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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



A Closer Look at Other EBA Indicators That Influence Trade

Session 3

Photo: Fintrac Inc.



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SESSION 3: LEARNING OBJECTIVES



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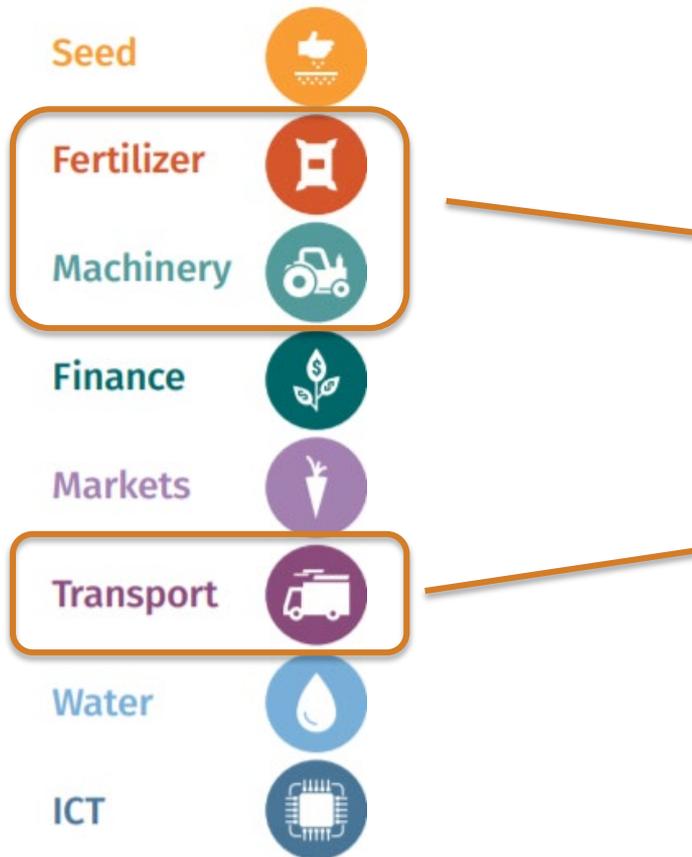
- Foreign trade indicators:
 - Fertilizer imports
 - Machinery imports
 - Cross-border trucking licenses

- Competitiveness indicators:
 - Seed
 - Finance
 - Water
 - ICT
 - Fertilizer and Machinery
 - Transport – domestic licenses





EBA FOREIGN TRADE INDICATORS



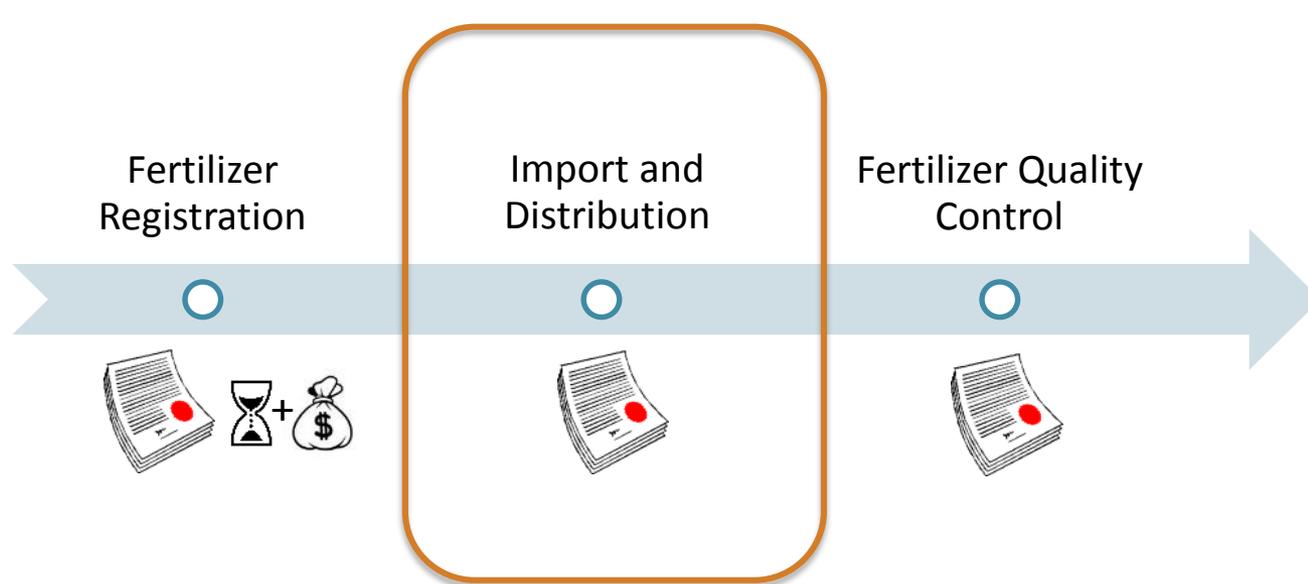
Measure trade restrictions of:

