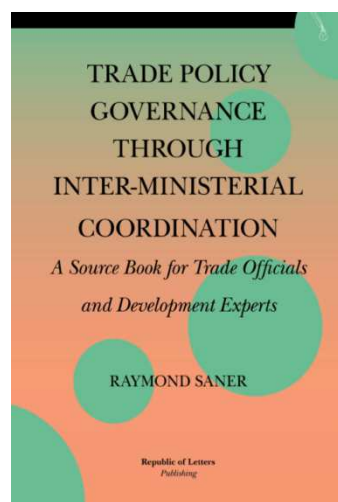


CSEND-CUTS Book Vernissage

19th July 2010, Geneva



“Inter-ministerial Coordination and Stakeholder Consultation of Trade Policy Making”

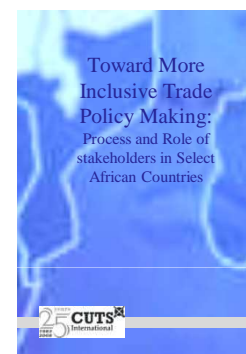
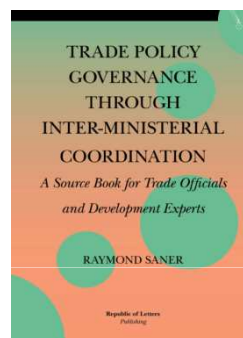




Programme

- Opening and Introduction

- Briefing on



- Discussion

- Closing



Welcome Address

Mr. Darius Kurek

*Counsellor (Trade & Development)
Permanent Mission of Switzerland to
the WTO & EFTA*



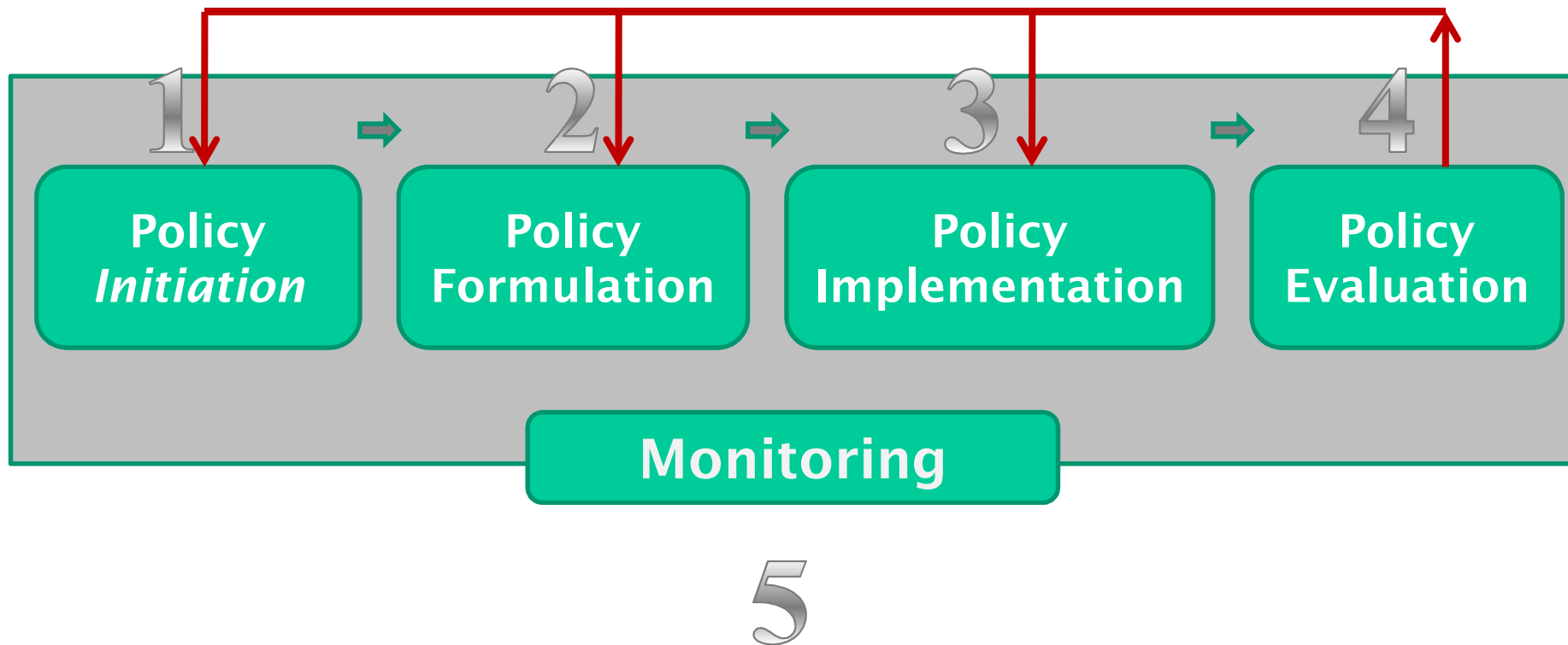
Introduction

Why Coordination and Consultation of Trade Policy Matter?

