

INTRA-OIC TRADE INDEX TERMS AND METHODS OF CALCULATION

By Mr. Mamoudou Bocar SALL, M.Eng, MBA
Head of Studies Section

mahmoud@icdt-oic.org

Islamic Centre for Development of Trade/ICDT

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OUTLINES OF THE PRESENTATION

- 1. PRESENTATION OF ICDT
- 2. DATA SOURCES
- 3. AGGREGATES CALCULATED BY ICDT
- 4. METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING AGGREGATES FOR TRADE STATISTICS INDICATORS
- 5. NEW DATABASES
- 6. COLLABORATION BETWEEN NSOs and SWG MEMBERS



PRESENTATION OF ICDT



PRESENTATION OF ICDT

The Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT or Casablanca Centre) is the subsidiary organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, which has been entrusted with trade and investment promotion among the OIC Member States. (January 1981).

Its main objectives are as follows:

- √ To encourage regular trade exchanges among OIC Member States;
- ✓ To promote investments likely to develop trade flows;
- √ To contribute to the promotion of Member states' products and encourage access
 to foreign markets;
- √ To promote intra-OIC trade information;
- \checkmark To assist Member States in the fields of Trade Promotion and Multilateral Trade Negotiations ;
- ✓ To extend technical assistance to enterprises and economic operators.
- ✓ To help Member States to participate in the trade fairs organized by ICDT.

For more information about ICDT, visit: http://www.icdt-oic.org/



ICDT'S PLAN OF ACTION

ICDT has planned several activities that fall within its mission:

- Collect and disseminate data;
- Develop trade databases which are remotely available;
- Assist Member States in the creation and organization of documentation centers and trade information networks;
- Publish an annual report on trade between OIC Member States;
- Carry out sectoral studies on products and markets;
- Study ways and means likely to reduce barriers hampering trade between Member States;
- Organize training seminars to the benefit of Member States' executives;
- Develop and publish reports and specific studies (trade negotiations, country market profile, products and services sector profiles.....;
- Encourage intra OIC investments;
- Assist Member States in the process of accession to the WTO.



DATA SOURCES



DATA SOURCES:

- ICDT primarly uses the statistics and data provided by Member States . However, it is important to underline, in this respect, **that the Member States do not provide their statistics on a regular basis**, although the Centre contacts them at the beginning of each year and sends to them a questionnaire to collect foreign trade data. **As a result**, **only 10-20% of the used data is providing from national sources**.
- ICDT uses also international sources which provide foreign trade statistics on exchanges between countries.
- They include:
 - WITS (UNCTAD; ITC; WTO)
 - □ DOTS (IMF)
 - ☐ Financial data of the IMF BOPS
 - UN COMTRADE databases
 - □ Trade Map Database / ITC.
 - World Bank, UNCTAD, WTO, FAO, UNIDO.....;



AGGREGATES CALCULATED BY ICDT

Aggregates calculated by ICDT

- ICDT publishes an annual report on trade between Member States of the OIC that reflects the trends of trade among them and which gives the state of both trade barriers and measures taken or to be taken in the future in order to facilitate intra-OIC trade.
- ICDT's annual report also develops various aggregates of trade data by regions or subregions or by products and also calculates the ratios and indices for analyzing the structure of intra-OIC trade.



Aggregates calculated by ICDT

(Cont'd)

At the level of ICDT's publications and, in particular, the annual report on intra-OIC trade, the Centre develops various aggregates from individual statistics of Member States. These include:

- ✓ Intra-OIC Exports and intra-OIC Imports products' structure.
- ✓ Intra-regional exports and imports (in the same region or between regions of the OIC Member States), which can be used to capture the degree of trade integration of countries in their respective regions or sub-regions.
- ✓ Inter-regional imports and exports to the regions and subregions (between regions and subregions to others), which can be used to analyze the integration of regions and subregions among them.



Export Market Share:

 $X_{ip}/\sum X_{ipOIC}$

Import Market Share:

 $M_{ip}/\Sigma M_{ipOIC}$

Intra-OIC Export Share:

 $\sum X_{ipOIC} / \sum X_{ifOIC}$

 $X_{ipOIC:}$ Export of p OIC Country to all other Member States

X_{ifOIC:} Export of p OIC Country to the World

Intra-OIC Import Share:

 $\sum M_{ipOIC} / \sum M_{ifOIC}$

M_{ipOIC:} Import of p OIC Country from all other Member States

M_{ifOIC:} Import of p OIC Country from the World

Intra-OIC Trade Share:

 $(\sum IX_{pOIC} + \sum IM_{pOIC})/(\sum IX_{fOIC} + \sum IM_{fOIC}))$

• Intra-OIC trade: it is the total trade including exports and imports of goods and services between OIC Member States in US \$.

