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50 Years

Building the future.
Let's join forces.

Experiences of German development cooperation in the field of quality infrastructure

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Structure

- Background: TBT and Quality Infrastructure (QI)
- Experiences and lessons learnt
 1. Regional cooperation and worksharing
 2. QI and regional integration
 3. Trends in QI development
- Conclusions: good practices and lessons learnt

Background

Increasing importance of TBT/SPS:

- 80% of problems faced by exporters are TBT/SPS (ITC 2010)

- World Trade Report 2012:

- TBT/SPS: most frequently encountered NTMs
- most burdensome for exporters in developing countries

→ Harmonization in the field of TBT/SPS increases trade and enhances the presence of SMEs in export markets

TBT and quality infrastructure (QI)

- QI contributes to the harmonization and mutual recognition of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessments



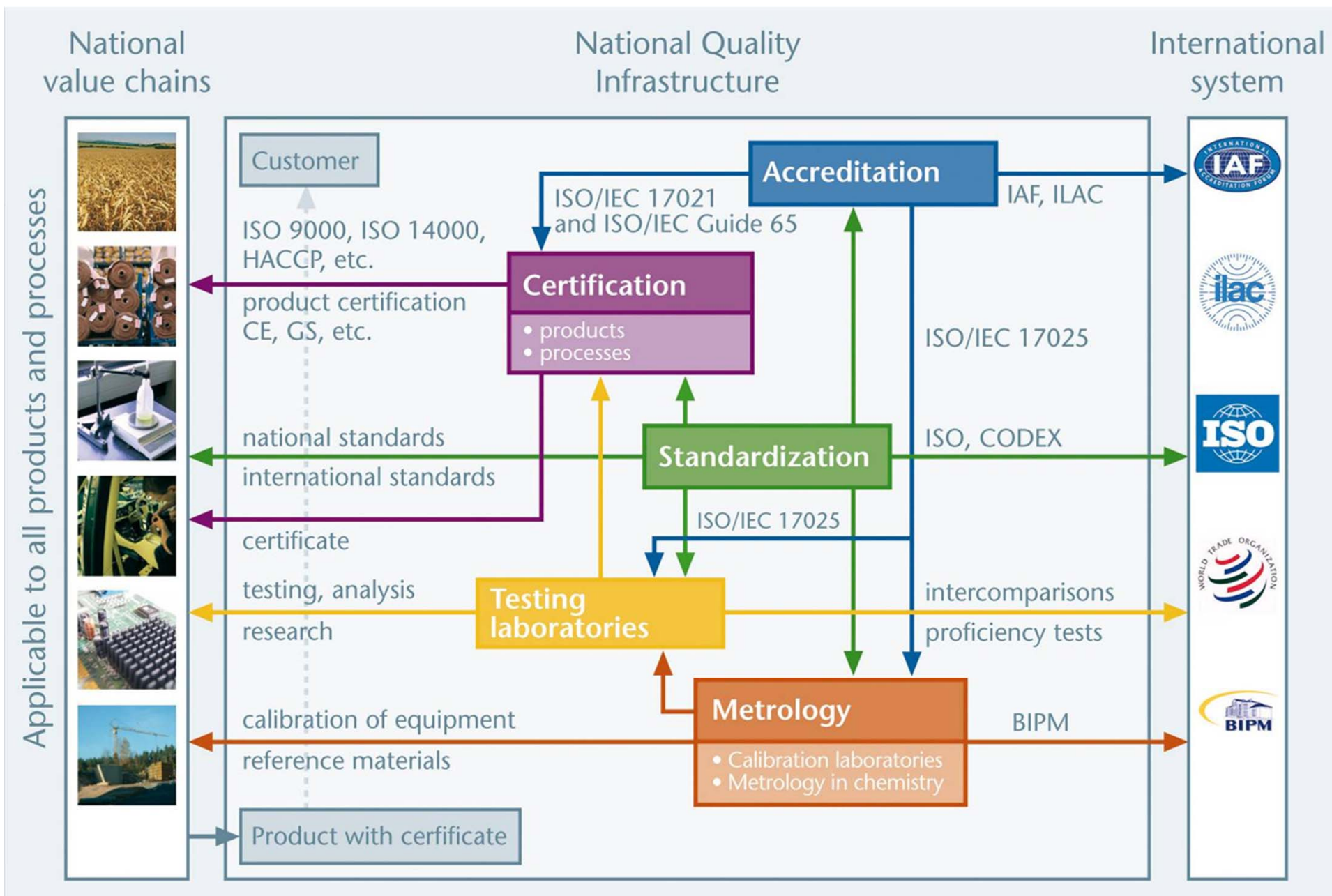
Standards

Metrology

Testing & Inspection

Certification

Accreditation



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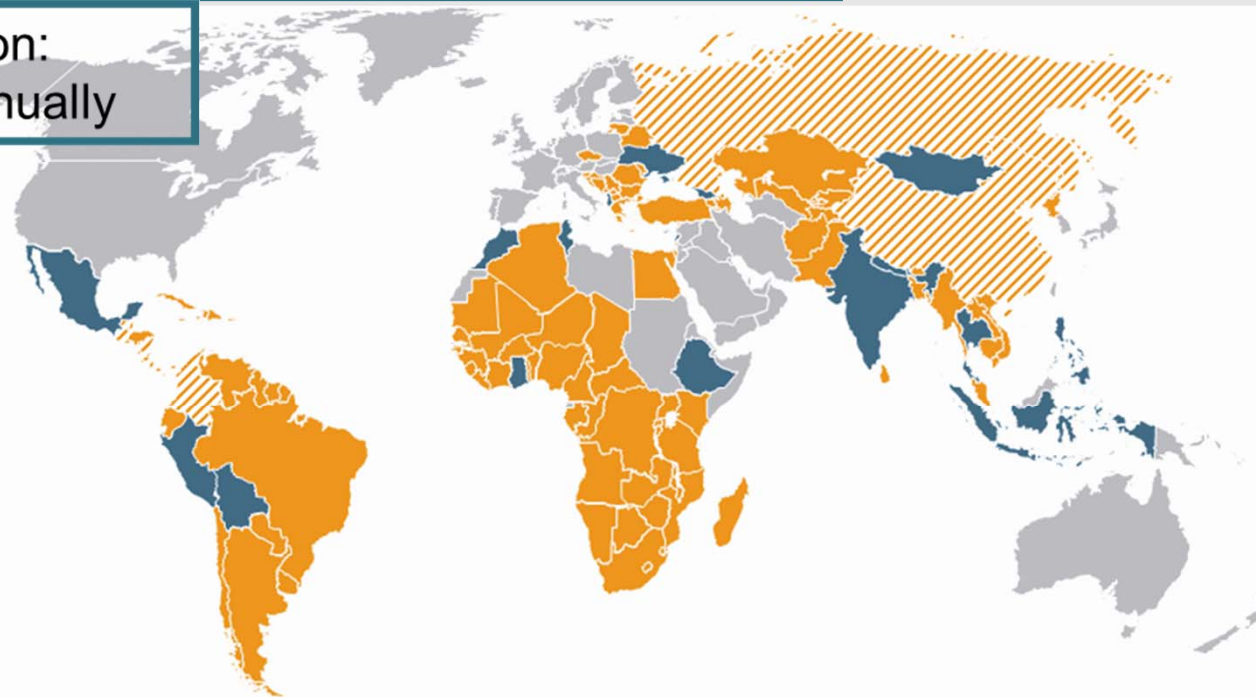
50 Years

Building the future.
Let's join forces.

