


**Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM): Needs, Functions and Experiences**

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### Agenda

1. Review of international cross-country indicators
2. Review of national experiences in conducting trade and transport assessments/studies
3. Recap the key features of TTFMM
4. Key data need to be collected for TTFMM
5. Ongoing TTFMM baseline studies
6. Proposed UNCEFACT Recommendation on TTFMM
7. Ask for support from the experts
8. Conclusion

Review of international cross-country indicators:  
Trade Facilitation Performance and Monitoring Workshop, Wuhan, China, 22 October 2015




### International cross-country indicators/databases

❖ Examples include:

- ▶ ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database
- ▶ World Bank Logistics Performance Index
- ▶ World Bank Doing Business / Trading Across Borders Indicators
- ▶ UNCTAD Liner Shipping Connectivity Index
- ▶ OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators
- ▶ United Nations Regional Commissions Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation Survey database

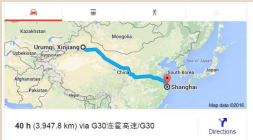
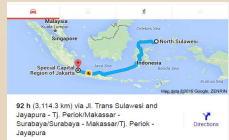
### International cross-country indicators/databases: strengths and weaknesses

❖ Strengths:

- ▶ relevant and essential to assess trade facilitation at national level

❖ Weaknesses:

- ▶ Not detailed enough to develop or update national trade facilitation action plans
- ▶ Lack of country ownership

Do you know: Indonesia has over 14,000 islands according to Wikipedia

The maps used here are for illustration only. They do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

### National experiences: Time Release Study

Asia Pacific	Africa	Other
❖ Australia	❖ Lao PDR	❖ Côte d'Ivoire
❖ Bhutan	❖ Malaysia	❖ Ethiopia
❖ Brunei	❖ Mongolia	❖ Kenya
❖ China	❖ New Zealand	❖ Mozambique
❖ Fiji	❖ PNG	❖ Niger
❖ India	❖ Philippines	❖ Rwanda
❖ Indonesia	❖ Singapore	❖ Tanzania
❖ Japan	❖ Thailand	❖ Uganda
❖ Korea, rep.	❖ Viet Nam	❖ Zambia
		<b>International</b>
		❖ EAC

of

Source: Presentation by rep. from WCO at the Trade Facilitation Performance and Monitoring Workshop, Wuhan, China, 22 October 2015

### National experiences: Business Process Analysis of trade procedures

Asia Pacific	Africa	Other
❖ Azerbaijan	❖ Lao PDR	❖ Ethiopia
❖ Bangladesh	❖ Malaysia	❖ Kenya
❖ Bhutan	❖ Myanmar	❖ Rwanda
❖ Cambodia	❖ Mongolia	❖ Tanzania
❖ China	❖ Kazakhstan	❖ Uganda
❖ India	❖ Kyrgyzstan	❖ Zambia
❖ Korea, Rep. of	❖ Nepal	
	❖ Thailand	

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### Key weakness of national trade and transport facilitation assessments so far...

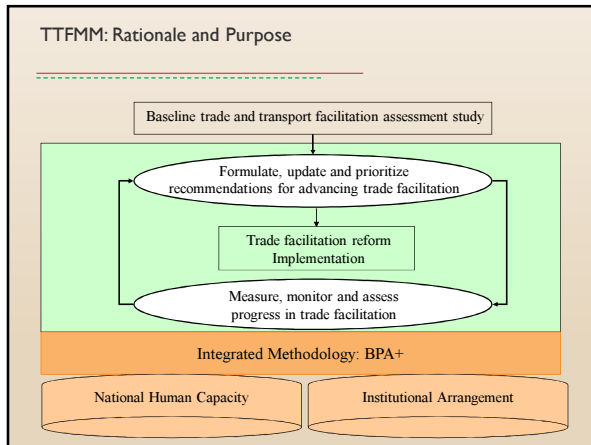
- ❖ Often ad-hoc or one off
- ❖ Sometimes driven by international organizations or development partners
- ❖ Often no adequate follow up

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Need for an integrated and sustainable mechanism:

- (1) To provide adequate data & information to support decision making and to monitor implementation and impact of these decisions on trade facilitation measures
- (2) To reduce unnecessary duplication of efforts & ensure recommendations are implemented