The Regional Preference Index per Product which is formulated as follows:

 $RPI_{i} = (X_{ir} / X_{r}) / (X_{im} / X_{m})$

X_{ir} : Intra-OIC exports of product i;

X_r : Intra-OIC total exports ;

X_{im} : The OIC countries exports of (i) product to the rest of the

world;

X_m: Intra-OIC total exports to the rest of the world.

This index is to be appreciated in relation to the unit, if RPI_i is higher than 1, trade product (i) are more active in the OIC region than in the rest of the world. This would explain either implicit or explicit preferential access conditions between the concurrent countries outside the OIC for the product (i), or the presence of natural, economic or political conditions which encourage trade of the concerned products between the region's countries compared to the rest of the world.

• Export Diversification (or Concentration) Index or IHH: Export diversification is held to be important for developing countries because many developing countries are often highly dependent on relatively few primary commodities for their export earnings.

$$DX_{j} = (sum |h_{ij} - x_{i}|) / 2$$

Where h_{ij} is the share of commodity i in the total exports of country j and x_i is the share of the commodity in world exports.

• Export Similarity Index: Many countries have an unusual pattern of export specialization in relation to the rest of the world. Often, some product exports, typically manufacturing, have grown more rapidly than the average of world exports. It is not clear however to what extent these results reflect a common tendency among countries and to what extent the results are driven by the performance of individual countries. The export similarity (XS) index provides useful information on distinctive export patterns from country to country.

$$XS_{j,k} = sum[min(X_{ij}, X_{ik}) * 100]$$

Where X_{ij} and X_{ik} are industry i's export shares in country j's and country k's exports, which usually include a group of countries or competitors. The index varies between zero and 100, with zero indicating complete dissimilarity and 100 representing identical export composition. This measure is subject to aggregation bias (as the data are more finely disaggregated, the index will tend to fall) and hence embodies a certain arbitrariness due to product choice.

• Geographical concentration index or Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index defines geographical concentration degree (or diversification) is the squaring market share of the *i* country exports to the *j* country or region in the total exports of the country. It can be calculated for imports.

$$IHH = \sum_{j}^{n} Pij^{2}$$

IHH: The index value of the geographical concentration of the I country. Pij: Share of the <u>I</u> country exports to the <u>j</u> country or region in the total exports of the country.

• Changes in Global Demand for Major Exports: The index of global demand changes is a constant market share analysis of export performance in a country due to the relative favorable or unfavorable changes in global demand prospects. It indicates how rapidly a country's recent exports would grow relative to world trade if the country just maintained its current market for these products. This approach isolates the influence of change in global demand for specific goods from any changes in the country's market shares or from diversification into new product lines

$$GD_{i} = sum S_{io} (X_{it} - X_{io})$$

Where S_{io} is country j's global market share for product i in initial period o and X_{it} and X_{io} represent global exports of product in period o and t. The right-hand side of the equation is summed over all traditional products to produce an aggregate demand change index for the country

• Measures of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) have been used to help assess a country's export potential. The RCA indicates whether a country is in the process of extending the products in which it has a trade potential, as opposed to situations in which the number of products that can be competitively exported is static. The RCA index of country *i* for product *j* is often measured by the product's share in the country's exports in relation to its share in world trade.

$$RCA_{ij} = (x_{ij}/X_{it}) / (x_{wj}/X_{wt})$$

Where x_{ij} and x_{wj} are the values of country i's exports of product j and world exports of product j and where X_{it} and X_{wt} refer to the country's total exports and world total exports. A value of less than unity implies that the country has a revealed comparative disadvantage in the product. Similarly, if the index exceeds unity, the country is said to have a revealed comparative advantage in the product.

• Relative Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports and Imports (G_I): This indicator is used to compare growth rates of exports and imports of broad classes of goods in one country with those for world trade or the trade of its competitors, including the major products in exports and imports .

$$G_i = (X_{t2}/X_{t1})^{(1/n-1)} * 100$$

Where : X_{t_1} and X_{t_2} are the trade values of product i in the beginning period and the end period respectively, and n is the number of years

• Trade Complementarity Index: it provides useful information on prospects for intraregional trade in that it shows how well the structures of a country's imports and exports match. It also has the attraction that its values for countries considering the formation of a regional trade agreement can be compared with others that have formed or tried to form similar arrangements.

$$TC_{ij} = 100 - sum(|m_{ik} - x_{ij}|/2)$$

Where x_{ij} is the share of good i in global exports of country j and m_{ik} is the share of good i in all imports of country k. The index is zero when no goods are exported by one country or imported by the other and 100 when the export and import shares exactly match.

