NTFB's from a total of 22 members
- 68% of the total members of the Arab Group

No.	OIC Member Arab Group	National trade facilitation body
1	Bahrain	National trade facilitation committee
2	Egypt	National trade facilitation sub-committee
3	Jordan	National committee for transport and trade facilitation
4	Djibouti	Committee on Trade Facilitation
5	Iraq	National trade and transport facilitation committee
6	Lebanon	National trade and transport facilitation committee
7	Morocco	National commission of facilitation of trade procedures
8	Oman	National trade and transport facilitation committee
9	Palestine	National trade and transport facilitation committee
10	Qatar	The National Committee on Trade
11	Saudi Arabia	AFACT
12	Sudan	National trade facilitation committee
13	Syria	National trade and transport facilitation committee
14	United Arab Emirates	National Transport Authority
15	Yemen	National trade and transport facilitation committee

Asian group

- 13 out of 18 member countries that have established NTFB's
- 72% of the total amount of members
- Highest rank in implemented mechanisms

No.	OIC Member Asian Group	National trade facilitation body
1	Afghanistan	AFPRO
2	Albania	ALBAPRO
3	Azerbaijan	AZERPRO
4	Bangladesh	Working group on trade facilitation customs valuation National trade facilitation committee
5	Indonesia	National trade facilitation mechanism
6	Iran	PRO Committee
7	Kyrgyz Republic	National council for trade and transport facilitation
8	Kazakhstan	Inter-ministry commission for transport
9	Malaysia	Focus group on trading across borders
10	Maldives	National trade and transport facilitation committee
11	Pakistan	PAKPRO
12	Tajikistan	Trade Facilitation Committee (forthcoming December 2015)
13	Turkey	Trade facilitation support group

African group

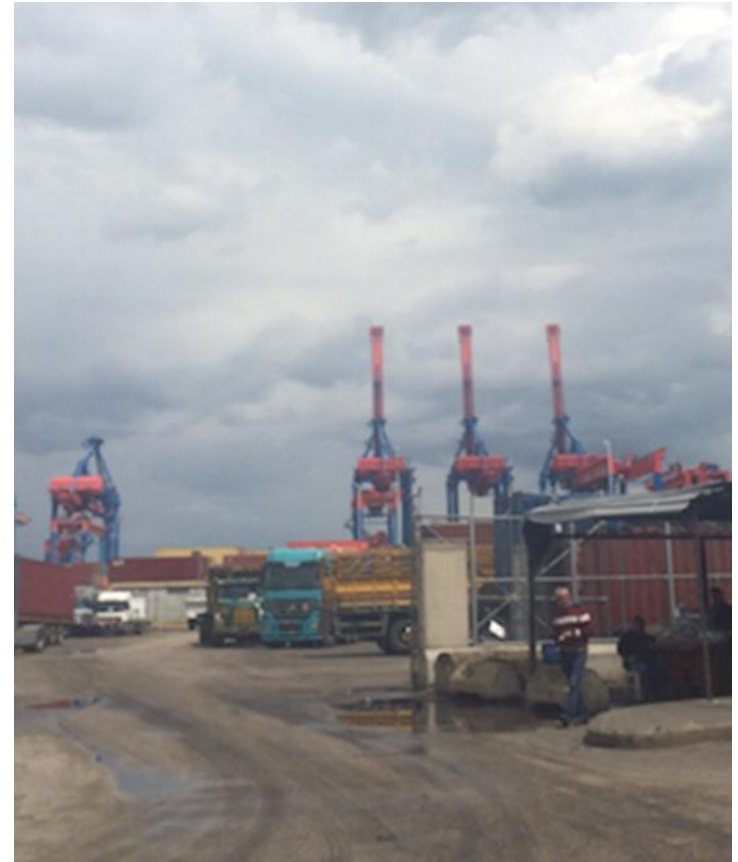
- 11 Countries out of 17 have established mechanisms
- 64% of members

	OIC Member	National trade facilitation body
1.	Benin	<i>Working group on trade facilitation in Benin National committee on transport facilitation and inter-state road transit</i>
2.	Burkina Faso	<i>The national committee monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the WTO agreements</i>
3.	Cameroon	<i>Comité national de facilitation du trafic maritime international</i>
4.	Mali	<i>National sub-commission of facilitation of trade procedures</i>
5.	Niger	<i>National committee on trade facilitation</i>
6.	Nigeria	<i>WTO negotiations on trade facilitation support group</i>
7.	Senegal	<i>National sub-committee an trade facilitation</i>
8.	Sierra Leone	<i>National trade facilitation committee</i>
9.	The Gambia	<i>National Trade Facilitation Committee</i>
10.	Togo	<i>Sub-committee on Trade Facilitation</i>
11.	Uganda	<i>National Task Force on Trade Facilitation</i>