- The import of fertilizer and tractors
- Cross-border transport rights
- Efficiency (time and cost) of related processes





FERTILIZER IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION REGULATIONS



What is Measured:

- Entities allowed to import and distribute fertilizer products
- Requirement for a company to register as a fertilizer importer
- Requirement of import permits to import fertilizer products





FERTILIZER IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION REGULATIONS



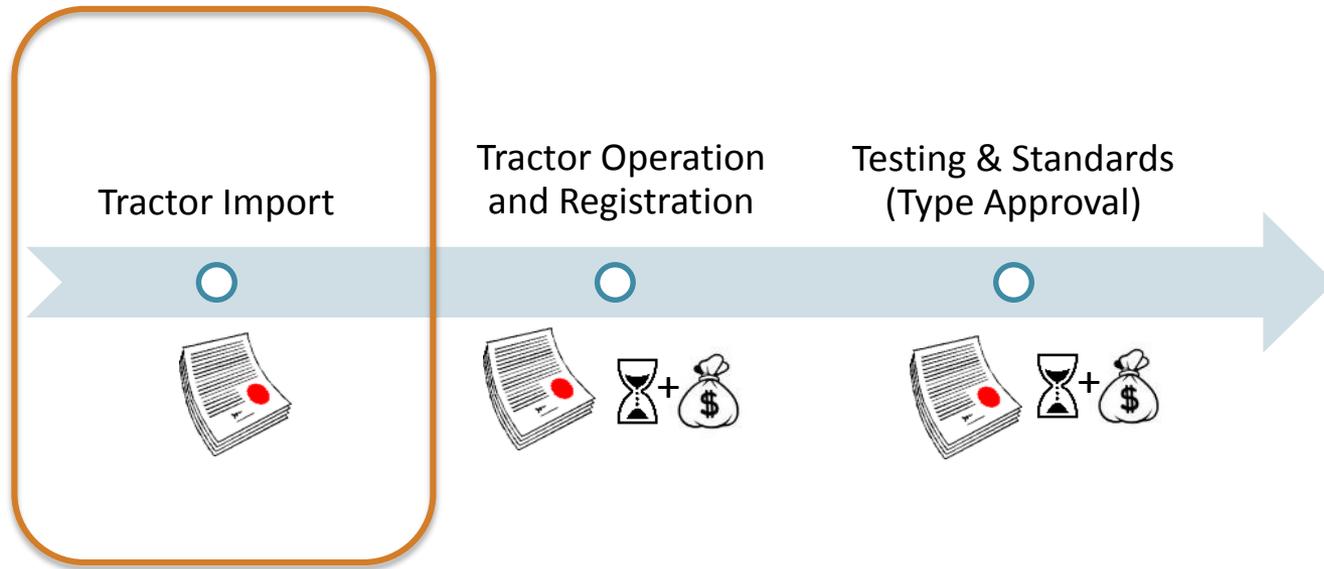
Good Regulatory Practices:

- All entities, including the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and producer organizations, can import and distribute fertilizer.
- All entities are required to register as importers, and registration is inexpensive and does not expire.
- Import permits are not required or they are imposed only at the trader level, with no volume, shipment or time limits, and they are inexpensive and simple to obtain.