• Export Specialization Index: The export specialization (ES) index is a slightly modified RCA index, in which the denominator is usually measured by specific markets or partners. It provides product information on revealed specialization in the export sector of a country and is calculated as the ratio of the share of a product in a country's total exports to the share of this product in imports to specific markets or partners rather than its share in world exports.

$$ES = (x_{ij}/X_{it}) / (m_{kj}/M_{kt})$$

Where x_{ij} and X_{it} are export values of country i in product j, respectively, and where m_{kj} and M_{kt} are the import values of product j in market k and total imports in market k. The ES is similar to the RCA in that the value of the index less than unity indicates a comparative disadvantage and a value above unity represents specialization in this market

• Index of the Standardized Trade Balance is an index relating to difference between exports of the *i* country to *J* country and imports *i* country from the *j* country in the global trade between the two countries *i* and *j*.

$$ISTB_{ij} = (X_{ij} - M_{ij}) / (X_{ij} + M_{ij})$$

ISTB_{ij}: Index of the trade balance between i and j countries.

 X_{ii} : Exports of the country i to the country j

 M_{ij} : Imports of the country i from the country j

AGGREGATION FOR TRADE STATISTICS INDICATORS

• The index of trade intensity (ITI) is a synthetic index, which allows capturing the trade dependence degree vis-à-vis a country or a region. It is formulated as follows:

• $ITI_i = (X_{ir} / X_i) / (M_{ir} / M_r)$

X_{ir}: The exports of the i country in the region

X_i: The total exports of the i country

M_{ir}: Imports of the i region of the whole countries of the region

M_r: Total imports of the region r

r: Region constituted by the OIC Member Countries

The more the ITI_i is higher, the more intensity of the i country of the OIC region is strong and reflects a higher dependence level towards the OIC region in comparison with the other countries. In other words, trade of a country remains dependent on the OIC region so much as the share of its exports to the OIC Countries in comparison with its total exports is higher than the share of intra-OIC imports in the total imports of the OIC Member States.



METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING AGGREGATION FOR TRADE STATISTICS INDICATORS: trade potential assessment

• The gravity pattern within the framework of this work can take the following shape:

$$\log X_{ijt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log Y_{ijt} + \alpha_2 \log Z_{ij} + \alpha_3 V_{ijt} + \alpha_4 W_{ij} + \dot{\epsilon}_{ijt}$$
 where:

 X_{iit} : Exports of the i country to j country during the year t

 Y_{ijt} : the vector of variables, which change as time goes on and depending on partner countries i and j. This vector includes the GDP variables and GDP per capita.

 Z_{ij} : the vector of variables, which change as time goes on and depending on partner countries i and j. but, which are constant in time. The concerned variables are distances between the capitals of the countries i and j (Distance) and the surface area of the partner countries (Surface area).

 V_{ijt} : Vector of qualitative variables, which change as time goes on and depending on partner countries i and j. This vector includes:

The "regional integration agreement" variable (RIA), which takes the value 1 if the countries i and j are party to the same regional integration in the year t and the value o for the opposite case; and

"The single currency » variable (SC), which takes the value 1 if the countries i and j are provided with a single currency and the value 0 differently.

 W_{ij} : Vector of qualitative variables, which change as time goes on and depending on partner countries i and j.



NEW DATABASES



NEW DATABASES

OIC TIJARI EXCHANGES

- ➤OIC Foreign Trade Statistics (2 to 6 digits) per country: right now only 2 digits are online
- Custom tariffs (2-4-6 digits) for international data comparison and (7-12 digits) for national data analysis: 7-12 digits are available online on ICDT' Wesbsite from 2005-2009 based on local language (English or French)
- ➤ Non-Tariff Barriers in collaboration with ITC and UNCTAD TRAINS and WTO: under construction