Prof. Lichia Yiu, Ed.D.
CSEND



Policy Making Process



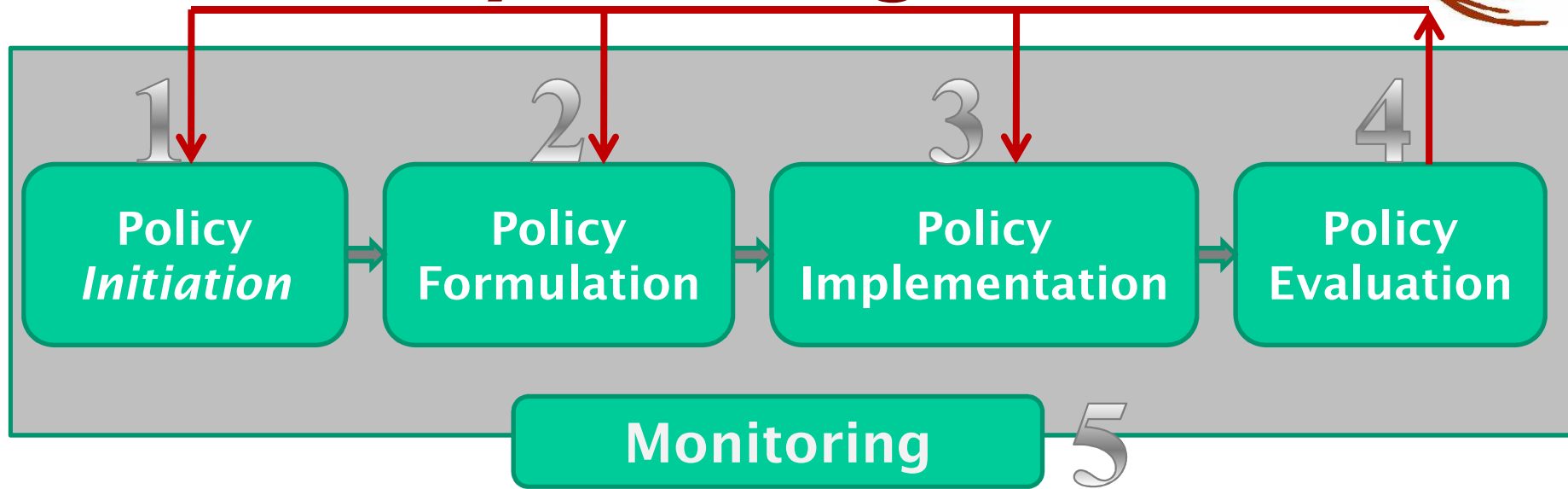
CSEND



- Since 1993, A Geneva based R&D organisation



Policy Making Process



Ownership + Coherence + Relevance = Quality

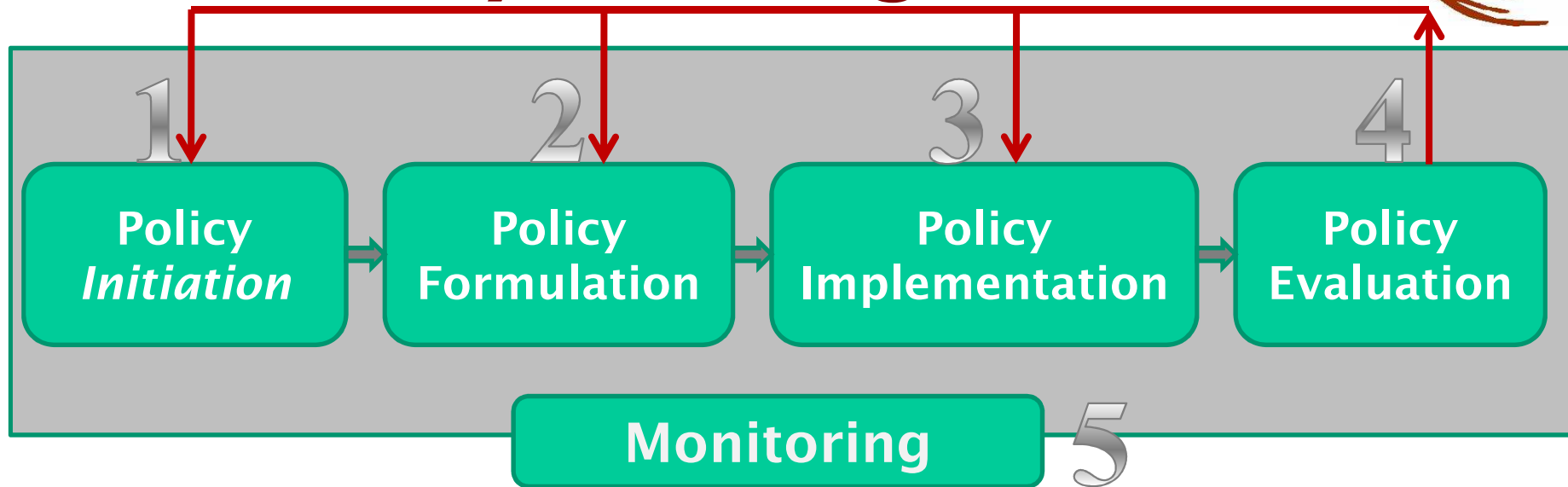
Trade as A Driver for National Economic Development



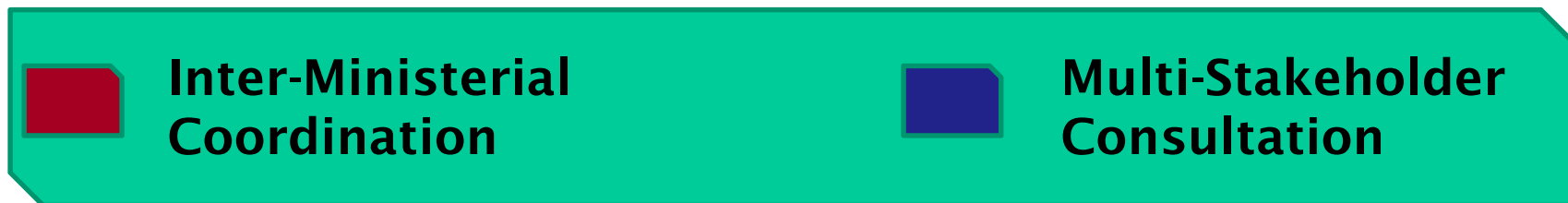
“In 1997, there were 25 LDCs. Today, we have twice that number – and this is after three or four decades of what we call intensive help, policy making and analysis for LDCs. Only two LDCs have graduated from the group in all that time, and there are now only three in the pipeline for graduation.”

(Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, at Trade & Development Board, June 2010)

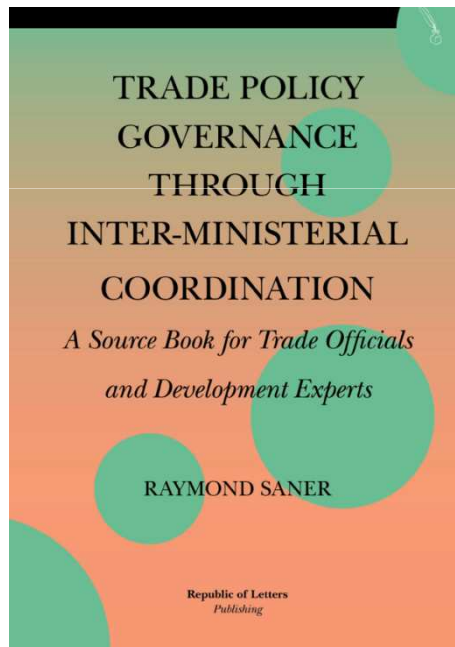
Policy Making Process



Ownership + Coherence + Relevance = **Quality**



**Book Vernissage:
“Inter-ministerial Coordination and
Stakeholder Consultation of Trade
Policy Making”, 19th July 2010**



***“Trade Policy Governance
through
Inter-Ministerial Coordination”***

Prof. Raymond Saner, Ph.D.

Importance of IMC



- The increase of the international and regional dimensions of trade makes trade policy coordination necessary.
- Effective IMC helps eliminate policy programmes that duplicate actions and regulations.
- Coordination is a necessary element to deal with 'cross-cutting issues.
- Deficient policy coordination at the inter-ministerial level decreases a country's ability to improve their trade negotiation performance

Features of a Good Trade Policy:

(CUTS, GRC, 2009)



- Based on national development policy
- Linked with other governmental policies
- Linked with international commitments
- Guides future positions on international negotiations
- Balances the interests of all key stakeholders
- Has a clear implementation plan with adequate resources

Country Commodity Development Strategy Map



COUNTRY: BENIN

Commodities: 1. Cotton 2. Cashew nuts 3. Pineapple 4. Shrimps & fish

CRITERION	POLICY				INSTITUTION				ENTERPRISE			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Warehousing and storage												
Electricity												
IT and Telecom												
Transportation												
Production inputs												
Processing the production inputs												
Standard setting												
Quality culture												
Quality infrastructure												
Distribution system												
Business linkages												
Pricing mechanisms												
Investment climate												
Social and environmental sustainability												

Key:

Shaded cells indicate correspondence of DTIS text with criterion

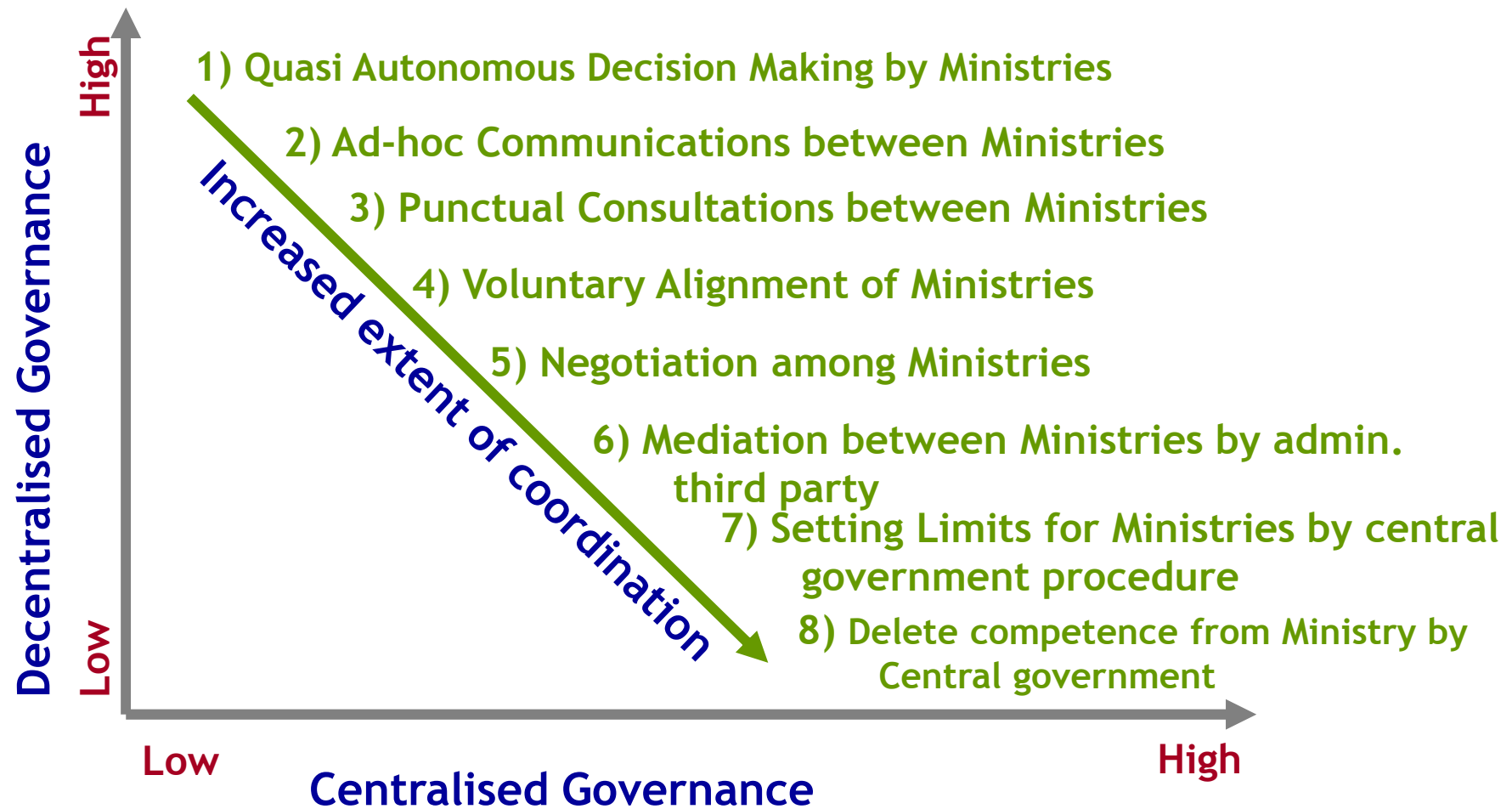
Blank cells indicate absence of DTIS text with respect to the criterion

Total no. of cells (No. of criteria x Levels of intervention x No. of commodities) = 14 x 3 x 4 = 168

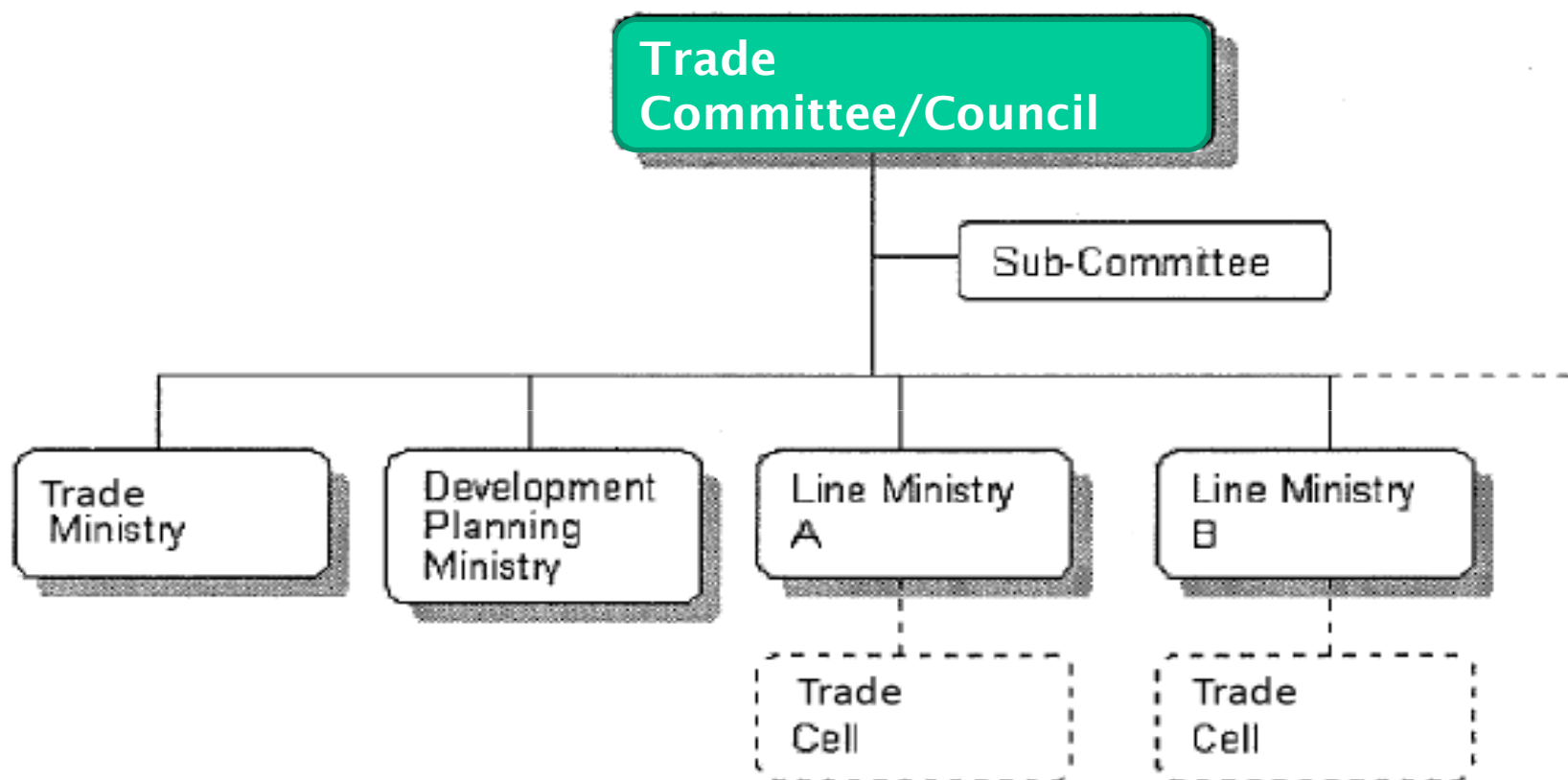
Correspondence of DTIS to the criteria = 26 (15%)

Levels of Governmental Coordination

(CSEND, 2009)