MACHINERY IMPORT REGULATIONS



What is Measured:

- The private sector's ability to import and sell tractors
- Importer registration and renewal requirements, including registration validity
- Import permit requirements, including permit type, cost and validity





MACHINERY IMPORT REGULATIONS



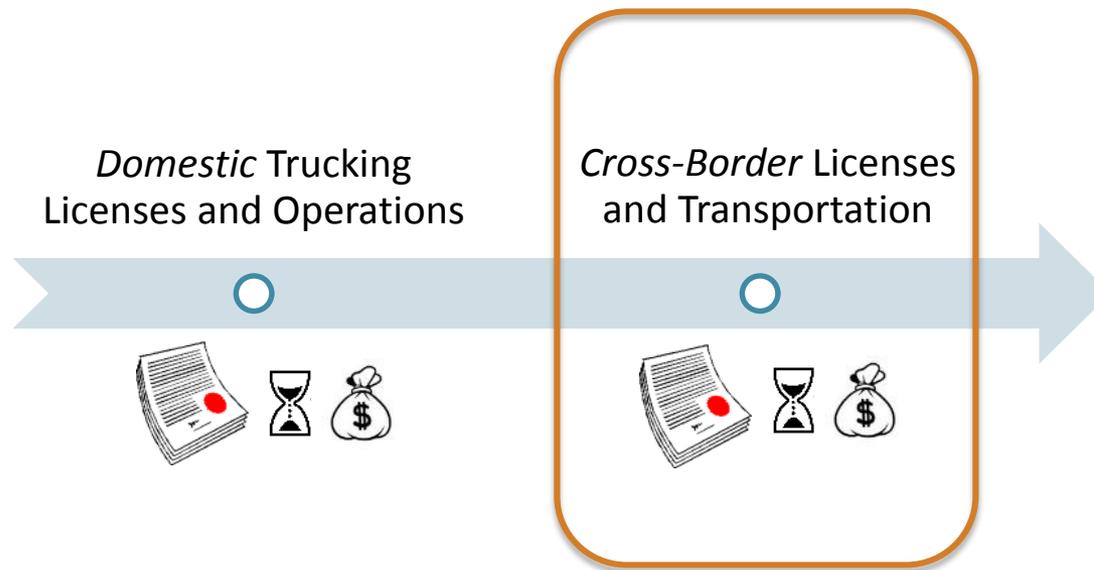
Good Regulatory Practices:

- Businesses are not required to register as importers, beyond general business registration requirements. In countries where importer registration is required, the registration validity is indefinite or registration renewal is automatic.
- Importers do not have to apply for an import permit each time they want to import. In countries where the import permit is required, it is a time-efficient, low-cost process.





CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORT REGULATIONS



What is Measured:

- **Cross-border licensing** - Cross-border licensing and total time (calendar days) and cost (in % of income per capita) to obtain a cross-border license
- **Limitations to foreign competitors** - Foreign operator transport rights and operational limitations on foreign truck operations





CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORT REGULATIONS



Good Regulatory Practices:

- Foreign truck operators are granted transport rights similar to domestic operators and are not limited by quotas or mandatory routes when operating in the domestic market.
- Truck operators are required to have a license when performing cross-border transport and the process of obtaining a cross-border license is efficient and affordable.