Research can be done by SH code (2 to 6 digits) per country or region or browsing national data (detailed foreign trade or custom tariffs)



http://www.icdt-oic.org/#

NEW DATABASES



Internet | Mode protégé : activé

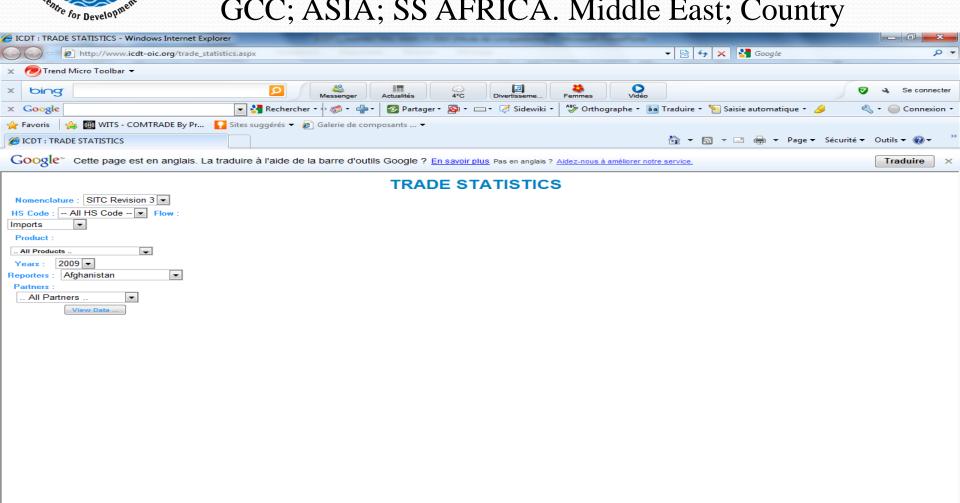
05/12/2010



ONLINE DETAILED TRADE

STATISTICS: 2digits; world; OIC Group; AMU;

GCC; ASIA; SS AFRICA. Middle East; Country









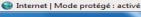












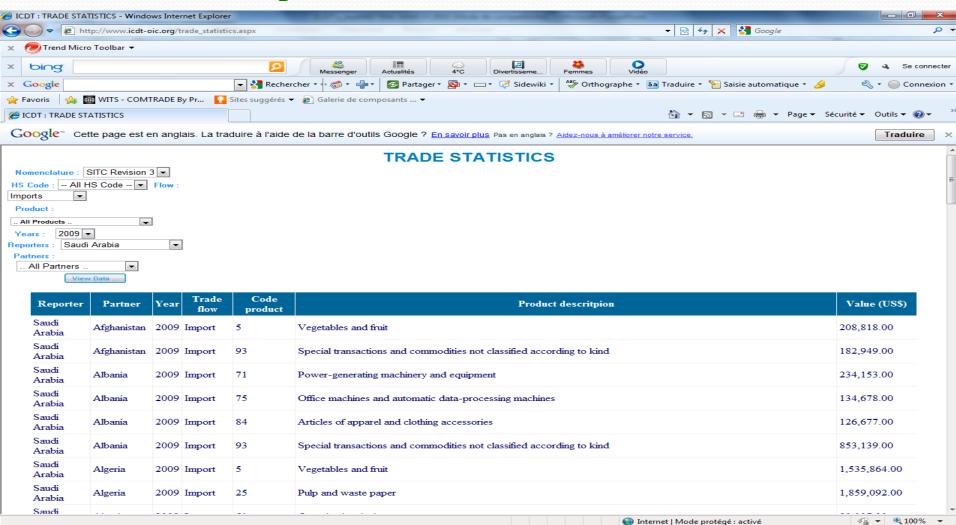




ONLINE DETAILED FOREIGN TRADE

STATISTICS: SAUDI ARABIA 2009: Exports;

Imports; Trade balance= X-M; ratio=X/M





Group

Group OIC 2009 Export

Pakistan

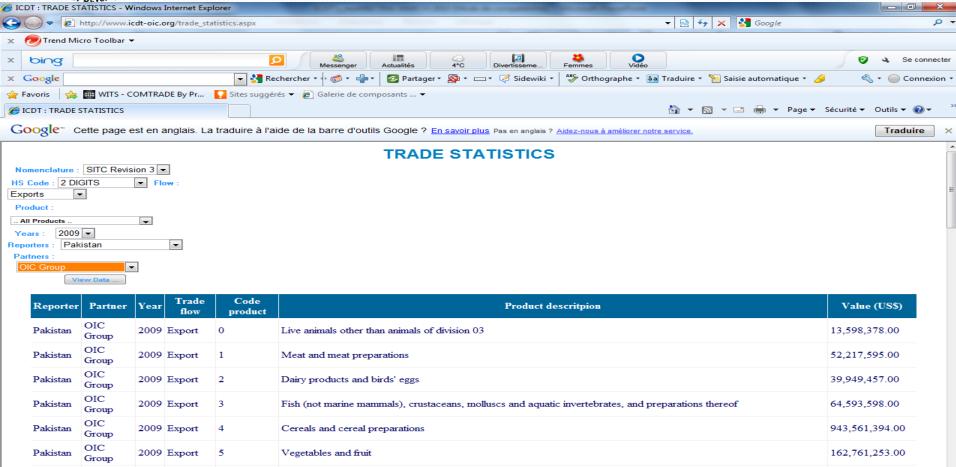
ONLINE DETAILED FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS: PAKISTAN-OIC Group: Exports

