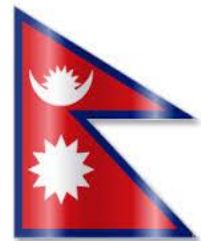




Rethinking development cooperation for the SDGs:
country-level perspectives and lessons”



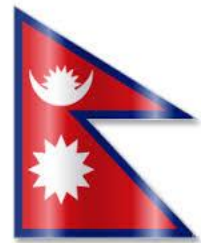
Private-Public partnership in the Implementation of e-Ping : Nepalese Perspective

Belgium 6th April, 2016

Navaraj Dhakal
Under Secretary,
Ministry of Supplies
Government of Nepal



Committee for Development Policy
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Development Policy and Analysis Division

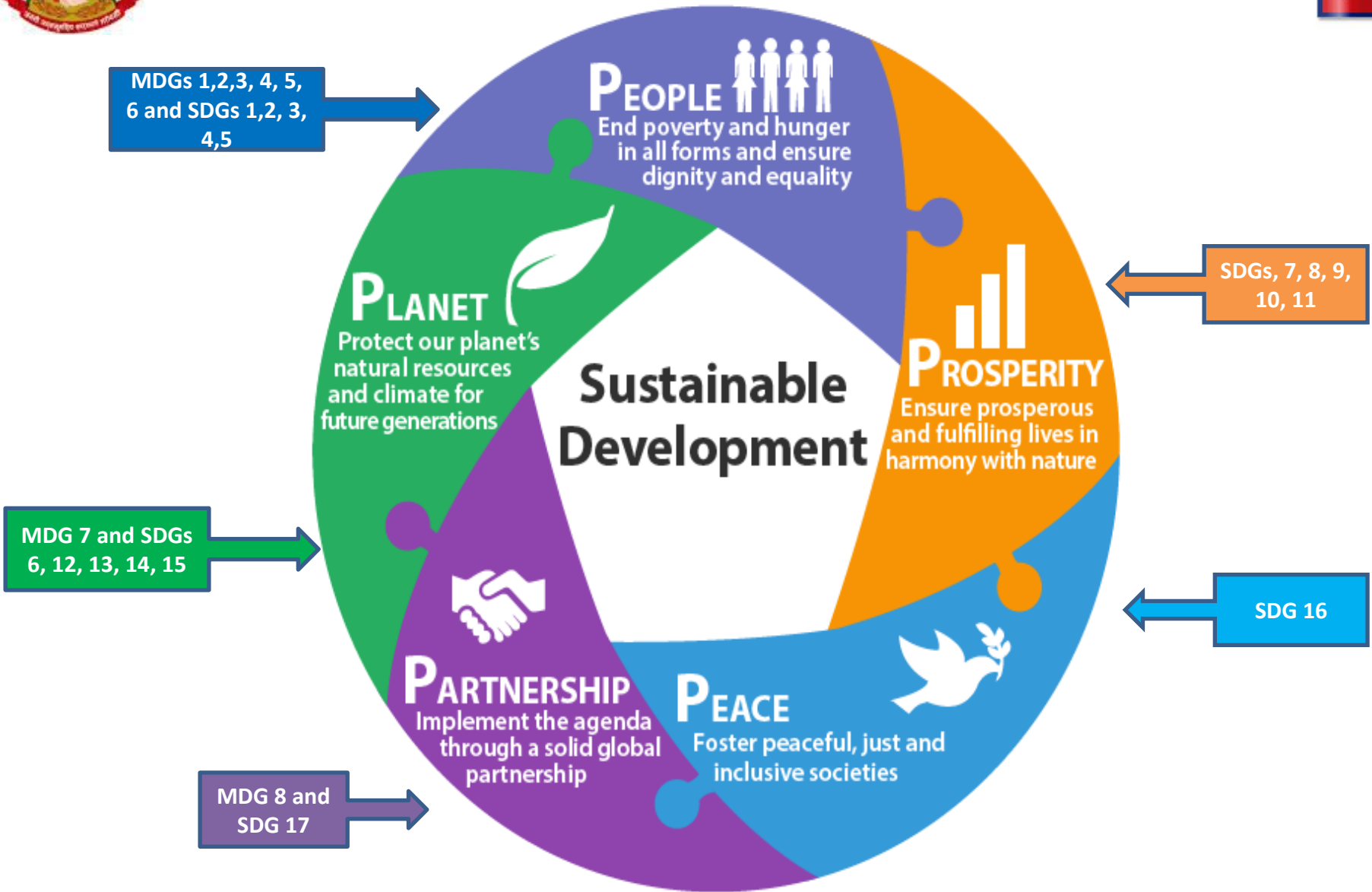


Presentation outline

- Context of SDGs and the Nepalese graduation target
- Trade overview of Nepal
- SPS/TBT issues
- CDP/UNDESA initiatives in using ISMs
- LDC portal and ePing
- Implementation of ePing:
 - ✓ Public Stakeholders' role
 - ✓ Co-ordination (Public/Private/DPs)
 - ✓ Private sector capacity building
 - ✓ Developing and entrusting private sector expertise
- Next steps



Five Elements of the SDGs





Context of SDGs and the Nepalese graduation target



- The Government of Nepal has targeted to be graduated from LDC to DC by 2022
- Among three indicators of graduation, two indicators (HAI, EVI) are already achieved but the income criteria (GNI per capita) is below the target
- The Government of Nepal has taken trade and commerce (including supply) as major pillars of the economy.
- Optimal utilization of available support measures to enhance export trade is one strategy of Ministry of Commerce of Nepal which is reflected in its national strategy called “ Nepal Trade Integration Strategy , 2010”