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### Scope for monitoring

- ❖ **Evolving strategy**
  - ▶ If the monitoring exercise is carried out for the first time in the country, the country may be focused on a small number of strategically important products and trade routes for the assessment studies. Over time, with the enhanced national capacity and experiences, more products and trade routes can be included for monitoring.
- ❖ **Products**
  - ▶ In selecting the products for monitoring, the following factors should be taken into consideration whenever possible:
    - ✓ The products should be strategically important for the country or the area.
    - ✓ The products should be relevant and important for farmers and SMEs.
    - ✓ The products should have great contribution to employment
    - ✓ The product should have high frequency of shipments
    - ✓ The trade process of the product should include common (or many) bottlenecks/high number of agencies/inefficient procedures
- ❖ **Trade routes and corridors**
  - ▶ Trade routes and corridors under assessment should be primarily decided by the products selected for assessments. In case that the products are transported along different routes, priority should be given to the routes which are most frequently used.
- ❖ **Overall national trade and transport facilitation performance**
  - ▶ International cross-country trade and transport facilitation indicators should be included for assessing the overall national trade and transport facilitation performance.

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### Data collection

- ❖ Based on the UN/CEFACT Recommendation No. 18, *Facilitation Measures Related to International Trade Procedures*, Business Process Analysis of trade procedures are recommended for the purpose of data collection and analysis, as well as construction of trade and transport monitoring indicators.
- ❖ Other trade and transport facilitation monitoring methods such as, but not limited to, Time-Cost-Distance (TCD) and WCO Time Release Studies (TRS) can also be utilized to supplement BPA (the so-called BPA plus).
- ❖ Depending on each country's specific need and context, other trade facilitation assessment and monitoring methods such as those introduced in the World Bank's **Trade and Transport Corridor Management Toolkit** may also be integrated into TTFMM.

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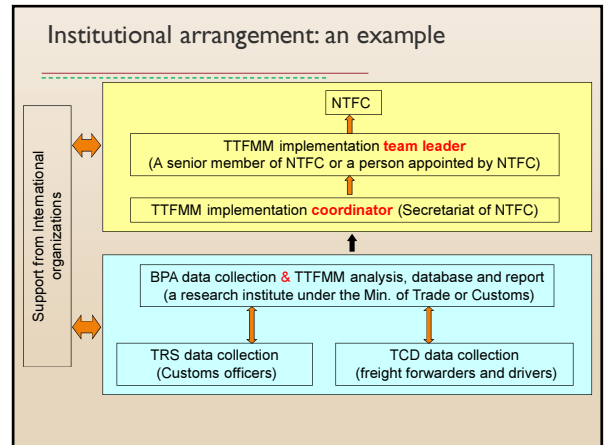
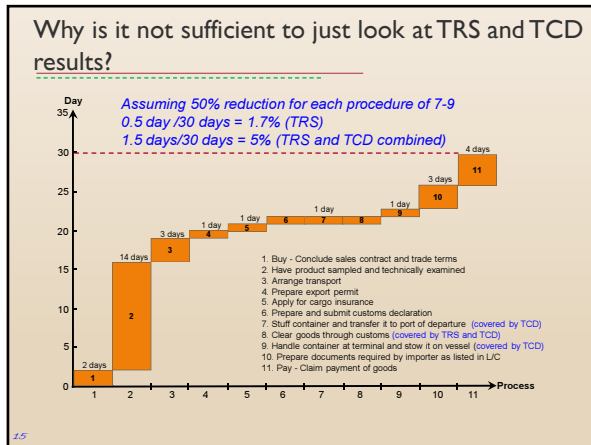
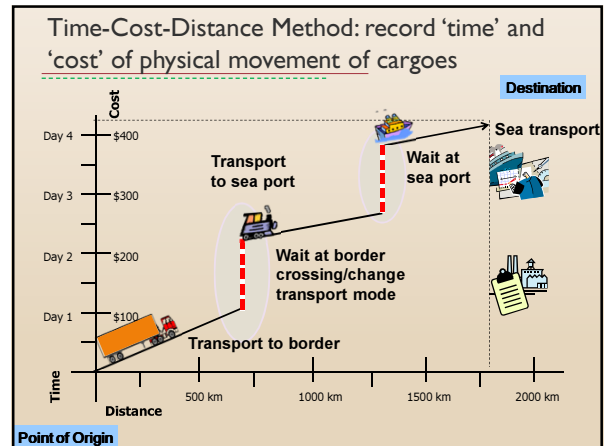
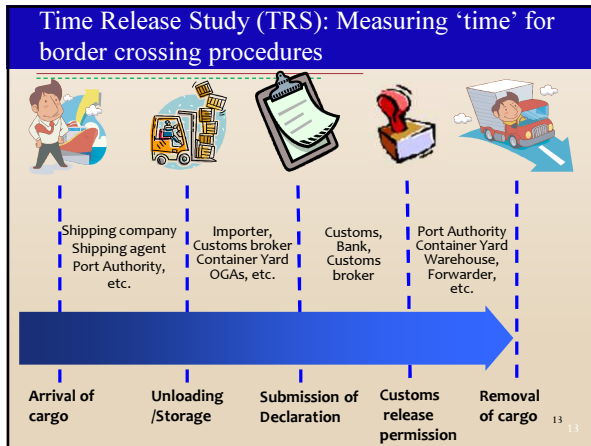
### BPA+: An Integrated Methodology