25,239,529.00

18,983,794.00

100%

Internet | Mode protégé : activé



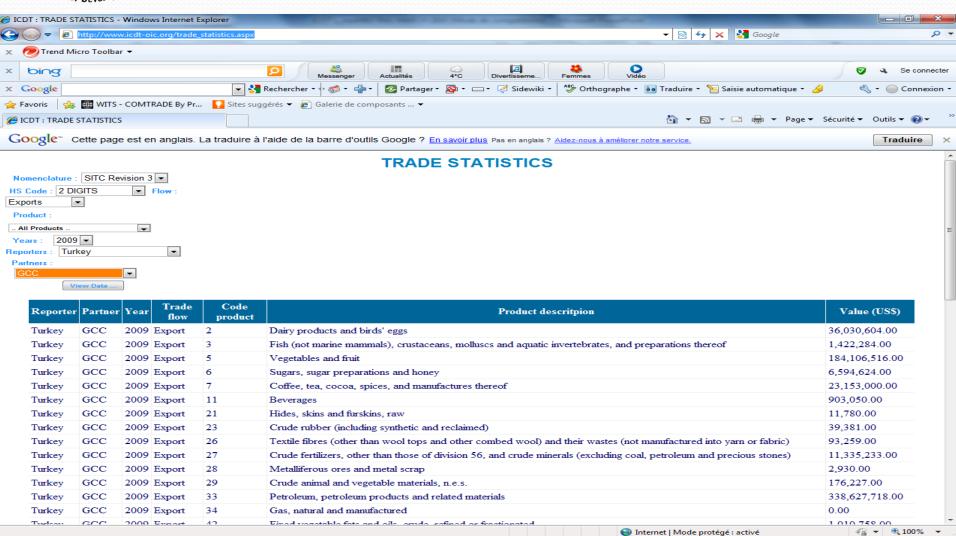
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey

Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof



W

ONLINE DETAILED FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS: TURKEY-GCC





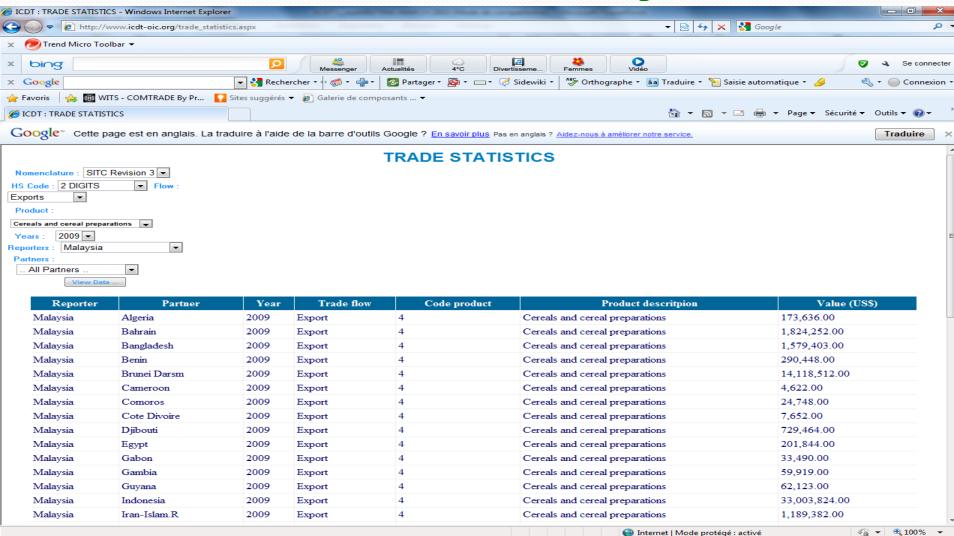
W

ONLINE DETAILED FOREIGN TRADE

STATISTICS: MALAYSIA-all OIC countries-

Cereals-Exports

05/12/2010



?



