

# **Module 3:**

## **Streamlining and automating procedures for agrifood trade (cont)**

### **Case study: The Thai Experience**

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**Regional Training of Trainer Workshop**  
**Trade Facilitation & Paperless Systems for Agrifood Products**  
organized by UNESCAP

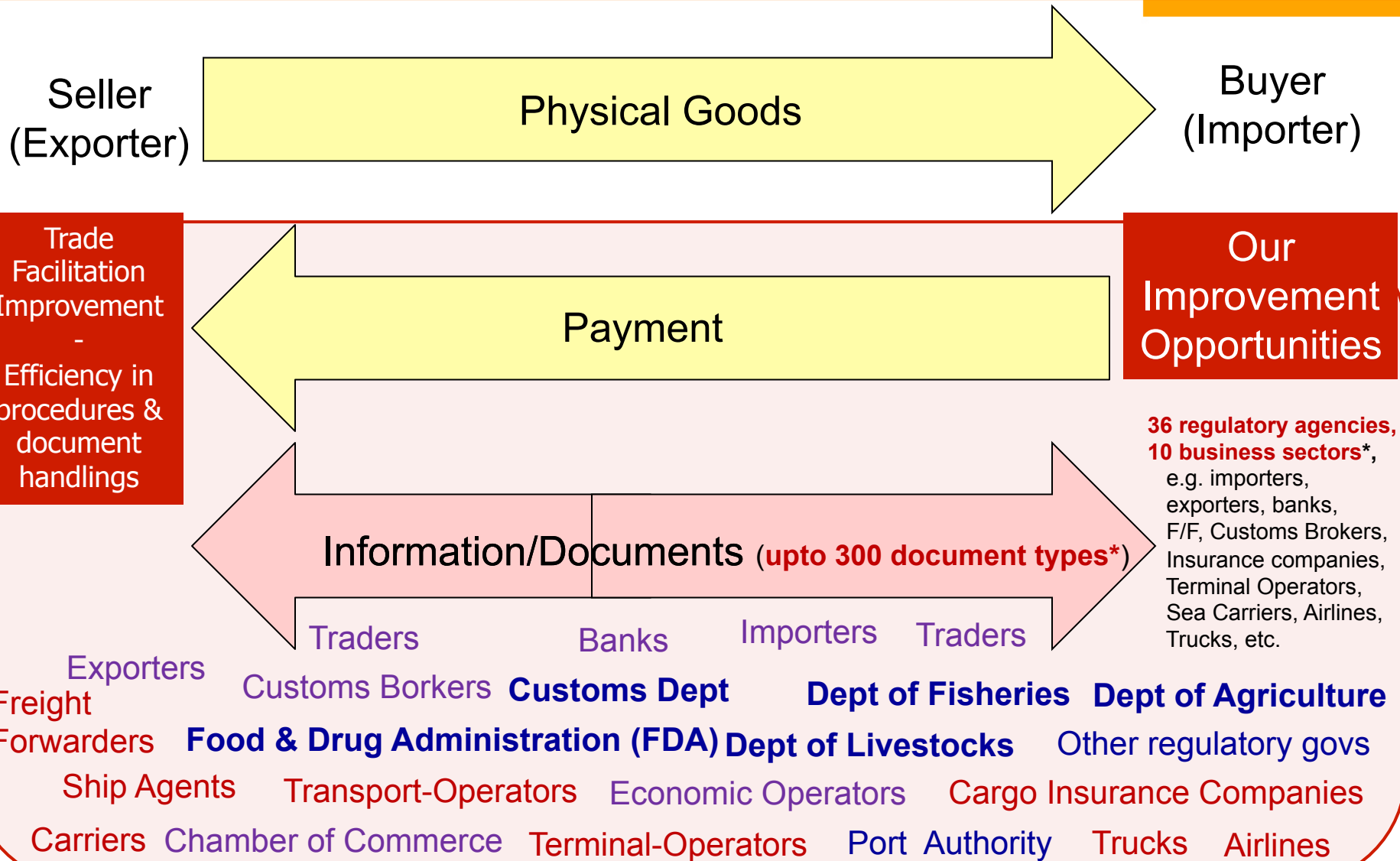
15-17 December 2014  
United Nations Conference Centre, Bangkok



# Agenda

1. Trade Logistics **Improvement**
2. Trade Facilitation: **Process Reform**  
(Process Simplification & Process Automation)
3. **Continuous Improvement Cycle**
4. **A Case Study on CITES Certification Process,**  
its Information Systems, and Connectivity with  
National Single Window
5. **Conclusion/Recommendations**