Trade-related procedures before cargo movement	Cargo origin	Border crossing point	Border crossing point	Cargo destination	Trade-related procedures after cargo arrival
		TRS	TRS		
TCD					
BPA of Trade Procedures					

**Business Process Analysis (BPA)** for diagnosis of TF bottlenecks along entire supply chain

**Time-Cost Distance Method (TCD) & Time Release Study (TRS)** to Improve/verify BPA time and cost estimates

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### TTFMM – data and report

- ❖ **TTFMM Database, including:**
  - ▶ International cross-border indicators whenever appropriate
  - ▶ Description, activity diagram and related rules/regulations for each trade & transport procedure for selected products along selected corridors
  - ▶ Time, Cost, No. of documents for each process/procedure
- ❖ **Set of Indicators (dashboard)**
  - ▶ International cross-border indicators whenever appropriate
  - ▶ Include Time, Cost, No. of documents for each process/procedure
  - ▶ Average speed along the corridor
  - ▶ Average border crossing time
- ❖ **Analytical report(s)**
  - ▶ Presenting relevant summary information from the database to relevant stakeholders (including in-depth analysis and recommendations)

### Template of the TTFMM report

- ❖ Chapter 1. Background and introduction
- ❖ Chapter 2. Scope for monitoring/studies
- ❖ Chapter 3. Methodology for data collection and analysis
- ❖ Chapter 4. Analysis and key findings
  - ▶ 4.1 This section analyses the important TTFMM indicators
  - ▶ 4.2 This section provides "as-is" analysis
  - ▶ 4.3 (except the situation that the study is carried out for the first time): This section reviews the actions and measures taken based on the previous TTFMM study recommendations and assess the effects of such actions and measures
  - ▶ 4.4 This section looks into "to-be" analysis.
- ❖ Chapter 5. Recommendations
- ❖ Chapter 6. Conclusions
- ❖ Annex
  - ▶ Some relevant and important information and data, such as use-case diagrams, activity diagrams, TRS and TCD charts, bottlenecks and recommendations should be included in the Annex.



### Scope of BPA in TTFMM: **Products**

		Export Processes			
		Bhutan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Third country
Import Processes	Bhutan		Kitchen and table wares of plastics		Motor vehicles
	Bangladesh	Cardamom		Lentil	
	Nepal		Fabrics		Wools
	Third country	Ferro silicon		Woolen carpet	

### Scope of BPA in TTFMM: **Corridors**

Corridor	Countries Linked	Distance, Transit	Products
Corridor 1 Kathmandu - Kakarvitta-Panitanki-Fulbari-Banglabandha - Dhaka	Nepal - India - Bangladesh	54 km	<b>Nep-Ban:</b> Lentil <b>Ban-Nep:</b> Fabrics
Corridor 2 Thimpu - Phuentsholing-Jaigaon-Hasimara-Changrabandha-Burimari - Dhaka	Bhutan - India - Bangladesh	115 km	<b>Ban-Bhu:</b> kitchen and table wares of plastics <b>Bhu-Ban:</b> cardamom
Corridor 4 - Kolkata - Raxaul - Birgunj - Kathmandu	Nepal - India	1047 km	<b>Import of wools</b> <b>Export of woolen carpet</b>
Corridor 5 Kolkata - Jaigaon - Phuentsholing - Thimpu	Bhutan - India	760 km	<b>Export of ferro silicon</b> <b>Import of motor vehicles</b>

### TTFMM baseline studies in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal

- ❖ Notwithstanding various sorts of challenges for the baseline studies, the success story so far is that **all three LDCs can carry out the studies with their own national experts.**
- ❖ However, support from development partners and int'l organizations are crucial to build national capacity at the beginning stage



Project team met in Bangkok in Jan. 2016



Data collection in Kolkata in March 2016

Concluding Remarks

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\\_3221](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/reportId=5_3221)