2009 Balance

2009 Balance

2009 Balance

2009 Balance

2000 Polono

Morocco Algeria

Morocco Algeria

Morocco Algeria

Morocco Algeria

Maragan Algaria

ONLINE DETAILED FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS: MOROCCO-all OIC countries-all

products-Trade balance

249,326,00

2,498,750.00

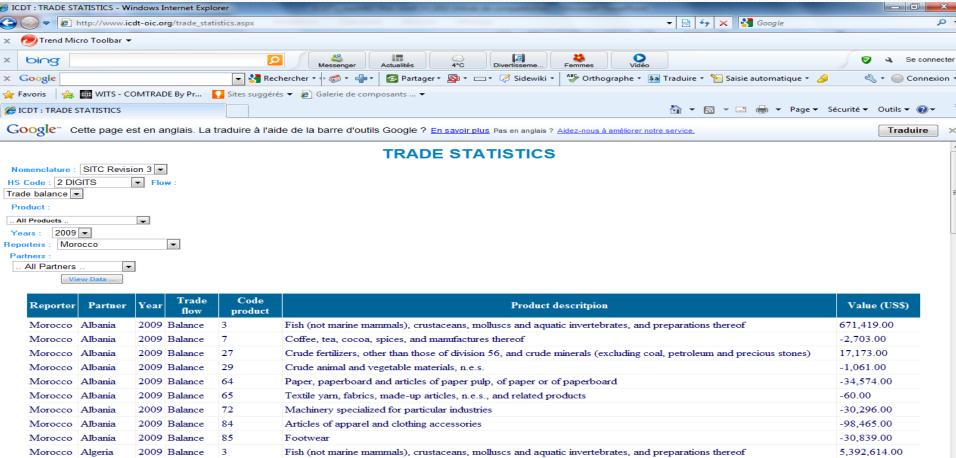
1.273.589.00

8.395.471.00

24 926 00

Internet | Mode protégé : activé

← ■ 100%



Cereals and cereal preparations

Sugars, sugar preparations and honey

Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof

Earding staff for animals (not including annuilled acreals)

(?)

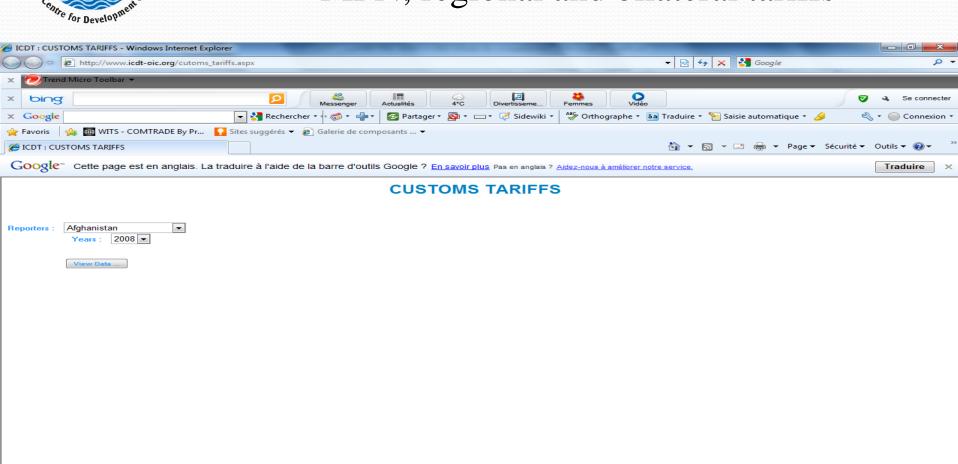
Vegetables and fruit



ONLINE DETAILED CUSTOMS TARIFFS:

MFN; regional and bilateral tariffs

Internet | Mode protégé : activé





ONLINE DETAILED CUSTOMS TARIFFS: NIGERIA 2009



| Product code | product description | Partner | Advalorem | Treatment |
|-----------------|---|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 302219840 | Fresh or chilled plaice pleuronectes platessa" | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302229824 | Fresh or chilled sole solea spp." | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302289984 | Fresh or chilled flat fish pleuronectidae, bothidae, cynoglossidae, soleidae, scophthalmidae and catharidae" (excl. halibut "reinhardtius hippoglossoides, hippoglossus hippoglossus and hippoglossus stenolepis", plaice "pleuronectes platessa" and sole "sol | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302309952 | Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas thunnus alalunga" | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302319936 | Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas thunnus albacares" | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302329920 | Fresh or chilled skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302339904 | Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas thunnus obesus" | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302349888 | Fresh or chilled bluefin tunas thunnus thynnus" | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 302359872 | Fresh or chilled southern bluefin tunas thunnus maccoyii" | World | 10 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 202280824 | Fresh or chilled tunas of the genus thunnus" (excl. thunnus alalunga, thunnus albacares, thunnus obesus, thunnus thynnus and thunnus | World | 10 | MFN duties |



View Data ...