- 2.4 OIC Member states with NTFB's and/or similar coordination mechanisms not functioning properly
 - 2.4.1. Case from the Arab group: Lebanon (Non-WTO Member)
 - 2.4.2. Case study from the Asian group: Indonesia
 - 2.4.3. Case study from the African group: Uganda
 - 2.4.4. Proposed solutions for OIC Member States with NTFB's and other coordination mechanisms that do not function properly

Case from the Arab group: Lebanon (1)

- *National Trade and Transport Facilitation Committee (NTTFC)*
- Meetings halted in 2008
- Lack of regularity
- Lack of awareness of NTFB's



Case from the Arab group: Lebanon (2)

Obstacles:

- Political situation
- Trade point Beirut
- Meetings on a regular basis
- Publication of a work plan
- Need of financial resources
- Coordination among leaders
- Leadership and political commitment
- Trust and respect amongst stakeholders

Case study from the Asian group: Indonesia (1)

- TF Task Force – WTO Context
- 18 Government Agencies and 2 private sector
- No formal establishment as NTFB
- Responsibilities of each segment determined by a well – defined organization
- Budget depends on stakeholders
- Eagerness to establish a NTFB



Case study from the Asian group: Indonesia (2)

Obstacles:

- Frequent replacement of civil servants
- Little decision makers attend the meetings
- Lack of involvement from private sector
- Lack of organization/leadership within private sector
- Lack of knowledge in TF (due to replacements)
- No certainty of when meetings will take place
- No lead agency yet
- Duplication of instances dealing with similar issues
- Government solving all the problems
- No permanent secretariat

Case study from the African group: Uganda (1)

- No official NTFB but *National Working Group on Trade Facilitation* (NWGTF)
- No permanent secretariat
- International organizations support (UNCTAD and EAC)
- NWGTF has held some meetings

Case study from the African group: Uganda (2)

- Main Obstacles
 - Lack of Financial Resources
 - Budget Creation
 - Organization of NTFB meetings
 - Lack of coordination
 - Little of commitment by some stakeholders

Recommendations for OIC Members with NTFB to not function properly

- Legal framework
- Concrete objectives
- Terms of reference
- Funds
- Permanent secretariat
- Clear structure
- Political will
- Determined leadership
- Even representation of sectors

Recommendations for OIC Members with NTFB to not function properly

- Inter-agency coordination
- Trust amongst stakeholders
- Consensus when making decisions
- Appointing two representatives
- Efficient communication strategy
- Decision makers participation
- Transitional strategy for stakeholders
- Regular attendance to meetings



OIC Member States with NTFB's and/or similar coordination mechanisms that function properly

- Case study from the Arab group: Jordan
- Case study from the Asian group: Malaysia
- Case study from the Asian group: Morocco

Case study from the Arab group: Jordan

- Expanded market access
- NCTTF/ Partnership of members of public and private sector
- Encourages TTF Policies
- Participants of the Private Sector



Public and Private Stakeholders in Jordan

Public Stakeholders

- MPWH
- MoT
- MoPI
- MoA
- MIT
- Mol
- Land Transport Regulatory Commission
- Public Security Directorate/ Borders & Residence Department
- Aqaba Development Corporation
- Aqaba port Corporation
- ASEZA
- CARC
- JCC
- JFDA
- JMA
- JIMS

