
Joint United Nations Regional Commissions
Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade
Implementation Survey 2015

*Note on Asia-Pacific
Landlocked Developing Countries¹*

Prepared by



¹ This note was prepared by Pamela Bayona, Dimitra Malakoudi, and Nucharat Tuntiwigit under the supervision of Yann Duval and Tengfei Wang of the Trade Facilitation Unit, Trade and Investment Division, UNESCAP.

Contents

- 1. Introduction 1
- 2. Trade facilitation implementation in LLDCs: Overview 2
 - 2.1 Most and least implemented trade facilitation measures..... 3
- 3. Implementation of trade facilitation measures: A closer look 5
 - 3.1 “Transparency” measures..... 5
 - 3.2 “Formalities” facilitation measures 6
 - 3.3 “Institutional arrangement and cooperation” measures 8
 - 3.4 “Paperless trade” measures..... 9
 - 3.5 “Cross-border paperless trade” measures..... 11
 - 3.6 “Transit facilitation” measures 12
- 4. Moving up the trade facilitation ladder towards seamless international supply chains..... 14

Disclaimers:

This note is a complement to the more elaborate Regional (Asia-Pacific) Report. It should best be read in conjunction with it, as well as the associated Country Notes, which can be found at: <http://unnex.unescap.org/UNTFSurvey2015.asp>

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in the note do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The United Nations bears no responsibility for the availability or functioning of URLs.

Opinions, figures and estimates set forth in this publication are the responsibility of the authors, and should not necessarily be considered as reflecting the views or carrying the endorsement of the United Nations. Any errors are the responsibility of the authors. Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

The note has been issued without formal editing.

1. Introduction

It is well understood that reducing trade costs is essential in enabling economies to effectively participate in regional and global value chains and continue to use trade as a main engine of growth and sustainable development. Recent studies suggest that much of the trade cost reductions achieved over the past decade have been through elimination or lowering of tariffs.² Further trade cost reduction therefore, will have to come from tackling non-tariff sources of trade costs, such as inefficient transport and logistics infrastructure and services, but also cumbersome regulatory procedures and documentation. Indeed, trade facilitation – the simplification and harmonization of import, export and transit procedures –, including paperless trade – the use and exchange of electronic data and documents to support the trade transaction process –, has taken increasing importance, as evidenced by the successful conclusion of the negotiations on a WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement in December 2013, and the progress made at ESCAP on developing a complementary regional arrangement for the facilitation of cross-border paperless trade since 2012.

This note is part of a new global effort by all United Nations Regional Commissions (UNRCs), in cooperation with other interested international organizations³, to provide reliable and sufficiently detailed data on the implementation of trade facilitation in general - and single window and paperless trade in particular at the global level. It features the results of the 2015 UNRCs Joint Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade implementation for Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), covering Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. **This note is a complement to the more elaborate Regional (Asia-Pacific) Report. It should best be read in conjunction with it, as well as the associated Country Notes.**⁴

The survey was prepared taking into account the final list of provisions included in the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) as well as the content of the draft text of the regional UN treaty on cross-border paperless trade facilitation under negotiation at ESCAP. It covers 38 trade facilitation measures divided into four groups, namely, *General trade facilitation measures*, *Paperless trade*, *Cross-border paperless trade* and *Transit facilitation*.⁵ The *General trade facilitation measures* – as well as *Transit facilitation* measures – are essentially measures featured in the WTO TFA. In contrast, most paperless trade and, in particular, cross-border paperless trade measures, are not specifically featured in the WTO TFA, although their implementation in many cases would support the better implementation of many of the *General trade facilitation measures*. Survey results for Landlocked Developing Countries are presented below.

² For example, see ESCAP (2011), Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2011, United Nations.

³ The survey has been conducted in close collaboration with OECD, ITC and UNCTAD, as well as several sub-regional organizations, such as SELA in Latin America, and OCO in the South Pacific.

⁴ More information is available in the regional, other sub-regional and national reports at:

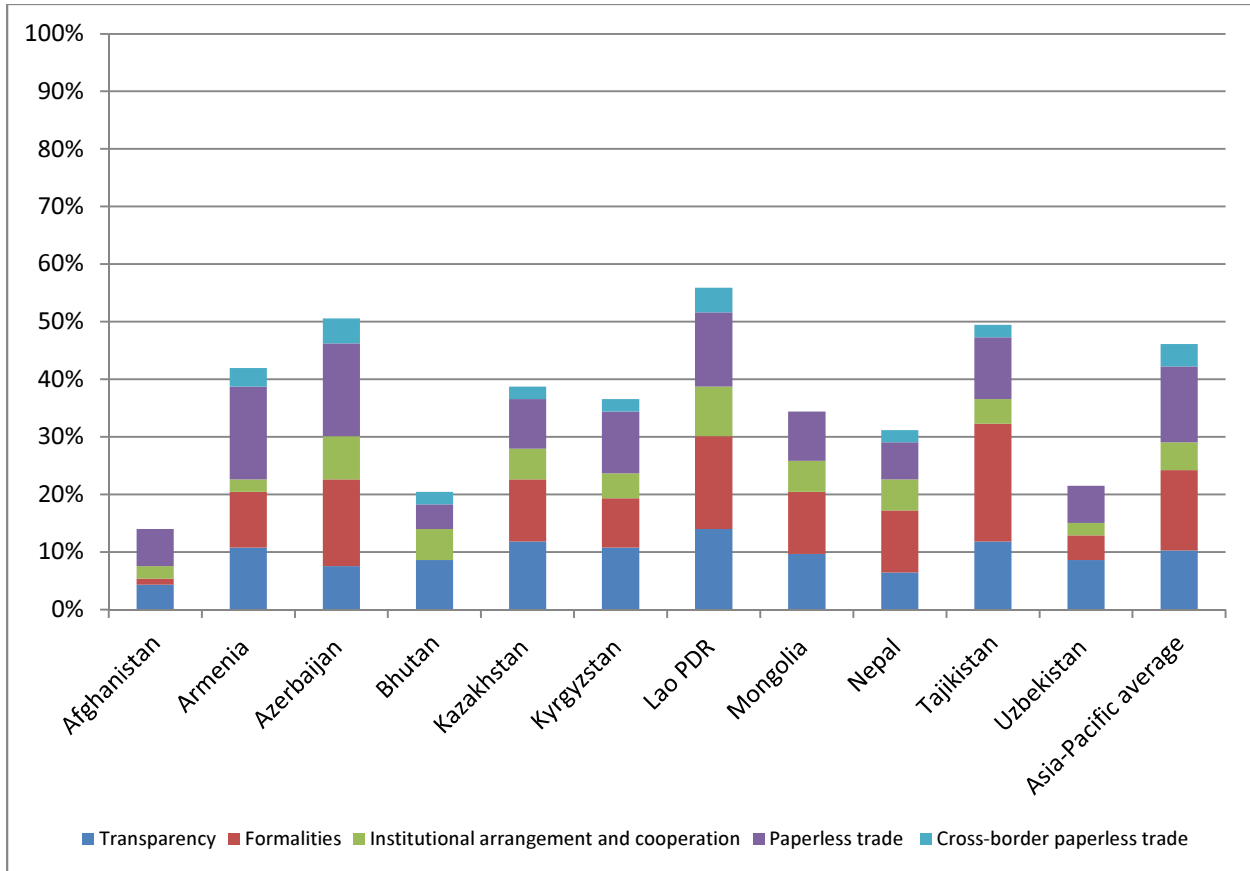
<http://unnex.unescap.org/UNTFSurvey2015.asp>

⁵ The survey questionnaire is available in full at: <http://unnex.unescap.org/tfforum14-survey.asp>

2. Trade facilitation implementation in LLDCs: Overview

Figure 1 shows the overall implementation levels of 11 Landlocked Developing Countries based on a common set of 31 trade facilitation and paperless trade measures included in the survey⁶. The average implementation of this comprehensive set of trade facilitation measures in this group stands at 34.7%, which is below the regional Asia-Pacific average (46.5%).

Figure 1: Overall implementation of trade facilitation measures in Landlocked Developing Countries