Trade Policy IMC: Type A: Trade Coordinating Committee

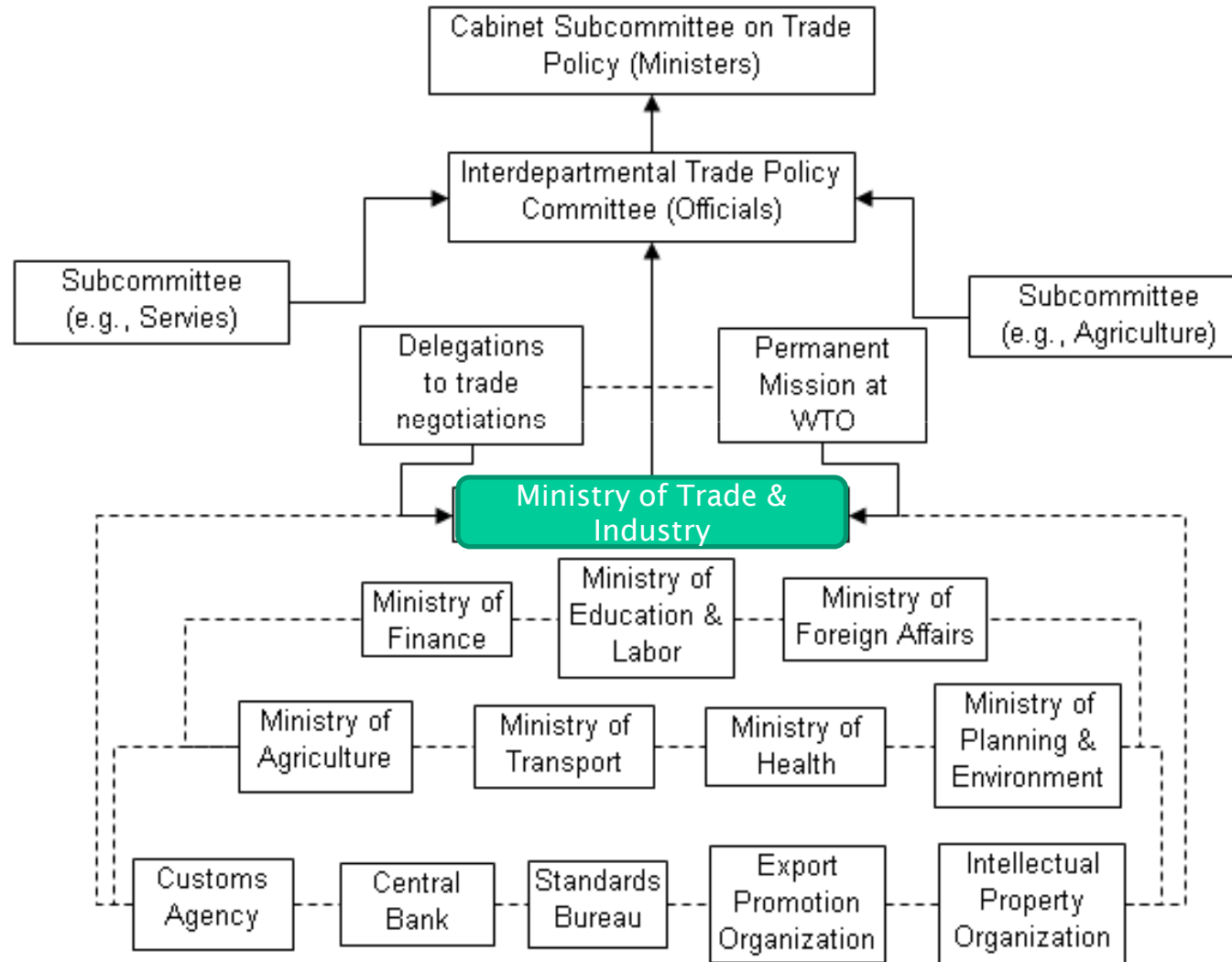


(Based on Boyer, p. 2)



Trade Policy IMC:

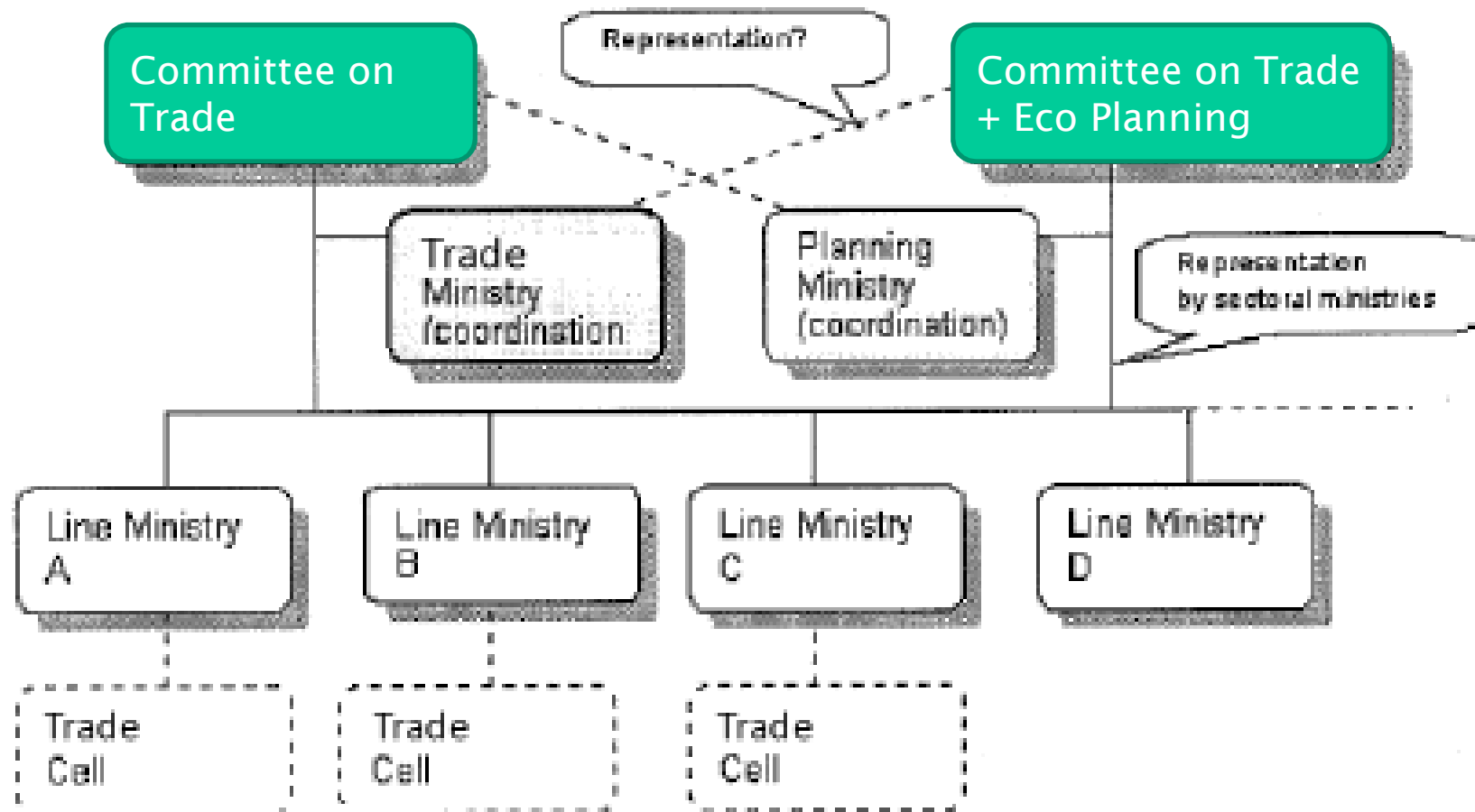
Type B: Trade Ministry in Dominant Position



(adapted from Nathan, p. 2)

