



**PERSPECTIVES OF THE OIC  
SINGLE WINDOW:  
CHALLENGES,  
OPPORTUNITIES AND WAY  
FORWARD  
BY ICDT/OIC**

**OIC HIGH LEVEL FORUM ON TRADE  
FACILITATION & SINGLE WINDOW  
INITIATIVES FOR ENHANCED REGIONAL  
ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

**Casablanca, Morocco, 25-26 February 2013**





# OUTLINE

- Context and some indicators
- Opportunities of the OIC SW: **Why OIC SW?**
- Difficulties encountered in the implementation of SW and Setting up of OIC SW : some proposals
- Regional experiences
- Conclusion and way forward



# CONTEXT

- ❑ A country's ability to trade globally depends on its traders' access to global freight and logistics networks.
- ❑ The efficiency of a country's supply chain (in cost, time, and reliability) depends also on specific features of its domestic economy (logistics performance).
- ❑ Better overall logistics performance and trade facilitation are strongly associated with trade expansion, export diversification, attractiveness to foreign direct investment, and economic growth.

# SOME INDICATORS

## TRADING ACCROSS BORDERS OF DOING BUSINESS 2013



Member State	World ranking	OIC Ranking
UA Emirates	5	1
Malaysia	11	2
Tunisia	30	3
Saudi Arabia	36	4
Indonesia	37	5
Brunei	40	6
Djibouti	41	7
Morocco	47	8
Oman	49	9
Jordan	52	10
Bahrain	54	11
Qatar	58	12
Senegal	67	13
Egypt	70	14
Turkey	78	15
Albania	79	16
Guyana	84	17
Pakistan	85	18
The Gambia	87	19
Lebanon	95	20
Suriname	97	21
Togo	101	22
Kuwait	113	23
Palestine	114	24
Guinea-Bissau	116	25
Bangladesh	119	26
Yemen	121	27

Member State	World ranking	OIC Ranking
Syria	125	28
Algeria	129	29
Benin	130	30
Sierra Leone	131	31
Guinea	133	32
Mozambique	134	33
Gabon	135	34
Maldives	138	35
Iran	143	36
Comoros	146	37
Mauritania	150	38
Mali	152	39
Sudan	153	40
Nigeria	154	41
Cameroon	157	42
Uganda	159	43
Côte d'Ivoire	163	44
Azerbaijan	169	45
Burkina Faso	173	46
Kyrgyzstan	174	47
Niger	176	48
Afghanistan	178	49
Iraq	179	50
Chad	180	51
Kazakhstan	182	52
Tajikistan	184	53
Uzbekistan	185	54

NA: Libya, Somalia and Turkmenistan



# SOME INDICATORS

## CONNECTING TO COMPETE , WEF 2012

Best	Customs	Infrastruc cture	International Shipments	Logistics quality and competence	Tracking and tracing	Timeliness
Singapore	4.10	4.15	3.99	4.07	4.07	4.39
UAE	3.61	3.84	3.59	3.74	3.81	4.10
Turkey	3.16	3.62	3.38	3.52	3.54	3.87
Malaysia	3.28	3.43	3.40	3.45	3.54	3.86
Qatar	3.16	3.23	2.88	3.25	3.50	4.00
Saudi Arabia	2.79	3.22	3.10	2.99	3.21	3.76

lowest	Customs	Infrastruc ture	International Shipments	Logistics quality and competence	Tracking and tracing	Timeliness
Djibouti	1.72	1.51	1.77	1.84	1.73	2.19
Chad	1.86	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.57	2.71
Sierra Leone	1.73	2.50	1.85	1.98	2.14	2.35
Sudan	2.14	2.01	1.93	2.33	1.89	2.31
Comoros	2.00	1.94	1.81	2.20	2.20	2.70



# DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES OF SW

- An electronic system that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements (UN/CEFACT)
- SW contributes to avoid for traders to submit large volumes of information and documents to government authorities will be submitted **once and via internet (electronic form and records and one time submission)**.



# DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES OF SW

- Improve the implementation of standards, techniques and tools for simplifying and expediting information flows between traders and governments.
- Simplify processes, harmonize data and improve the sharing of relevant information across governmental systems.



# OPPORTUNITIES OF THE OIC SW

- ✓ to create a common technological infrastructure that will effectively and efficiently process customs documents and forms as well as business and shipping documents (Pilot Project of OIC MCs which ratified the TPSOIC Agreements and its protocols and MS which have NSW).
- ✓ to provide legal interoperability for OIC MCs cross-border exchanges of customs and other types of data through the OIC SW (G2G, G2B, B2G, and B2B).





# OPPORTUNITIES OF THE OIC SW

- ✓ **To establish data harmonization methodology** at the national, regional, and international levels.
- ✓ **To enhance intra and interregional trade** among OIC Member States by facilitating OIC Trade Negotiation Committee Sessions and e-commerce.
- ✓ **For Governments**, the OIC SW can bring better risk management, improved levels of security and increased revenue yields with enhanced trader compliance.