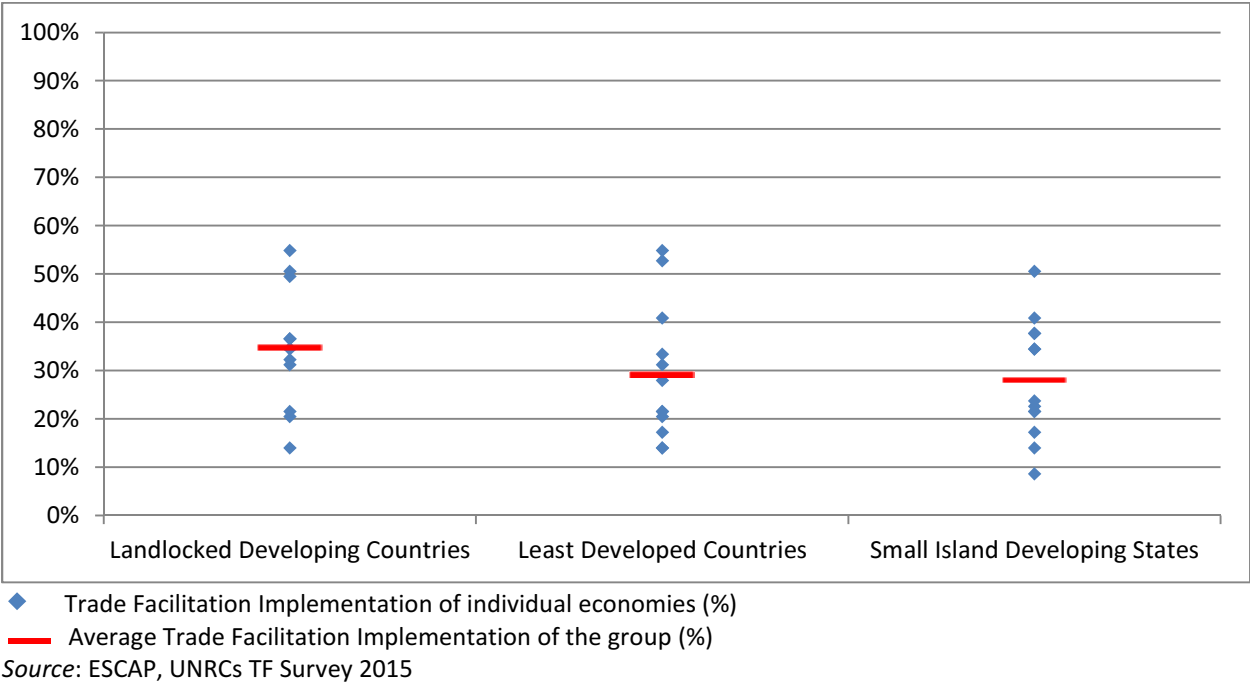
Source: ESCAP, UNRCs TF Survey 2015

Figure 2 presents an overview of the implementation of trade facilitation measures (measured by percentage) in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the average level of implementation

⁶ Among 38 trade facilitation measures surveyed, three measures including 20. *Electronic Submission of Sea Cargo Manifests*, 33. *Alignment of working days and hours with neighbouring countries at border crossings*, and 34. *Alignment of formalities and procedures with neighbouring countries at border crossings* are excluded for calculating the overall score as they are not relevant to all countries surveyed. Similarly, four transit facilitation measures are also excluded. The overall score of each country is simply a summation of the scores of implementation (3,2,1 or 0) it receives for each trade facilitation measure. The maximum possible (full) score of a country is 93 and the average score across all 44 countries is 43.3 (or 46.5% in percentage term).

of countries within each group. LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS are all Countries with Special Needs, and face particular challenges in the implementation of trade facilitation, especially paperless trade and cross-border paperless trade measures. This is reflected in the average implementation level of these countries, which varies between 25% and 35% and are all notably relatively lower than the regional Asia-Pacific average (46.5%). LLDCs have a relatively higher implementation score than both LDCs and SIDS, with an average implementation rate of 34.7%. This is welcome news given the particular importance of trade facilitation for these economies and the strong support of development partners to supporting implementation of trade and transport facilitation in LLDCs, including in the context of the Almaty Programme of Action (APoA).⁷

Figure 2: Trade facilitation implementation in Asia-Pacific Countries with Special Needs