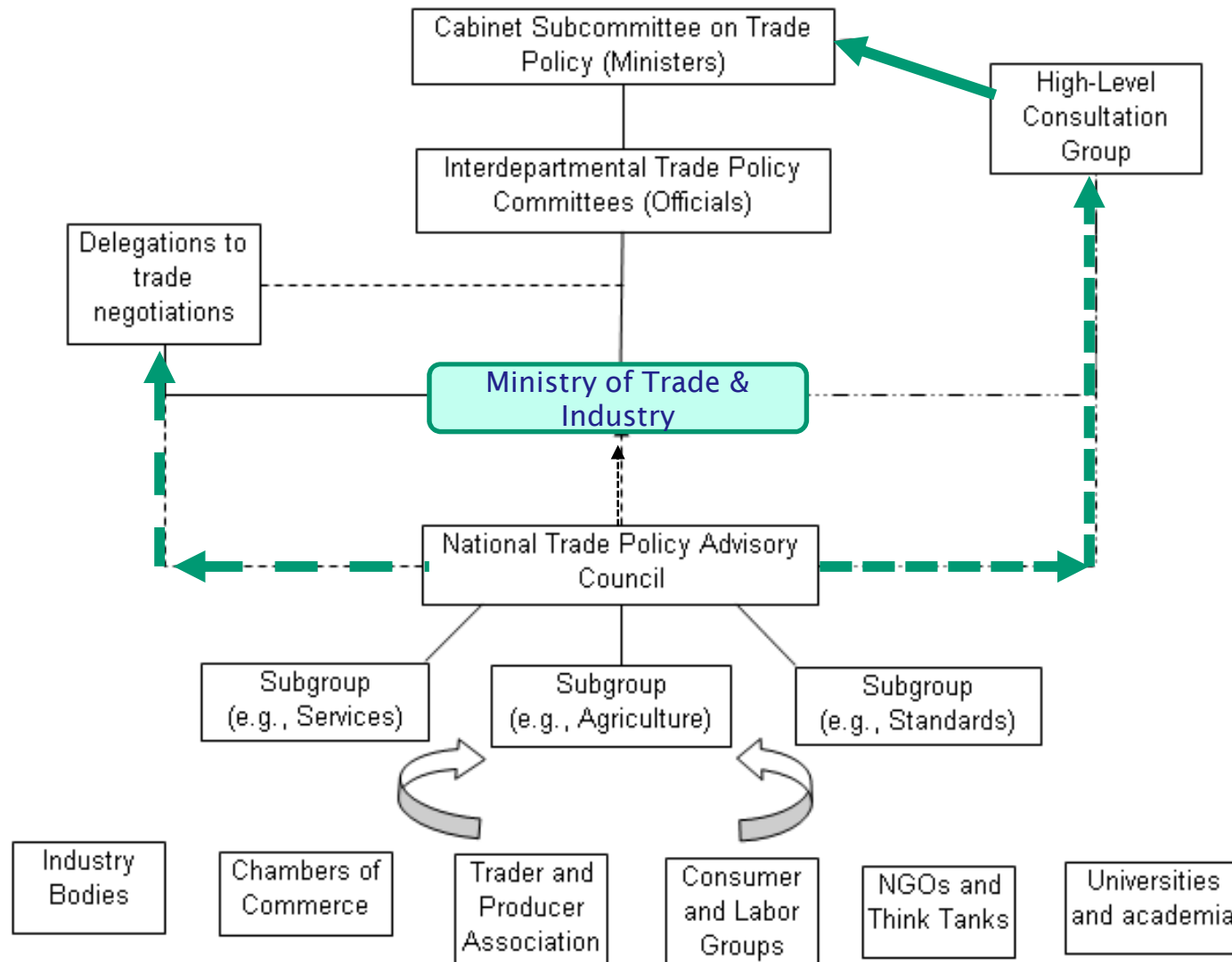
Trade Policy IMC:

Type C: Balance of Power vs Trade Policy Paralysis

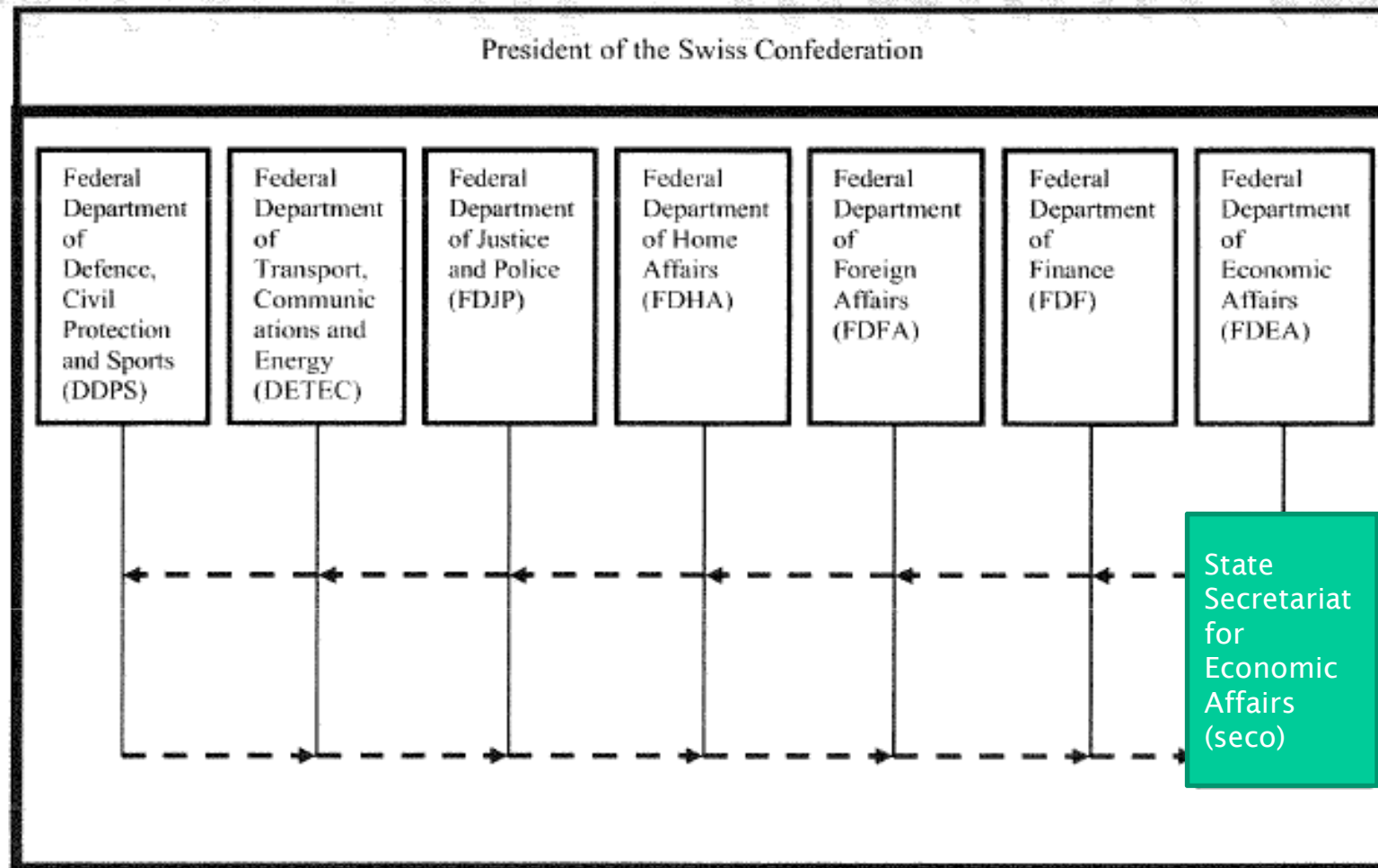


Trade Policy IMC:

Consultation Process & Risk of Bypass for Trade Ministry



(based on Nathan, p. 15)