# OPPORTUNITIES OF THE OIC SW

- ✓ To raise regional and national awareness of the potential of automated trade facilitation and the SW and to help facilitate regional collaboration, integration and exchange of regional trade information.
- ✓ To enhance collections of fees, duties and penalties.
- ✓ To reduce corruption and illegal trade activities and enhance transparency and accountability.



# OPPORTUNITIES OF THE OIC SW

- ✓ **Trading communities** benefit from transparent and predictable interpretation and application of rules, and better deployment of human and financial resources, resulting in appreciable gains in productivity and competitiveness.
- ✓ Cost reductions through minimized clerical efforts, time taken to reduce and to eliminate delays, and more predictable, reliable and authoritative decisions;



# OPPORTUNITIES OF THE OIC SW

- ✓ Faster goods clearance, exception handling and dispute resolution, leading to reduced inventory holding costs.
- ✓ To reduce face-to-face meetings (traders and governments agencies).
- ✓ To improve the quality of trade statistics.





# SW IMPLEMENTATIONS' DIFFICULTIES

- Lack of information and communication technology (ICT);
- Budget and human resource constraints;
- Inadequate legal framework (different between countries and regions), and;
- Difficulties in inter-agency coordination and the conformity of Regional commitment of countries





# SETTING UP OIC SW: SOME PROPOSALS

- 1- Setting up a steering committee for the project (OIC SG, COMCEC, ICDT, IDB Group (ITFC, Dpt Inf & Operations), UNECE, UNCTAD and relevant institutions, MCs)
- 2- Feasibility Study will be financed by ITFC, and conducted by a Consultancy Cabinet;
- 3 - Dissemination of this study to all OIC Member States through the OIC GS;
- 4- Adoption of this study by an EGM;
- 5- Submission the Study to the COMCEC Session (resolution);
- 6- Implementation of the project (MS which have NSW and signed and ratified TPSOIC and its protocols).





## STAGES OF SETTING UP THE OIC SW

- **Background** (political and private community will, scope, funding and governance, participants, costs, tasks and activities and potential benefits).
- **Documents preparation:** laws, policies and forms to be submitted.
- **Information system:** common software.
- **Data Harmonisation** of participating countries.
- **online publication** of data.





## CHALLENGES

- **Protecting data sharing in the OIC SW:** password by National Focal Point given by ICDT by signing MOUs for interconnection security (NSW-OICSW) for the accuracy, confidentiality and integrity of data mentioning the sources of these data (validity, authentication, and recognition of data: updating new laws) and threats to security information systems or cyber attacks (economic losses).





## NATIONAL EXPERIENCES

- According to the World Bank's *Trading Across Borders 2012* report, 49 have introduced a SW of which only 20 have a SW system that links all relevant government agencies.
- UAE, Egypt, Tunisia, Senegal, Cameroon, Togo, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Benin, Uzbekistan, Saudi Arabia, Côte d'Ivoire, Qatar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Djibouti, Libya, Iran, Bahrain, Oman and Morocco SW Projects started in 2011.



## REGIONAL EXPERIENCES

**ASEAN** is attempting to introduce efficiencies in import and exporting between the ten ASEAN countries by deploying common formatted documents in each member country, using the concept of “my export is your import”.

The Pan Asia E-Commerce Alliance (PAA) and their African counterpart African Alliance for e-Commerce (AAEC) are examples of collaborating Single Window operators.





# REGIONAL EXPERIENCES

- **CEMAC:**
- Exchange of transit data Cameroon, Chad and CAR
- National customs IT systems are ASYCUDA, they communicate through ASYCUDA World transit system
- Use of generic messaging module for data transfer.





# CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

- The Single Window is therefore a practical application of trade facilitation concepts meant to reduce non-tariff barriers to trade and can bring immediate benefits to all OIC Member States' trading community (at national and regional levels).
- The need for **political will** and the establishment of a **legal framework** for exchanging information between government agencies across borders (e-commerce, digital certificates and forms, NSW, Regional SW (OIC), ...) all are essential.



# CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD



- Strong Public Private Partnership Cooperation in order to facilitate the implementation of NSW and OIC SW (strong capacity building programs notably LDCs and landlocked countries) notably in maritime transport connection (+90% of world transport) in collaboration with GCEL.
- Establishment of a Steering Committee (OICGS/COMCEC/IDBG/ICDT/Dagang Net/OIC Experienced MSs/REGs/UN Agencies) for the implementation of the OIC SW.
- Use of International Standards and Recommendations (UNNEXT, UNCITRAL, WCO, UNCTAD, UNECE, UN/CEFACT...).



THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
KIND ATTENTION



Website: [www.icdt-oic.org](http://www.icdt-oic.org)

Email: [icdt@icdt-oic.org](mailto:icdt@icdt-oic.org)