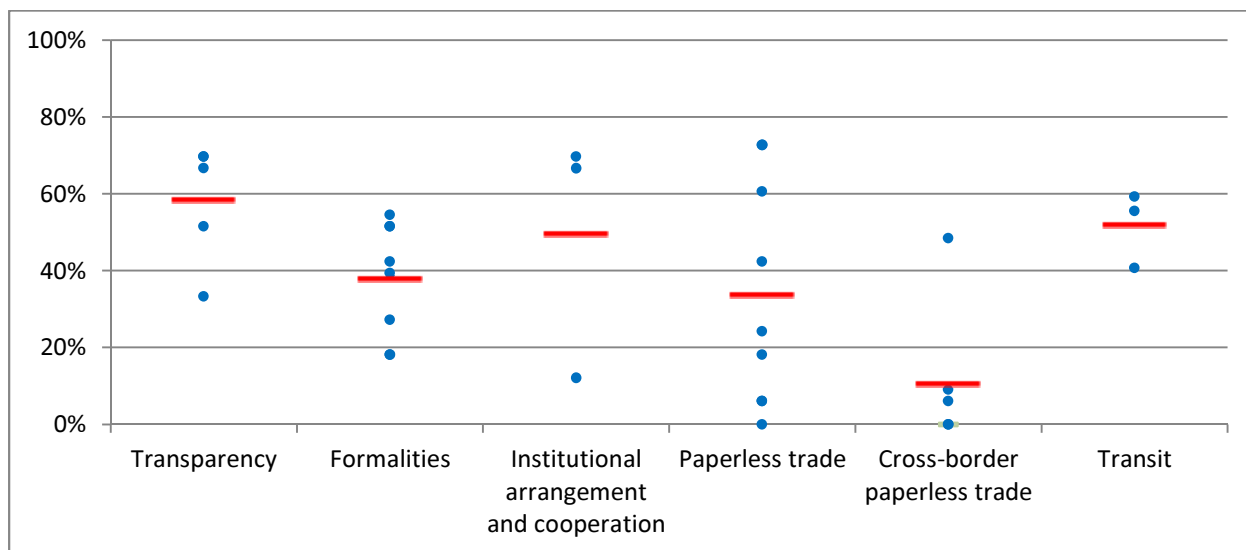


2.1 Most and least implemented trade facilitation measures

In Landlocked Developing Countries, *Transparency, Formalities, Institutional arrangement and cooperation* and *Transit* are the most implemented, while *Paperless trade* and *Cross-border paperless trade* are the least implemented. Specific measures under each category are discussed in Table 2.

⁷ <http://www.unescap.org/events/final-regional-review-almaty-programme-action-addressing-special-needs-landlocked-developing>

Figure 3: Implementation of different groups of trade facilitation measures: LLDCs average



Notes: Blue dots show regional average implementation level of individual measures within each group.
 — Average LLDC implementation level by groups of measures.

Source: ESCAP, UNRCs TF Survey 2015

Table 1: Most and least implemented measures in LLDCs (within each group of trade facilitation measures)

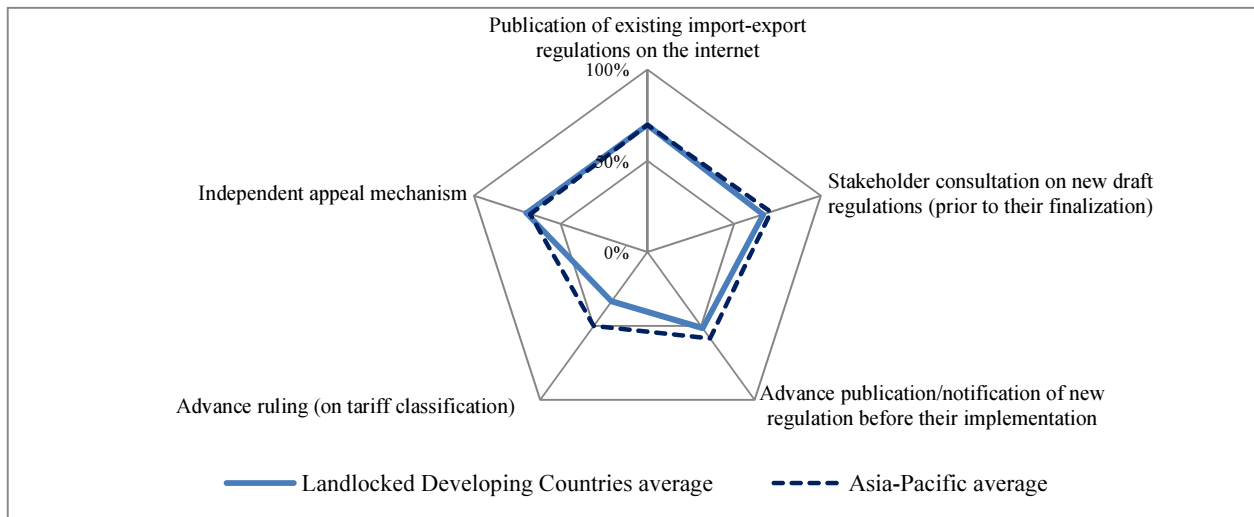
	Most implemented	Least implemented
Transparency	1. Publication of existing import-export regulations on the internet 2. Independent appeal mechanism	Advance ruling (on tariff classification)
Formalities	Risk management	1. Establishment and publication of average release times 2. Trade facilitation measures for authorized operators
Institutional arrangement and cooperation	Cooperation between agencies on the ground at the national level	Government agencies delegating controls to Customs authorities
Paperless trade	1. Electronic/automated Customs System 2. Internet connection available to Customs and other trade control agencies at border-crossings	1. Electronic Application and Issuance of Trade Licenses 2. Electronic Submission of Air Cargo Manifests 3. Electronic Application and Issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin
Cross-border paperless trade	Laws and regulations for electronic transactions	1. Engagement in trade-related cross-border electronic data exchange 2. Electronic exchange of Certificate of Origin 3. Electronic exchange of Sanitary & Phyto-Sanitary Certificate 4. Banks and insurers retrieving letters of credit electronically