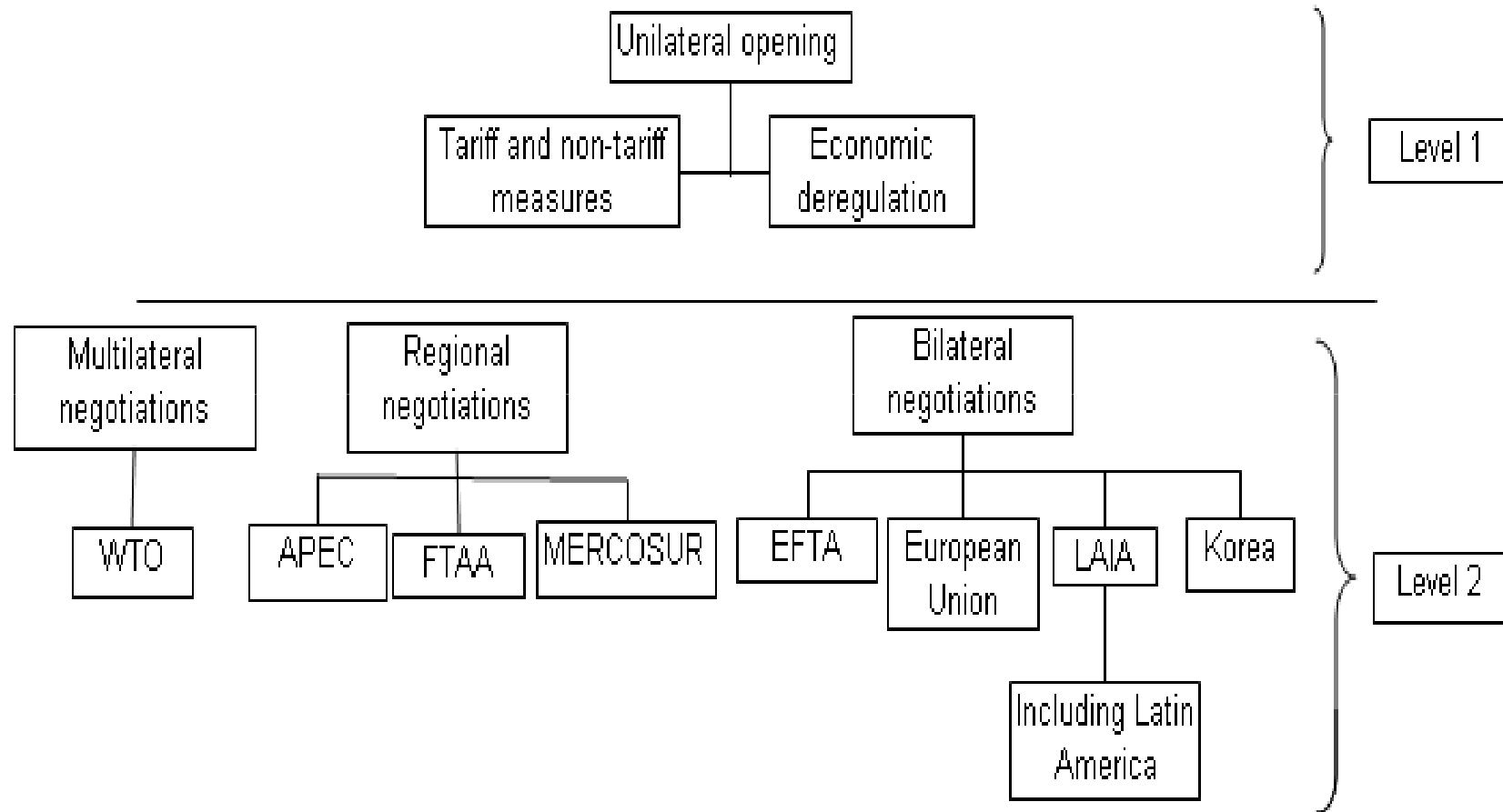
Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA)



Inter-ministerial Consultation of Trade Policy making

Figure 1. Regulatory Impact Analysis. Federal Council and Inter-ministerial Consultation of Trade Policy-making

Chile's Split-Level System



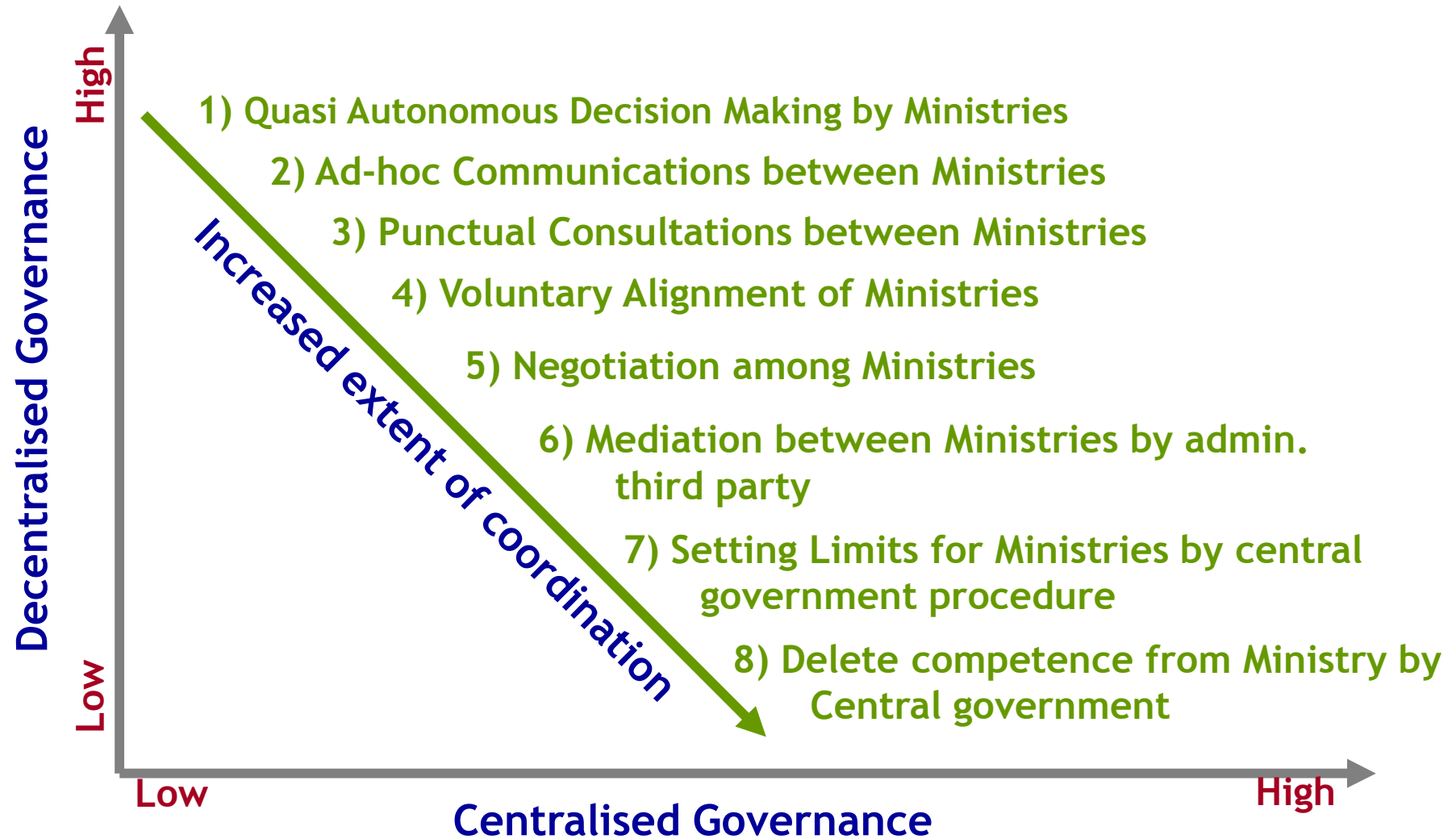
The IMC is crucial to help country:



1. identify coherent trade & economic development strategy based on supply & value chain analysis
2. design and manage consistent inter-ministerial trade policy cooperation based on IMC consultation mechanisms
3. ensure effective trade negotiations and efficient implementation of trade agreements with adequate monitoring for constant trade policy updating and fine-tuning
4. improves credibility and competence of DC/LDC government in their dialogue with donors and regional IOs