Overview of International Trade



Items	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/2014 (9 months) NRS
Export	68,59,68,52	60,94,96,03	64,56,24,44	74,08,90,60	77,35,07,09	75.20 bn
Import	2,91,00,09,44	3,75,60,58,70	3,97,53,59,42	4,98,16,10,74	6,01,20,75,25	584.40 bn
Balance	2,22,40,40,92	3,14,65,62,67	3,32,97,34,98	4,24,07,20,14	5,23,85,68,15	509.20 bn

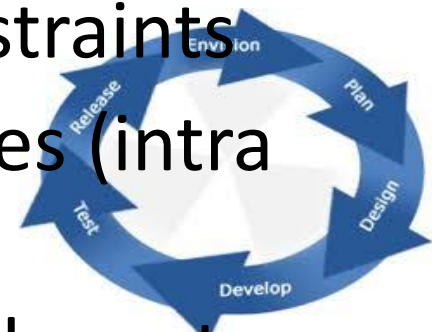


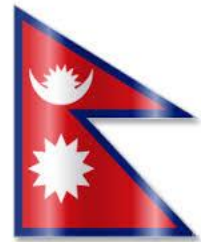


Issues and Constraints



- Galloping trade deficit
- Productive capacity deficiency
- Cost and time of doing business
- Topography and infrastructural constraints
- Knowledge sharing between agencies (intra public/private)
- Lack of an umbrella strategy for trade sector development
- Lack of knowledge about trade-related ISMs



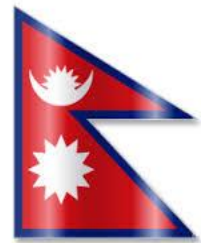


SPS and TBT issues

- Non existence of product specific exclusive SPS/ TBT Database (destination wise)
- General NTB and SPS related issues are as under:
 - Quarantine and Inspection issues(Plant /food/ animal health)
 - Lack of PFA/PRA analysis
 - Accreditation of labs
 - Lack of trained human resources in SPS/TBT
 - Lack of knowledge sharing on SPS/TBT-NTB requirements among stakeholders
 - Lack of knowledge and method to assess in ISMs available to address such TBT/ SPS issues



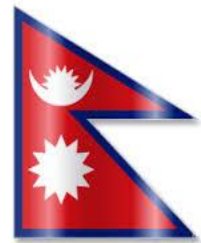
TBT/SPS continue..