ONLINE DETAILED CUSTOMS TARIFFS:

UA Emirates 2009



| Product code | product description | Partner | Advalorem | Treatment |
|-----------------|--|---------|-----------|--|
| 2045021 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Other cuts with bone in: Fresh or chilled | World | 0 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 2045022 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Other cuts with bone in: Frozen | | 0 | Preferential tariff for GCC countries |
| 2045022 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Other cuts with bone in: Frozen | | 0 | Preferential tariff for the League of Arab States |
| 2045022 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Other cuts with bone in: Frozen | World | 5 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 2045031 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Boneless: Fresh or chilled | World | 0 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 2045032 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Boneless: Frozen | | 0 | Preferential tariff for GCC countries |
| 2045032 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Boneless: Frozen | | О | Preferential tariff for the League of Arab States |
| 2045032 | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of goats: Boneless: Boneless: Frozen | World | 5 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 2050010 | Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of horses | World | 5 | MFN duties (Applied) |
| 2050010 | Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of horses | | 0 | Preferential tariff for GCC countries |
| 2050010 | Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen: Meat of horses | | О | Preferential tariff for the League of Arab States |
| 2050090 | Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen: Other | World | 5 | MFN duties (Applied) |

Terminé







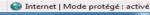
















Other databases under construction

2011

- OIC Member States' foreign trade by HS 4 and 6 digits
- OIC Member States Non Tariff Barriers
- Updating OIC Member States' business guides
- Creating new databases on touristic guides and OIC TPOs



COLLABORATION BETWEEN NSOs AND SWG MEMBERS



More coordination to select the most reliable international sources for trade statistics

- Strengthen more coordination between the institutions of the OIC in this regard. For this purpose, a rapid exchange of data must be established between the different institutions in the sense that each institution wishing to publish or use data in a particular field should consult the relevant institution on the accuracy of the data it intends to publish or use.
- ✓ ICDT is designated by the SWG as the OIC institution which should act as focal point of Trade Statistics in order to collect from Member States these kind of data and communicate them to the SWG and NSOs.
- ✓ Strengthen the medium term, the means of collection and compilation of data from primary sources, namely the Member States. Thereby, avoiding the use of databases that may be responsible for differences in the statistics. The objective is to create databases belonging to the institutions of the OIC, which will be supplied with the data provided directly from the OIC Member States (single window format).
- ✓ Organizing training program on modelization et previsions for OIC Institutions and Member States Executives in order to elaborate national/regional economic impact studies → plan of action in this field is needed.



Coordination to select the most reliable international sources for trade statistics

- According the SWG proposal, the core of the Working Group is composed of:
 - □ IDB Group (financial data),
 - □ ICDT (Trade Statistics)
 - □ and SESRIC (Socio-Economic data).

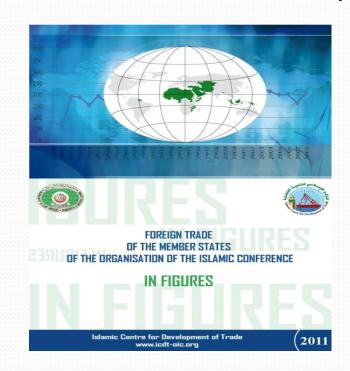
They will primarily focus on the harmonization of concepts and methodologies of calculation (Single format) with the Member States (Focal points).



Special Brochure on Intra-OIC Trade Statistics

- Special Brochure on Intra-OIC Trade Statistics was finalised in February 2010 and updated on December 2010.
- Intra-OIC trade index terms sent to the SWG in July 2009







OIC in Figures: Country Profile

I. BASIC INDICATORS

- >OIC accession date:
- >WTO accession date: Observer/Member
- ➤ Membership in OIC Agreements: TPSOIC/PRETAS/ROO
- ➤ Membership in Regional agreements: ECO, AMU, GCC, ASEAN, WAEMU......