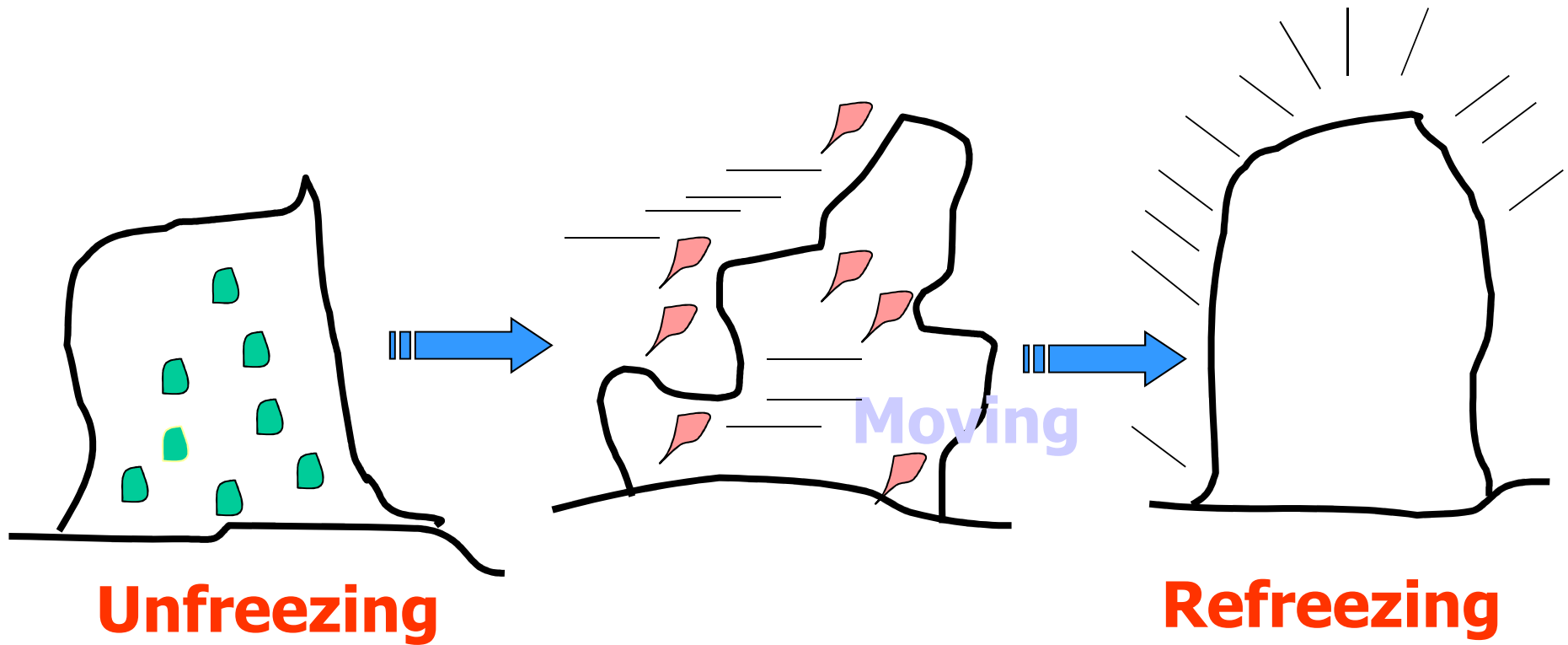
Levels of Governmental Coordination

(CSEND, 2009)





“Lewin’s Law”



Resistance Management

R. Beckhard & R. Harris, 1987

$$C = [ABD] > X$$

C = Change

A = Level of dissatisfaction with the status quo

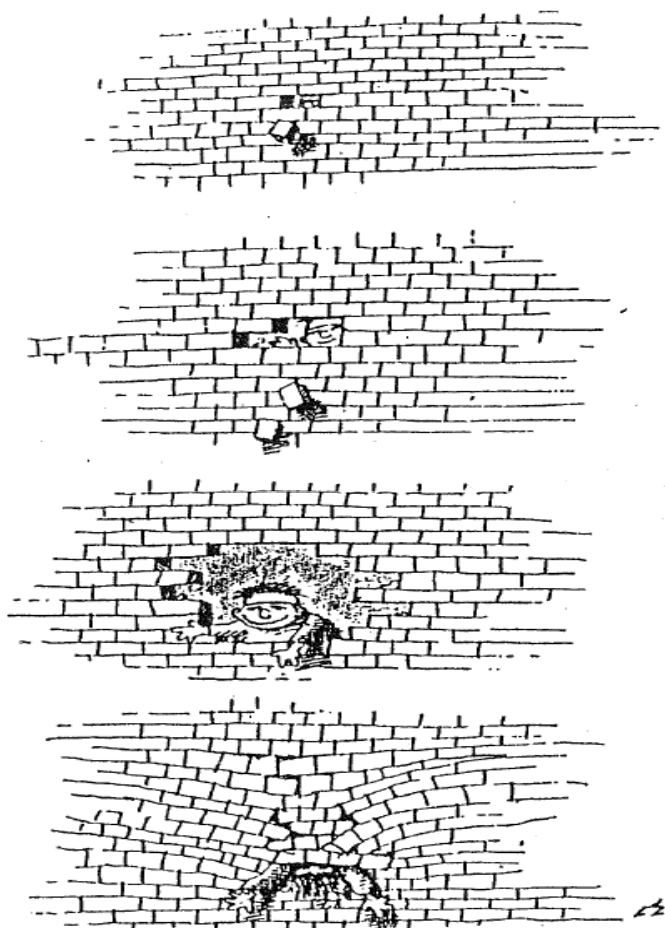
B = Desirability of the proposed change or end state

D = Practicality of the change (minimal risk and disruption)

Factors A, B and D must outweigh the perceived costs (X) for change to occur

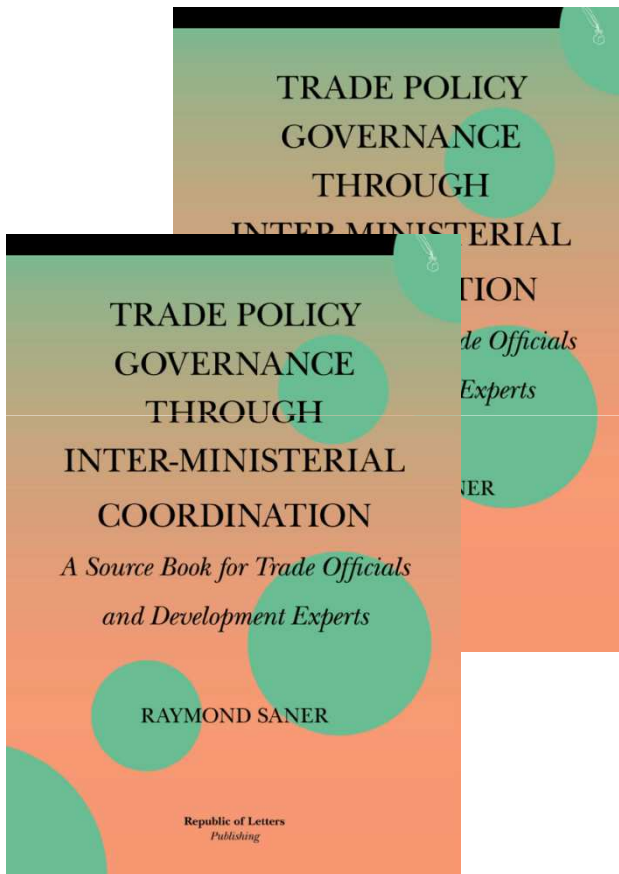


The System's Response to Macro-Change



Dessin de Petricic (C & W Syndicate)

Organisational Consultants Ltd.



Thank You!!!