- Prolonged process of trading activities/ excessive document requirement
- Lack of adequate trade logistics/ border infrastructure
- Cross border transit /transport related issues
- Cargo clearance at port/ /use of additional ports
- Trans-shipment related Issue/Multi-model transport
- Movement of Multinational companies product via third country
- other



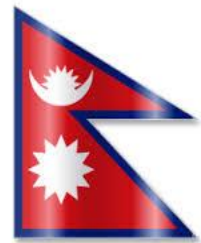
CDP/UNDESA initiative



- Information of ISMs available for trade
- LDC Portal
- Implementation of ePing
- Initiating SPS/TBT notification system in coordination with public and private sectors
- Use of ePing as means of communication on SPS/TBT requirements
- Using ePing



CDP/UNDESA initiative



- Country needs assessment:
 - Product identification
 - Finding and matching ISMs
 - Stakeholders consultation
 - Surveys and interviews: product-ISM validation
- Result : LDC portal
 - Eping
 - Background for new project (ISM) created



ePing:

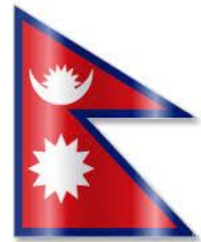


an effective notification system

- ePing is an electronic notification system of SPS/TBT designed to provide customized service to its users
- Created by UNDESA/CDP to improve the effectiveness of the existing notification system
- ePing allows effective and efficient information sharing on new or revised TBT and SPS requirements by WTO trading partners
- ePing is easy to use and customize as per users' needs and interests
- Can reach up to the business entrepreneurs 24x7



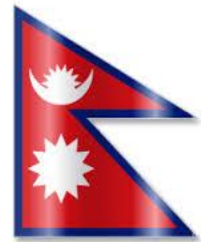
Experience on using ePing



- Awareness of SPS/TBT requirement increased (business entrepreneurs)
- e ping supports to know product/country specific SPS/ TBT requirements and required measure can be taken in advance to meet such standards
- User-friendly portal
- Dissemination of information on changes or updates on SPS/TBT – fast and easy
- Alert system quite useful
- Can reach to production level (starting level)
- Cases of pending of consignment at customs due to failure of meeting required SPS standard– not reported so far.
- User intensification – need additional publicity