Private Stakeholders

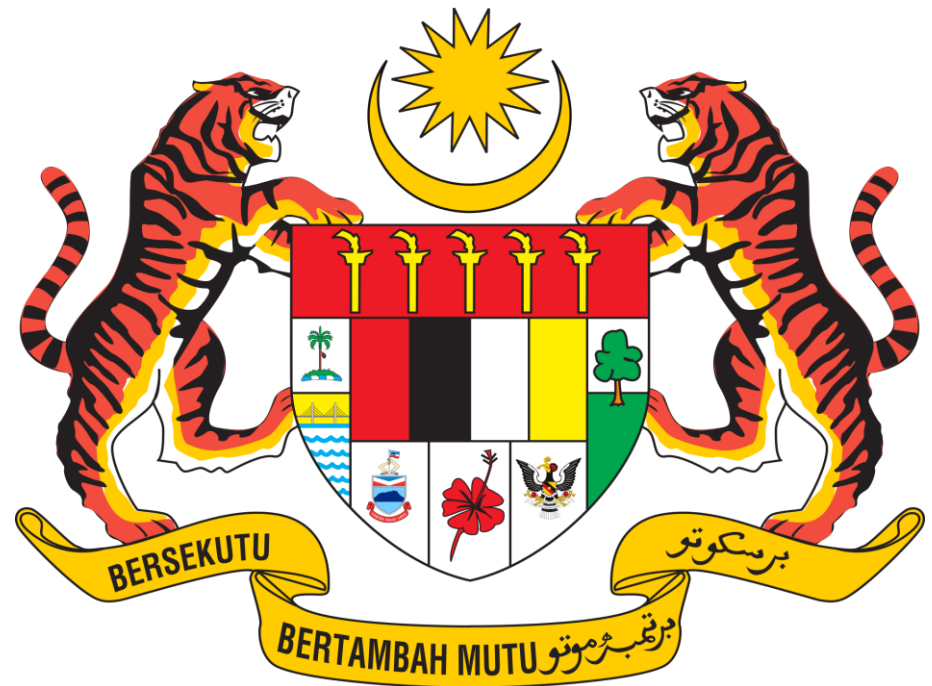
- Nafith Company for Logistics Services
- Association of Clearing Agents
- Syndicate of Jordanian Truck Owners
- Chambers of Commerce
- Chambers of Industry
- Jordanian Exporters Association
- JLA
- Jordan Shipping Association
- Aqaba Container Terminal



- Regional and International workshops
- Logistics Efficiency Improvements Study
- Sustainable NTFB

Case study from the Asian group: Malaysia

- Business – friendly country
- Direct foreign investment
- *FGTAB* (PEMUDAH)
- Public-private partnership
- Main Obstacles
 - Funding issues
 - Not receiving proposals on time
 - Assembling all members



Public and Private Stakeholders in Malaysia

Public Stakeholders

- MIT
- MITI
- MPC
- RMCD
- MAMPU

Private Stakeholders

- Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers



- Cooperation at highest level
- Successful meetings
- Mutual respect

Case study from the African group: Morocco

- *National Commission for Facilitation of Trade Procedures (NCFTP)*
- It complies with 90% of Bali Agreement
- Weak in internal border agency cooperation



Public and Private Stakeholders in Morocco

Public Stakeholders	Private Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Main Agencies<ul style="list-style-type: none">•MAEC•MCINET•CITA•MET•AMDL•ANP•Standards & Metrology Organization•Ministry of Planning & International Corporation•Ministry of Public Work and Housing•Ministry of Interior•Ministry of Agriculture•Moroccan Food and Drugs Administration•Association nationale de transporteurs•Marsa Marocco•Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission•Morocco Maritime Authority•Special Economic Zone Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•CFCIM•ASMEX•APRAM•APEFVM•Freight forwarder association•Professional Association of Moroccan Maritime Agents, Consignees and Chartering Ship Brokers•ACA•STO•Logistics Association•Sea Port Container Terminal•CNEA

Recommendations

Phases of a well-functioning NTFB

1st Phase Establishment NTFBs

- **Will at the first level of government of public and private sectors**
- **Coordinating Agency**
- **Legal Framework**
- **Work Plan**
- **Objectives**
- **Terms of Reference**
- **Funds**
- **Institutionalized Meetings**
- **Permanent Secretariat**
- **Three Level Structure**
- **Clear structured both instances: public and private**

Recommendations

Phases of a well-functioning NTFB

2nd Phase Functioning NTFBs

- **Determined leadership of the representatives from public and private sector**
- **Even representation of both sectors, public and private**
- **Further participation/voice of other representatives such as: Academia and NGOs.**
- **Coordination between agencies and/or sectors that will lead the NTFB**
- **Trust between stakeholders**
- **Ability to find consensus when taking decisions**
- **Appointing two representatives for attending meetings**
- **An efficient communication system**
- **Decision makers' participation**
- **A transitional strategy for stakeholders**
- **Regular frequency in the meeting**

Recommendations

Phases of a well-functioning NTFB

3rd Phase Sustainable NTFBs

- **Surveillance and Compliance Mechanism**
- **Implementation of agreements**
- **Development of a webpage**
- **Development of reports with achievements and goals**
- **Evaluate the possibility of alternative dispute settlement for specific items**
- **Involvement of Private Sector in every field activity**

Recapitulation

I. Performance of NTFBs of OIC Member Countries

- Introduction
- OIC Members Lacking NTFBs
- OIC Members With NTFBs Or Similar Mechanisms
- OIC Member States With NTFBs Mechanisms Not Functioning Properly
- OIC Member States with NTFBs or similar coordination mechanisms that function properly

II. Recommendations



THANK YOU VERY MUCH !!

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