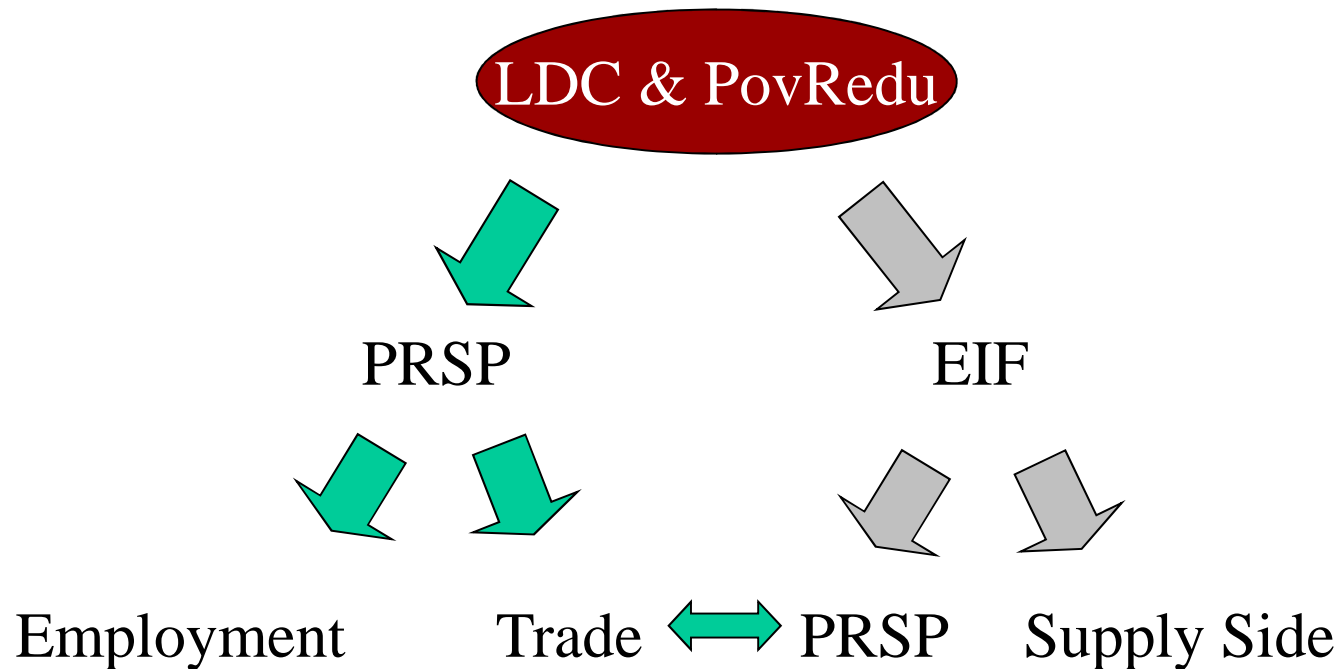


Closing Remarks

1

**Prof. Lichia Saenr-Yiu, Ed.D.
CSEND, Geneva**

LDCs, Poverty Reduction through development & trade



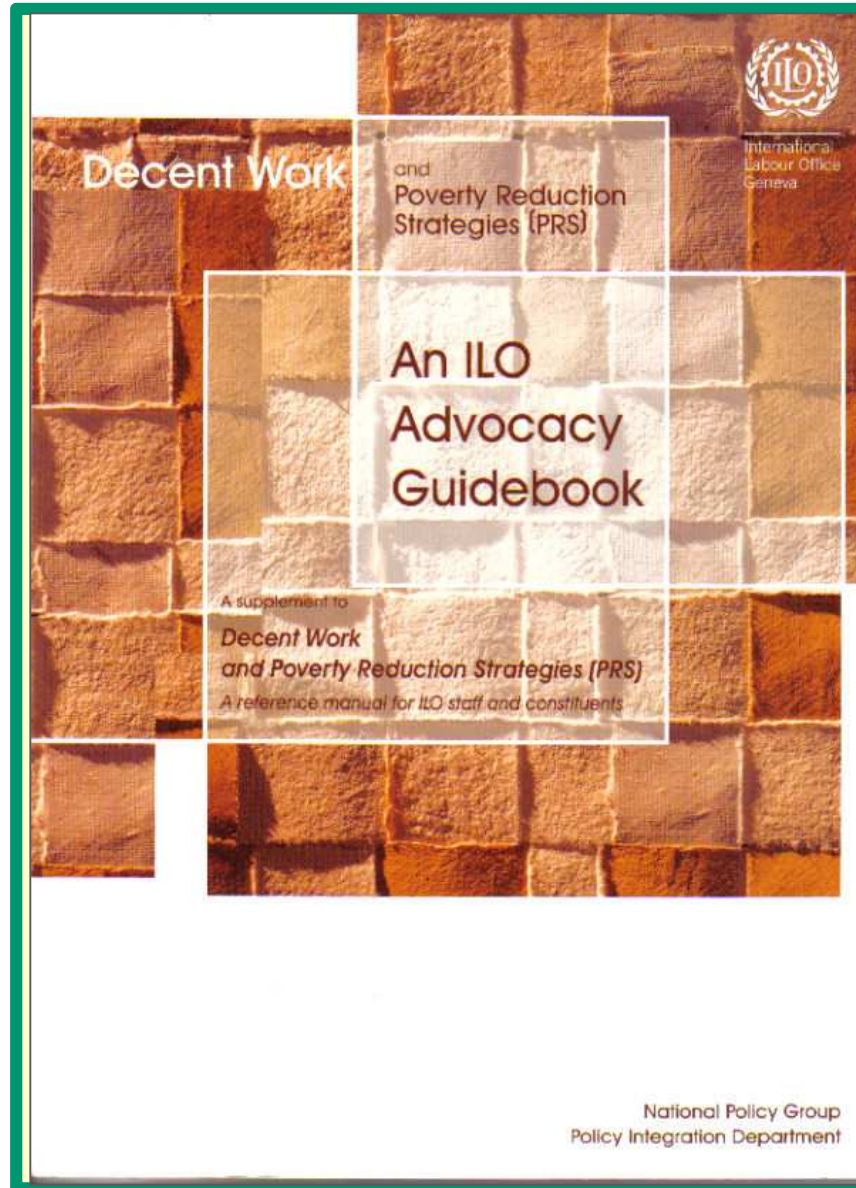
Implementing DTIS: Need for effective IMC



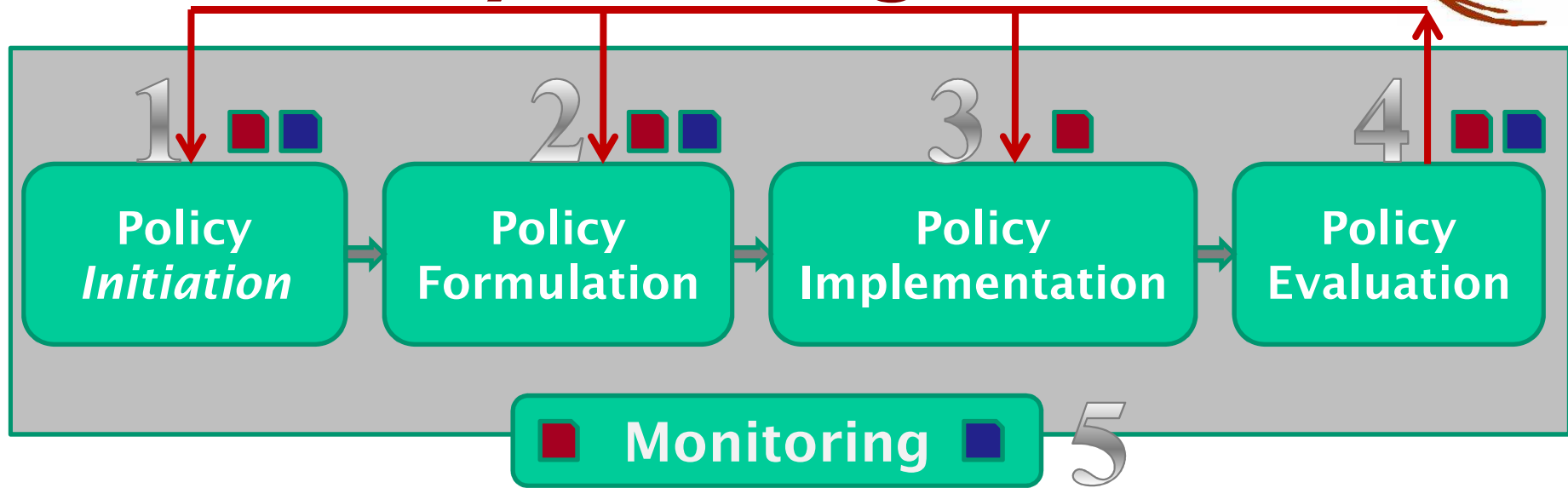
✦ UNDP Report on “Commodity Development Strategies in the IF” (2009)



**PRSPs:
need for Inter-Ministerial Coord &
Stakeholder Consultations**



Policy Making Process



Ownership + Coherence + Relevance = **Quality**



Inter-Ministerial
Coordination



Multi-Stakeholder
Consultation



Closing Remarks

2

Mr. Atul Kaushik, MBA
Director, CUTS GRC