# 1. Trade Logistics Improvement: 3 flows



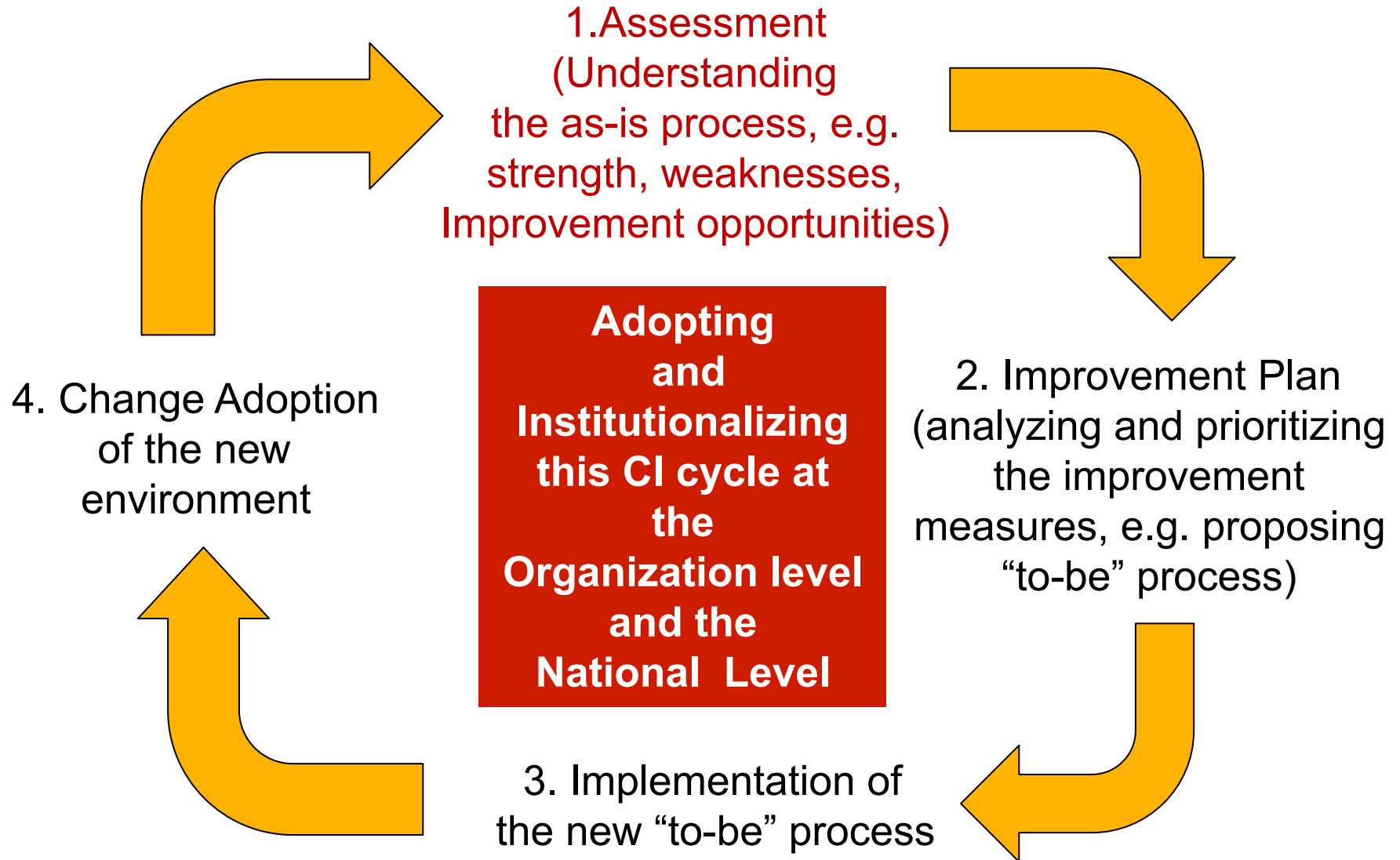
\* Referring to "Thailand Case"

## 2. Trade Facilitation/Information Technology: Process Reform

Trade Facilitation, and  
IT or Single Window Development  
is about

- Business Process Analysis  
(Understanding the “as-is” process,  
its bottlenecks/its root causes)
- Business Process Redesign  
(Designing the better “to-be” process)
- Implementing and Adopting the Change