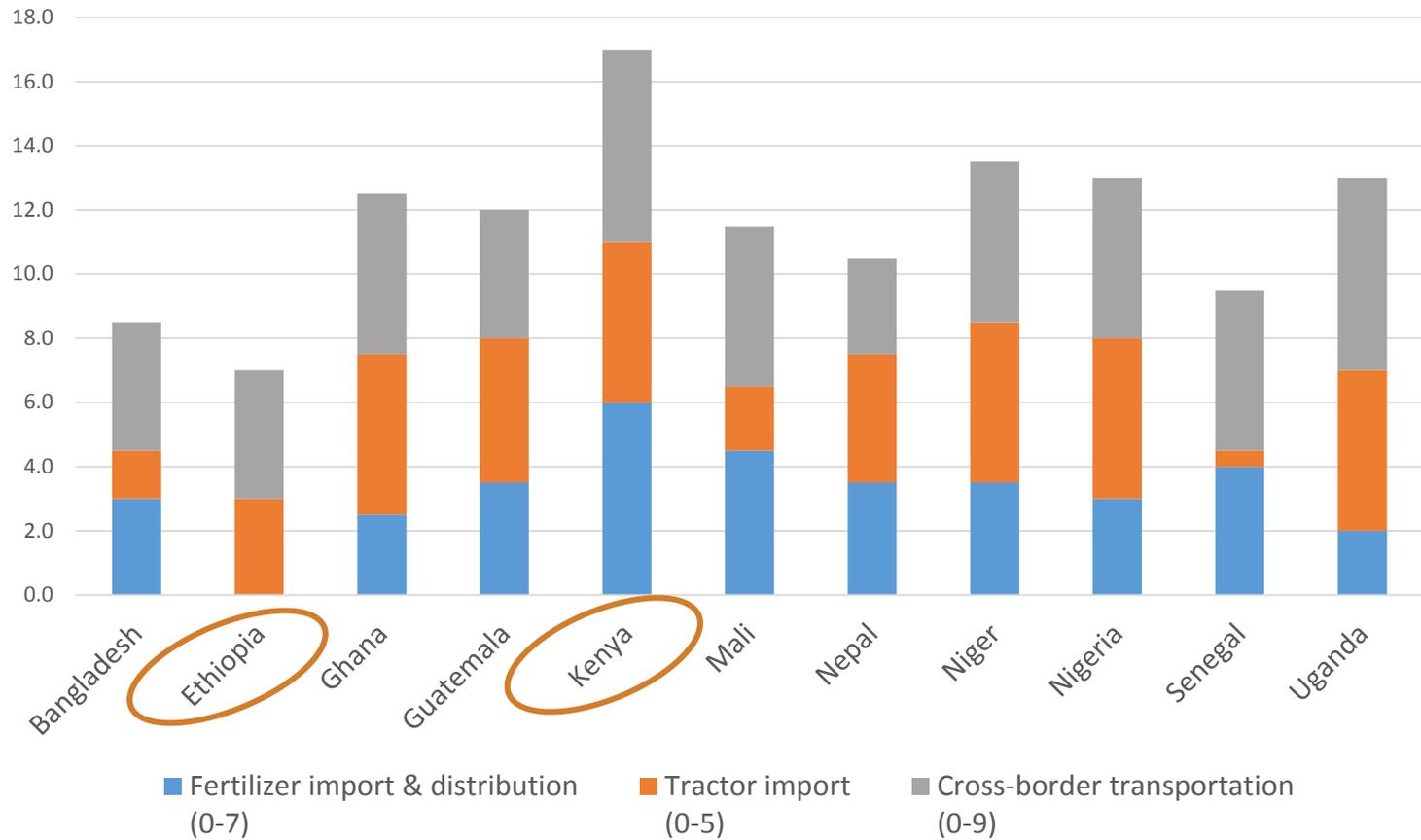




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EBA FOREIGN TRADE INDEX – FEED THE FUTURE COUNTRY SCORES



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RECAP WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED SO FAR

Foreign trade
Indicators:

Fertilizer
imports

Machinery imports

Cross-border trucking licenses





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LET'S CHECK WHAT WE'VE LEARNED



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QUESTION 1

1. Which of the below are Good Regulatory Practices governing cross-border transport :

- a. The process to obtain a cross-border license is efficient and affordable
- b. Foreign truck operators are not hindered by quotas or mandatory routes when operating in the domestic market
- c. Truck operators are required to have a license when performing cross-border transport
- d. All of the above
- e. B and C only
- f. None of the above





QUESTION 1 - ANSWER

1. Which of the below are Good Regulatory Practices governing cross-border transport :

- a. The process to obtain a cross-border license is efficient and affordable
- b. Foreign truck operators are not hindered by quotas or mandatory routes when operating in the domestic market
- c. Truck operators are required to have a license when performing cross-border transport
- d. All of the above**
- e. B and C only
- f. None of the above





QUESTION 2

2. Good Regulatory Practices applying to fertilizer import and distribution include:

- a. All entities are required to register as importers, and registration is inexpensive and does not expire
- b. Import permits are not required or they are imposed only at the trader level, with no volume, shipment or time limits
- c. All entities, including the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and producer organizations, can import and distribute fertilizer
- d. Import permits are inexpensive and simple to obtain
- e. All of the above