3. Implementation of trade facilitation measures: A closer look

3.1 “Transparency” measures

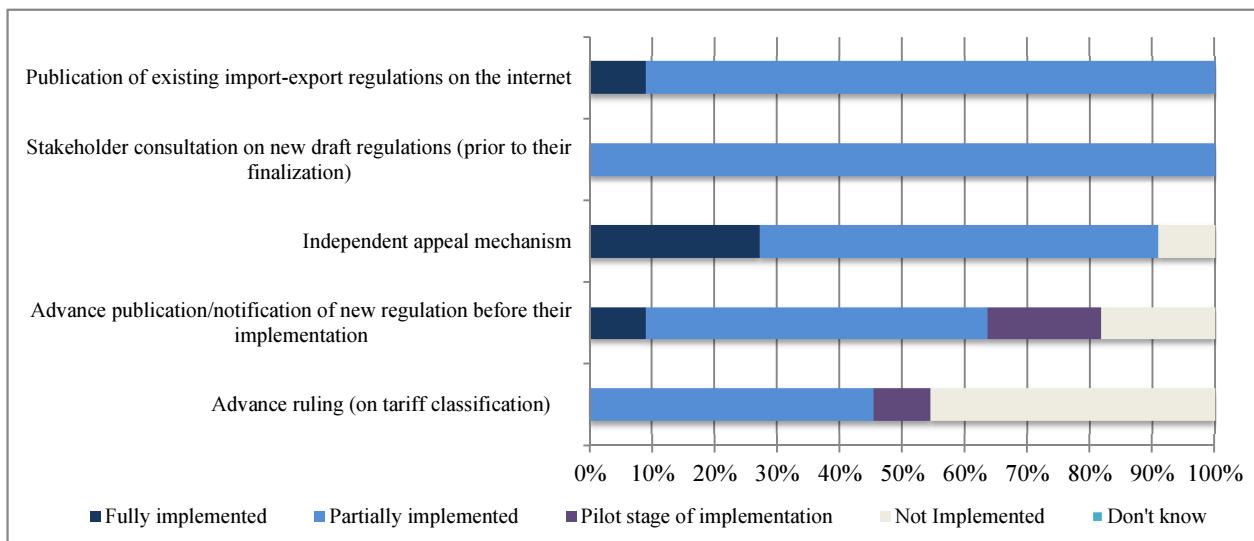
Five trade facilitation measures included in the survey can be categorized as “Transparency” measures. They relate to Articles 1-5 of the WTO TFA and GATT Article X on Publication and Administration of Trade Regulations.

Figure 4: Implementation of “transparency” measures: LLDCs average



Source: ESCAP, UNRCs TF Survey 2015

Figure 5: State of implementation of “transparency” measures for trade facilitation in LLDCs (in %)



Source: ESCAP, UNRCs TF Survey 2015

Figure 4 shows that the average level of implementation of all five “transparency” measures in Landlocked Developing Countries is almost 60%, which is lower than the Asia Pacific regional average. Similarly, Figure 5 shows that *Publication of existing import-export regulations on the internet* and *Stakeholder consultation on new draft regulations* is the most implemented “transparency” measure in LLDCs; it has been at least partially implemented by all countries. Meanwhile, *Advance ruling (on tariff classification)* is the least implemented measure, having been at least partially implemented in only around 45% of all countries, and is in the pilot stage of implementation in one country (Armenia).

3.2 “Formalities” facilitation measures

Eight of the general trade facilitation measures included in the survey are categorized as “formalities” facilitation measures, aimed at streamlining and/or expediting regulatory trade procedures. They relate to Articles 6-10 of the WTO TFA and GATT Article VIII on “Fees and Formalities connected with Importation and Exportation”.

Figure 6 shows that the average weighted implementation score of “formalities” facilitation measures in LLDCs is around 40%, which is lower than the Asia-Pacific regional average. The implementation rates of “formalities” measures in the group are presented in Figure 7. *Pre-arrival processing* and *Risk management* are the most implemented measures; they have been at least partially implemented in more than 70% of all countries. *Risk management* is also in the pilot stage of implementation in two countries (Afghanistan and Kazakhstan). The least implemented measures are *Establishment and publication of average release times* and *Trade facilitation measures for authorized operators*, which have only been partially implemented in less than 30% of all countries.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index?reportId=5_2855