# 3. Continuous Improvement Cycle



# Regulatory agencies relate to Agri-Business

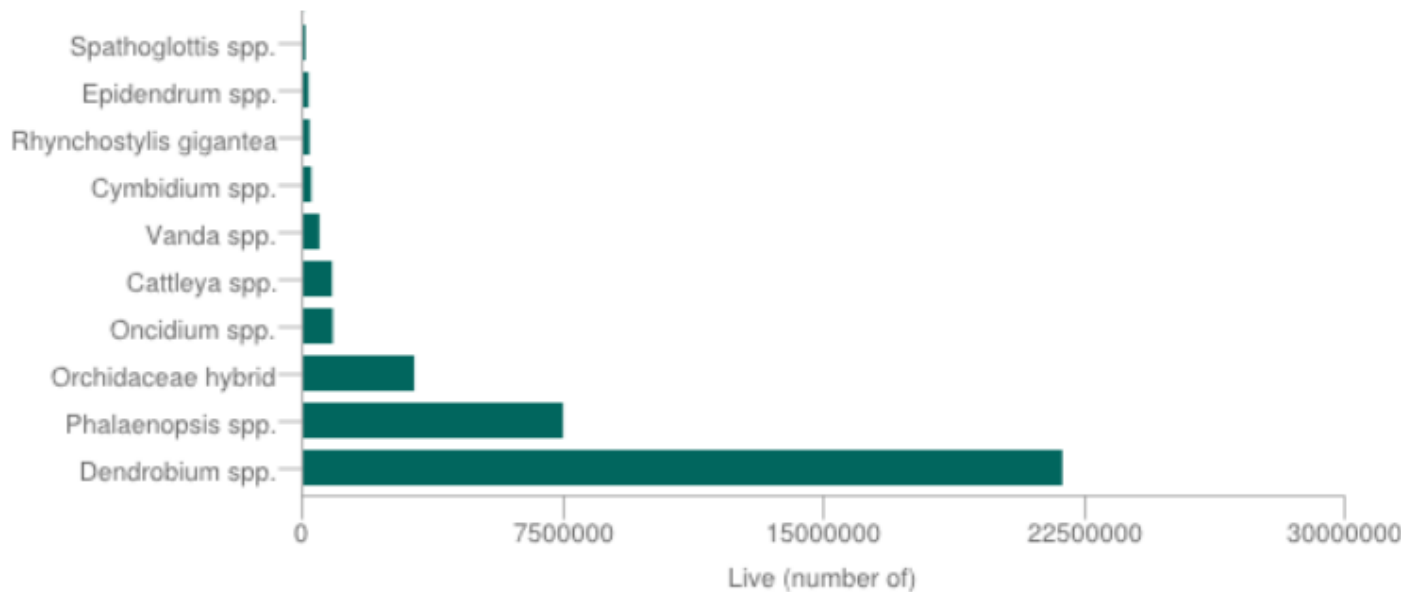
Several government agencies with a lot of **complicated/ cumbersome procedures** and **document transactions** related to export/import agri-business.

- Dept of Livestock Development, MOAC
  - Dept of Fisheries, MOAC
  - Dept of Agriculture, MOAC
  - Food and Drug Authority, MOH
  - Dept of Disease Control, MOH
  - Dept of Medical Science, MOH
  - Chamber of Commerce
  - Royal Customs Department, MOF
  - Dept of Business Development, MOC
  - etc.
- General business registration
  - Specific business registration and Quota
  - Onsite Health Inspection
  - Import/Export Permits
  - Import/Export Certification
  - Fumigation and Reports
  - Health Certification
  - Sanitary Certification
  - Phyto-sanitary Certification
  - CITES Certification
  - At-border Inspection
  - Tracking
  - Reports etc.

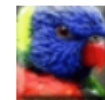
# 4. A Case Study – CITES related process

- **CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)** is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
  - Several **complicated & costly** procedures and document handlings are needed for applying and issuing import, export and transit-related permits, etc.

Top ten orchid species exported by Thailand



Mammals



Birds



Reptiles



Amphibians



Fish



Invertebrates  
(non-corals)



Corals



Orchids



Cacti



Plants  
(excluding  
cacti &  
orchids)

## – CITES –

# Analyzing As-Is Processes & their Bottlenecks\*

1. Registration process of flora plantations, associated lists of flora and their quota/capacities (Appication **Form-pp15**, and Registered/Output **Form-pp16**)
2. Amendment process for flora plantations, flora lists and quotation (addition, deletion, new flora, other changes etc.) (**Forms pp 17, 18, 19, 20, 21**)
3. CITES Import Permits to Thailand (Form **pp 13** + Certificate of Origin + CITES Export Permits + (Phytosanitary Cert in some cases) from the origin country, and requesting for **CITES Import Permits**
4. CITES Export Permits from Thailand (Form pp 16, **pp 13** + CITES Import Permits from the destination country).

- Manual operations
- Paper-based transactions
- Costly and take several days for 2-3 physical visits to complete each transaction
- Difficulty in data

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_4726](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4726)