QUESTION 2 - ANSWER

2. Good Regulatory Practices applying to fertilizer import and distribution include:

- a. All entities are required to register as importers, and registration is inexpensive and does not expire
- b. Import permits are not required or they are imposed only at the trader level, with no volume, shipment or time limits
- c. All entities, including the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and producer organizations, can import and distribute fertilizer
- d. Import permits are inexpensive and simple to obtain
- e. **All of the above**





QUESTION 3

3. True or false: The Transport indicator measures the ease of obtaining trucking licenses for transport within country borders.

a. True

b. False





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QUESTION 3 - ANSWER

3. The Transport indicator measures the ease of obtaining trucking licenses for transport within country borders.

a. True

b. False



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EBA COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS



Seed



Fertilizer



Machinery



Finance



Markets



Transport



Water



ICT

Measure ability of farmers and agribusinesses to:

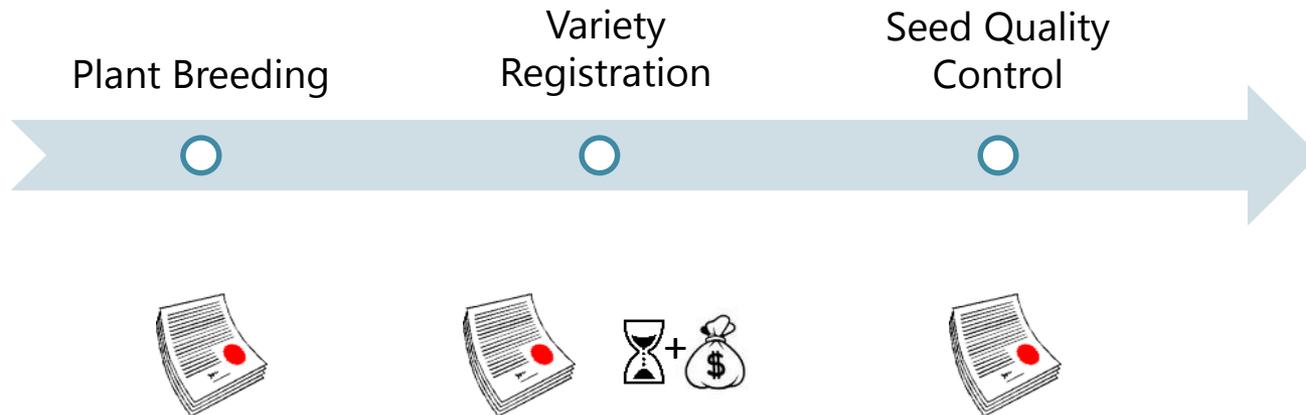
- Access to high quality seed
- Access to finance
- Sustainably access water
- Access information and communication technologies



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SEED INDICATOR



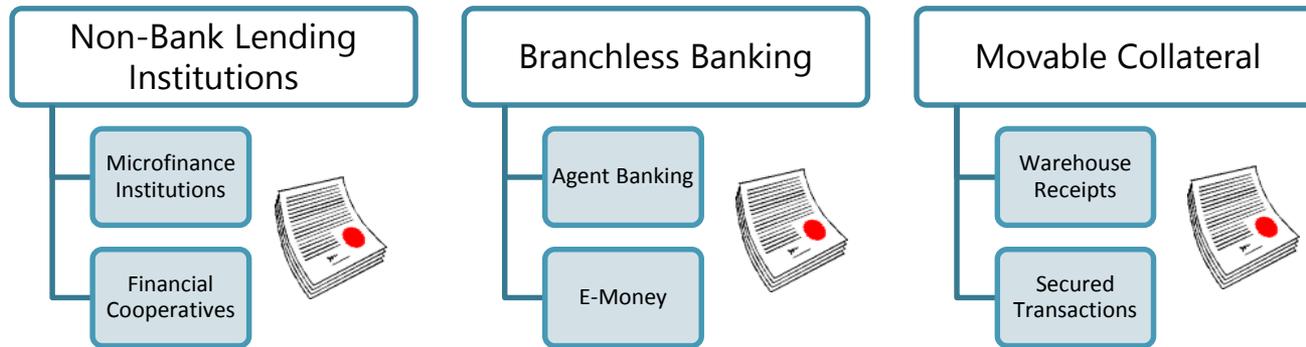
What is Measured:

- Protection and licensing of plant breeder rights
- Time, cost and requirements to register a new seed variety
- Quality control of seed in the market





FINANCE INDICATOR



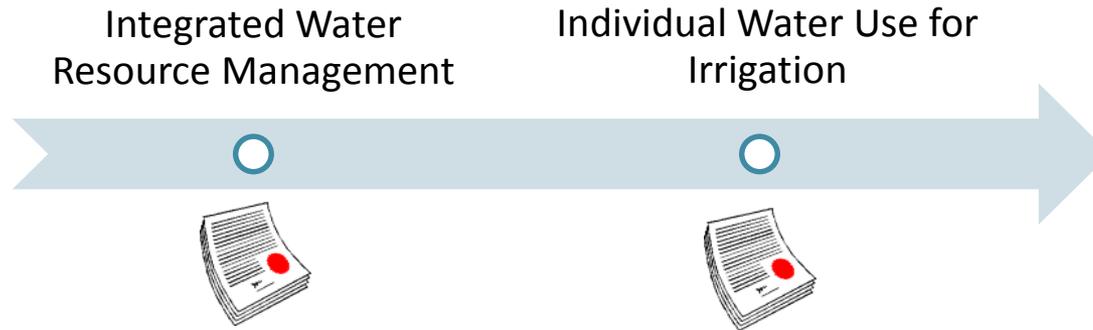
What is Measured:

- Requirements for establishing and operating deposit-taking microfinance institutions and financial cooperatives
- Requirements for third-party agents to provide financial services and provision of e-money by nonfinancial institutions
- Use of agriculture relevant assets as movable collateral and availability of credit information on small loans and from non-bank institutions





WATER INDICATOR



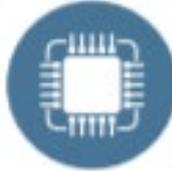
What is Measured:

- Water use permits
- Water resource management





ICT INDICATOR



Information
Communication
Technology



What is Measured:

- Licensing of mobile operators
- Authorization regimes
- Spectrum management that promotes greater investment in rural areas





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FERTILIZER, MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT INDICATORS

Fertilizer

Fertilizer Registration



Import and Distribution



Fertilizer Quality Control



Machinery

Tractor Import



Tractor Operation and Registration



Testing & Standards (Type Approval)