II. WORLD TRADE

- **➤ World exports in million US**\$ (2000-2009)
- **➤**World imports in million US\$ (2000-2009)
- ➤ World exports product structure SITC Rev.3 in % (2008/2009)
- ➤ World imports product structure SITC Rev.3 in % (2008/2009)

III. INTRA-OIC TRADE

- >Intra-OIC exports in million US\$ (2000-2009)
- ➤Intra-OIC imports in million US\$ (2000-2009)
- >Net Intra-OIC trade in million US\$ (2000-2009)
- ➤Intra-OIC exports product structure SITC Rev.3 in % (2008/2009)
- >Intra-OIC imports product structure SITC Rev.3 in % (2008/2009)
- ➤Intra-OIC trade product structure SITC Rev.3 in % (2008/2009)
- Main intra-OIC exported products in HS 2digits (2009)
- Main intra-OIC imported products in HS 2digits (2009)
- ➤ Main Customers (2009)
- ➤ Main Suppliers (2009)

IV. INTRA-OIC TRADE SHARE

Intra-OIC exports share in % (2000-2009) Intra-OIC imports share in % (2000-2009) Intra-OIC trade share in % (2000-2009)







STATISTICS ON TRADE OF THE O.I.C MEMBER STATES

I. Global Trade Structure:

1. Trade Balance: Local currency or US Dollars, Million US\$

| | | 2009 | |)10 |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | World | Islamic Countries | World | Islamic Countries |
| Exports | | | | |
| Imports | | | | |
| Trade balance | | | | |
| Cover ratio | | | | |

2. Main products exported:

currency

Million US \$ or national

| | 2009 | | 2010 | |
|----------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Products | Value | Destination | Value | Destination |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |



3. Main products imported:

Million US \$ or national currency

| Origin | Value | Origin |
|--|-------|--|
| | | |
| AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA | | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| <u> </u> | | ^^^^^^ |
| | | ^^^^^ |
| | | |

II. TRADE STRUCTURE WITH THE ISLAMIC WORLD:

1. Evolution of Trade with O.I.C Member States in million US\$/National currency:

| | EXPORTS | | IMPORTS | |
|-------------|---------|------|---------|------|
| COUNTRIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| AFGHANISTAN | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| YEMEN | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |



COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATED TO TRADE PERFORMANCE

| EXPORTED PRODUCTS | INCREASING | DECREASING | OBSERVATION |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | |
| IMPORTED PRODUCTS | | | |
| | | | |

2. Trade By Chapter With The Islamic Countries:

(In US\$ or National currency)

| Harmonised System | Sum of imports | | Sum of exports | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------|--|------|
| Harmonised System Chapter Number | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | 44444444444444444444444444444444444444 | |
| ••• | | | | |
| 99 | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |



III- BARRIERS TO EXPORT:

•Please rate the significance of each of the following potential impediments to exports

| | Not at all significant | Extremely significant |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lack of export financing for your buyer | 13 | 45 |
| Language/cultural differences | 13 | 45 |
| Obtaining information about market | 13 | 4 |
| Obtaining licensing or bonding | 13 | 45 |
| Development costs of new markets | 13 | 45 |
| Cost/supply of labour | 13 | 45 |
| Finding local partners | 13 | 45 |
| Setting up of distribution channels | 13 | 45 |
| Foreign government regulations | 13 | 45 |
| Tariff barriers | 13 | 45 |
| Foreign exchange risk | 13 | 45 |
| Adapting product/service | 13 | 45 |
| Lack of information on local market | 13 | 45 |
| Other (Please specify): | | |



•Please indicate the significance of each of the following non-tariff barriers

| | Not at all significant Very signific | ant |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Quotas | 12345 | |
| Foreign exchange licence | 1345 | |
| Import licence | 1 5 | |
| Import calendar | 12345 | |
| Sanitary and phytosanitary standards | 1 | |
| To obtain Bank guarantee | 1345 | |
| Customs procedures | 12345 | |
| Transport and costs & relating procedures | 12345 | |
| Subsidies to third products (dumping) | 12345 | 1000000 1000000 1000000 |
| Safeguard measures | 12345 | |
| Rules of origin | 12345 | |
| Very high quality standards | 1 5 | |
| Customs evaluation | 1 | |
| Exchange risks | 12345 | |
| Lack of specific skills | 12345 | |
| Trade related risks | 1345 | |
| Political risks | 1 | |
| Others: please specify? | 134 | |



4th SWG

ICDT is ready to organise the 4th SWG in Casablanca in 2011. the date will be fixed by ICDT in consultation with OIC SWG Members

USEFUL INFORMATION



Address: Tour des Habous, 11th Floor - Avenue des FAR,

BP 13545 Casablanca 20000

Casablanca / MOROCCO

Phone : +212 5 22 31 49 74

Fax : +212 5 22 31 01 10

Email : <u>icdt@icdt-oic.org</u> – <u>mahmoud@icdt-oic.org</u>

Web site : www.icdt-oic.org



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