41 projects
in 80 countries

there of
19 bilateral projects
21 regional projects
1 supra-regional project

Financial contribution:
8 - 10 Mio. EUR annually



■ bilateral
■ regional

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Experiences and lessons learnt:

- Building up a fully-fledged national QI is a complex and costly challenge
- Solutions are necessary that are based on **division of labor** (1) and are oriented on **regional economic communities** (2)

1. Case Study: Regional division of labour in accreditation (1)

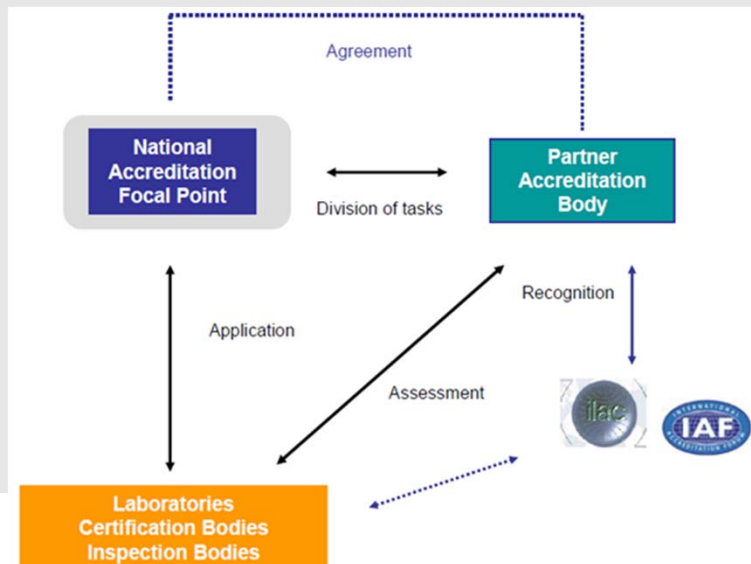
- LDCs: lack of capacities and financial resources to build up own accreditation body
- Experiences: 100-250 customers are needed to ensure sustainability of accreditation body

Potential options for regional cooperation:

- National Accreditation Focal Points (NAFPs)
- Regional network of accreditation bodies
- Regional accreditation body

Regional cooperation in the SAARC region

- started in 2009
- Objective: Reduce TBTs by increased collaboration in QI (focus: metrology and accreditation)



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Benefits:

- Access to accreditation services
- Reduction of costs
- Support of gradual establishment of national accreditation structures

Critical success factors:

- Demand and cost-benefit analysis
- Awareness raising and communication (e.g. among NAFPs)
- Political support
- Role of emerging countries in regional cooperation (e.g. India)

2. Case Study: Regional integration and QI

- QI contributes to regional integration through harmonization and mutual recognition of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessments
- Project: Establishing a Regional QI in the East African Community (2004-2013)
- Implemented through the EAC-Secretariat

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Results:

- Establishment of legal framework at regional level
- Harmonization of 1100 standards
- Establishment of East African Accreditation Board
- Improved regional/ international linkages (e.g. AFRIMETS, ARSO, ISO, AFRAC)
- Increasing use of QI services by private sector

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Critical success factors:

- Adjust project to complexity and interlinkages
- High level of ownership (EAC-Secretariat)
- Relationship between stakeholders (e.g. EAC-Secretariat, QI-institutions)
- Political will for regional solutions (e.g. challenges with NAFPs)
- Private sector participation
- Address national concerns
- Linkages to international system

3. Trends in QI development

- Increasing importance of TBTs in certain areas/ sectors (e.g. energy, environment, biodiversity, health)
- Harmonized QI is crucial
- Example: Project on QI for renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in Latin America and the Caribbean (standards, accreditation, metrology)
- Regional approach (COPANT, IAAC, SIM)

Conclusions: Good practices and lessons learned (1)

- Importance of need assessments and cost-benefit analysis
- Ownership and stakeholder engagement
- Importance of creating awareness
- Regional cooperation and worksharing are crucial
- Limits of regional approaches - „regional“ no substitute for „bilateral“

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Conclusions: Good practices and lessons learned (2)

- Linking to the international system
- Making use of local expertise (e.g. local experts, triangular cooperation)
- Address upcoming TBT challenges
- Donor coordination

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Thanks for your attention!!

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