Transport

Domestic Trucking Licenses and Operations



Cross-Border Licenses and Transportation



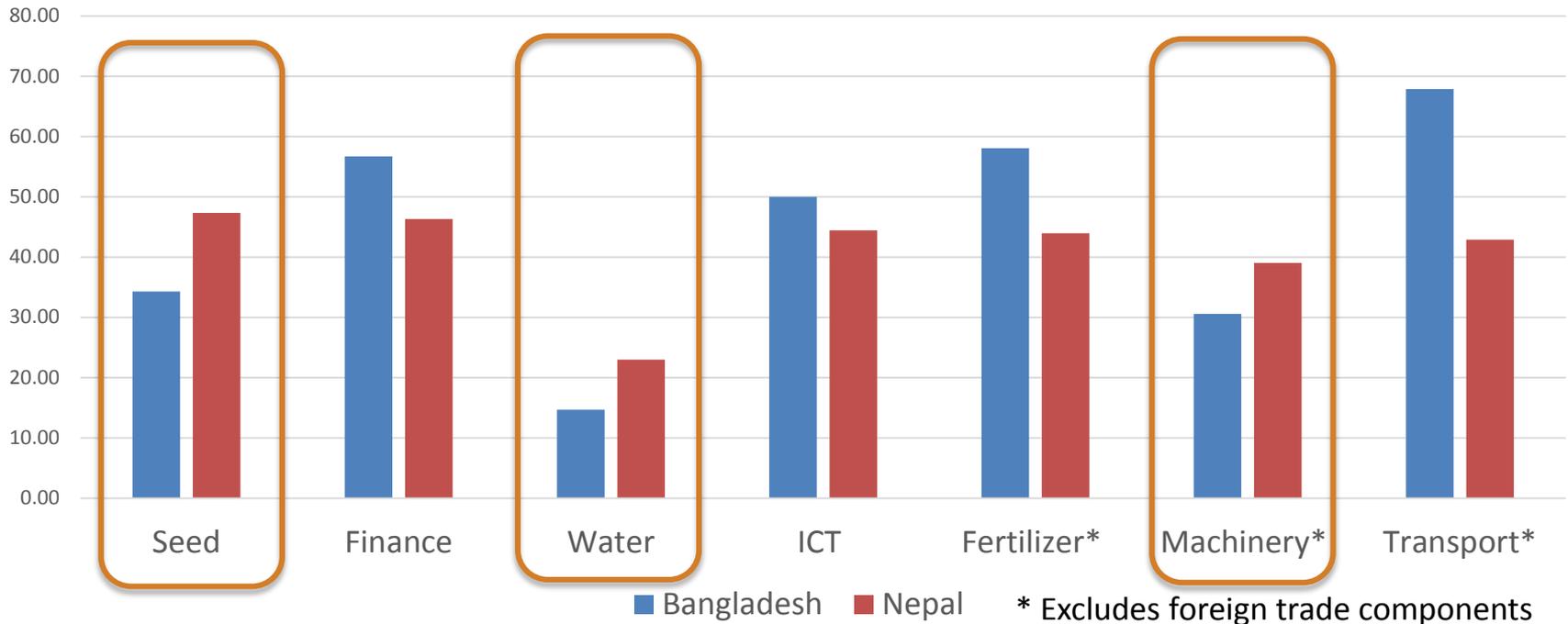
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EBA Competitiveness Indicators DTF Scores for Bangladesh and Nepal (0-100)



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RECAP WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

Competitiveness indicators:

Seed

Finance

Water

ICT

Fertilizer and Machinery

Transport – domestic licenses





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LET'S CHECK WHAT WE'VE LEARNED



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QUESTION 1

1. The Seed indicator examines the regulatory environment for plant breeding, registration of new varieties and:

- a. Seed quality control
- b. Seed quantity control
- c. Seed availability control
- d. All of the above

e. None of the above





QUESTION 1 - ANSWER

1. The Seed indicator examines the regulatory environment for plant breeding, registration of new varieties and:

- a. Seed quality control
- b. Seed quantity control
- c. Seed availability control
- d. All of the above

e. None of the above





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QUESTION 2

2. The business case under the Machinery indicator uses tractors as a proxy for agricultural machinery.

- a. True
- b. False



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QUESTION 2 - ANSWER

2. The business case under the Machinery indicator uses tractors as a proxy for agricultural machinery.

a. True

b. False



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QUESTION 3

3. Which indicator does not apply to Finance indicators:
- a. The use of agriculture relevant assets as movable collateral
 - b. The availability of credit information on small loans and from non-bank institutions
 - c. Requirements for third-party agents to provide financial services and provision of e-money by nonfinancial institutions
 - d. Pre-shipment export documents (number, time and cost)
 - e. Requirements for establishing and operating deposit-taking microfinance institutions and financial cooperatives





QUESTION 3 - ANSWER

3. Which indicator does not apply to Finance indicators:
- a. The use of agriculture relevant assets as movable collateral
 - b. The availability of credit information on small loans and from non-bank institutions
 - c. Requirements for third-party agents to provide financial services and provision of e-money by nonfinancial institutions
 - d. Pre-shipment export documents (number, time and cost)**
 - e. Requirements for establishing and operating deposit-taking microfinance institutions and financial cooperatives





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YOUR FEEDBACK IS WELCOME!

- ✓ Was this learning resource helpful?
- ✓ Do you have questions or suggestions for improvements on the EBA methodology?
- ✓ Other feedback?

Please contact Lourdes Martinez Romero (COR) at lmartinezromero@usaid.gov or Nate Kline (COP) at nkline@fintrac.com.



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