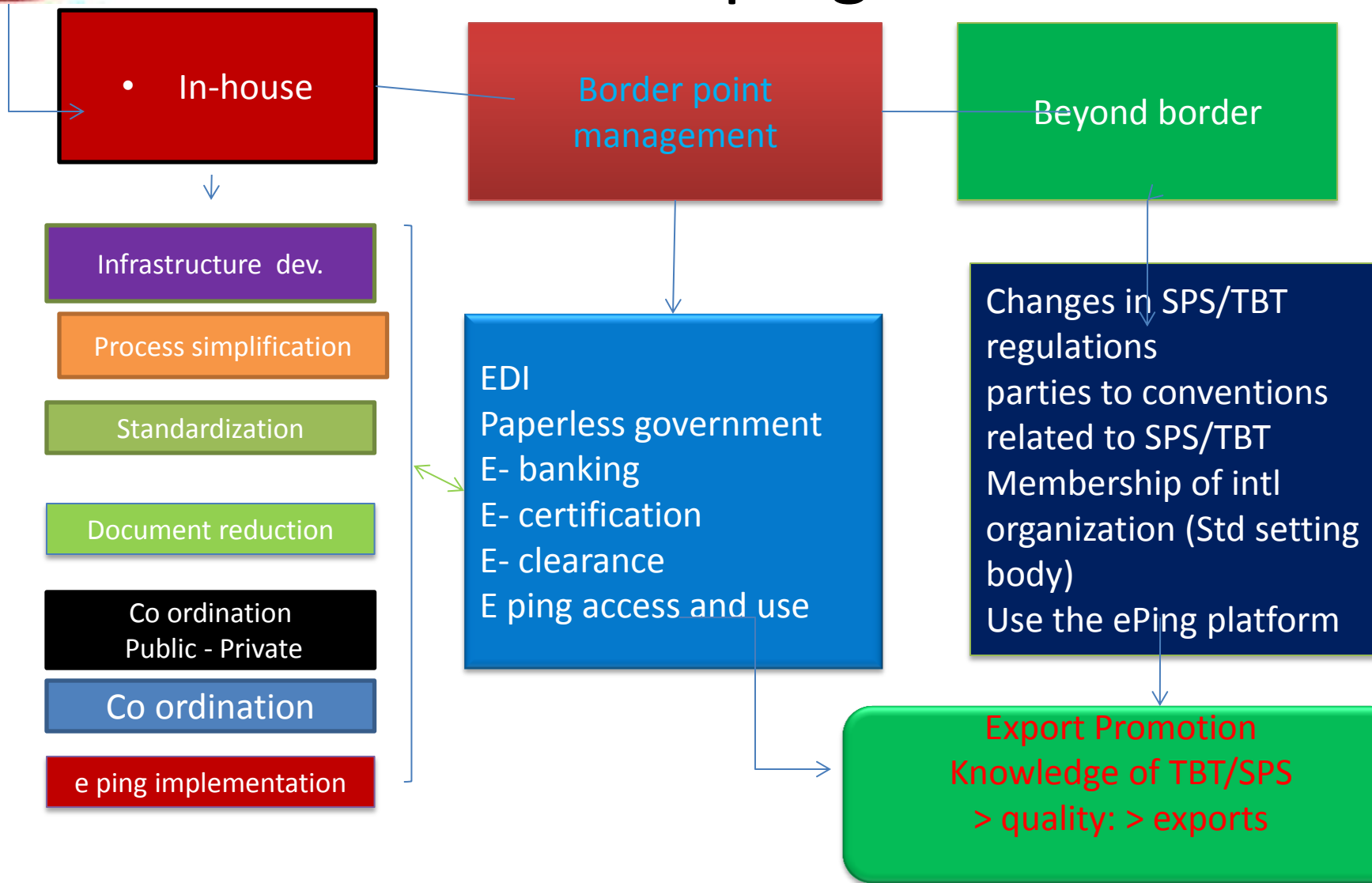
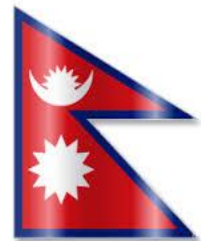
Public-Private co-operation



- In support of UNDESA a stakeholder consultation meeting was held in co-ordination of the Nepal Bureau of Standards and the Ministry of Commerce and Supply
- The WTO focal points, Exporter/Importer , customs offices were involved.(public private interaction)
- Notification body finds it useful to know new/modified SPS/TBT requirements in destination countries
- Private sector umbrella organizations and product organizations (FNCCI, CNI, NEOF) are developing their capacity to use the e Ping platform.
- Additional information-sharing workshops with wider participation are necessary
- There is no need of additional infrastructure and regulatory vehicles: existing arrangement is enough

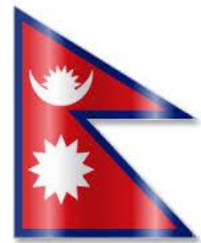


effective implementation of e - ping





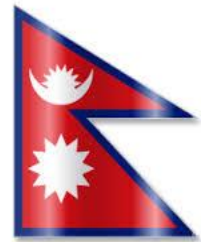
Next steps



- Wider publicity of ePing is required
- Detailed consultations with private sector stakeholders
- Capacity development of private sector stakeholders
- Knowledge sharing of available ISMs and support in accessing them
- Co-ordinated approach (private/public/DPs) based on institutional strengthening (private sector)
- Sector-wise ISMs are required to meet the graduation target



Thank you for your kind attention



**Ministry of Supplies,
Government of Nepal**



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