



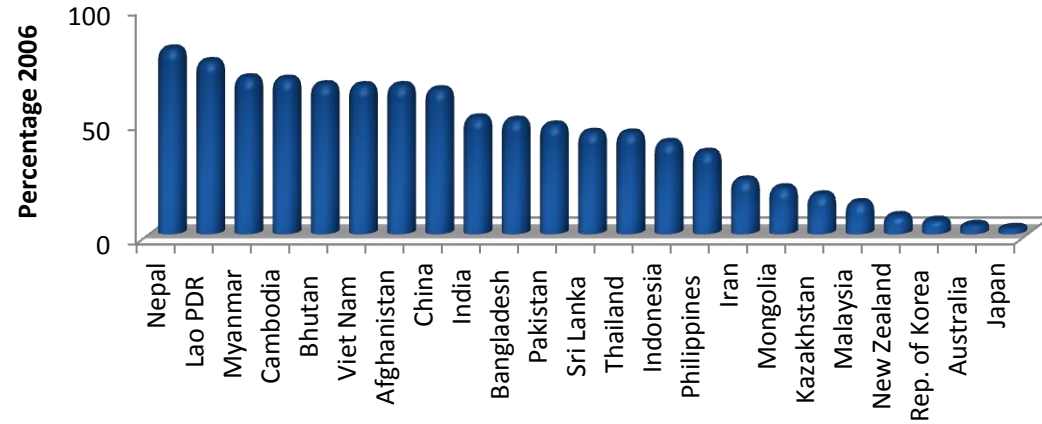
Introduction to Trade Facilitation for Agriculture and Food Products

- Agriculture accounts for a quarter of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Asia-Pacific's developing countries and employs about 60% of the region's working population (ESCAP 2008).
- Improving agricultural productivity could pull 218 million people out of poverty in this region (ESCAP 2008).
- It can bring investment opportunities for the private sector, and be a driver for boosting agriculture related industries.
- The World Bank estimates that GDP growth originating in agriculture is at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as GDP growth originating outside agriculture.

Agriculture in the Asia-Pacific Region

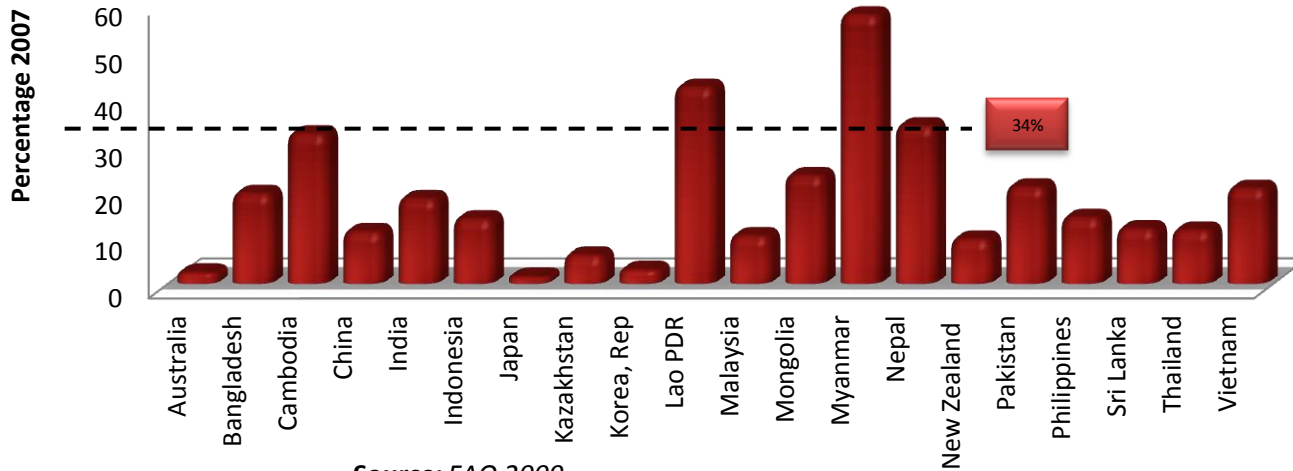
Taken from Khan Salehin, Agricultural Trade Facilitation : An Overview and Business Process Analysis (BPA)

Agricultural Population as Share of Total Population in Selected Asia-Pacific Countries

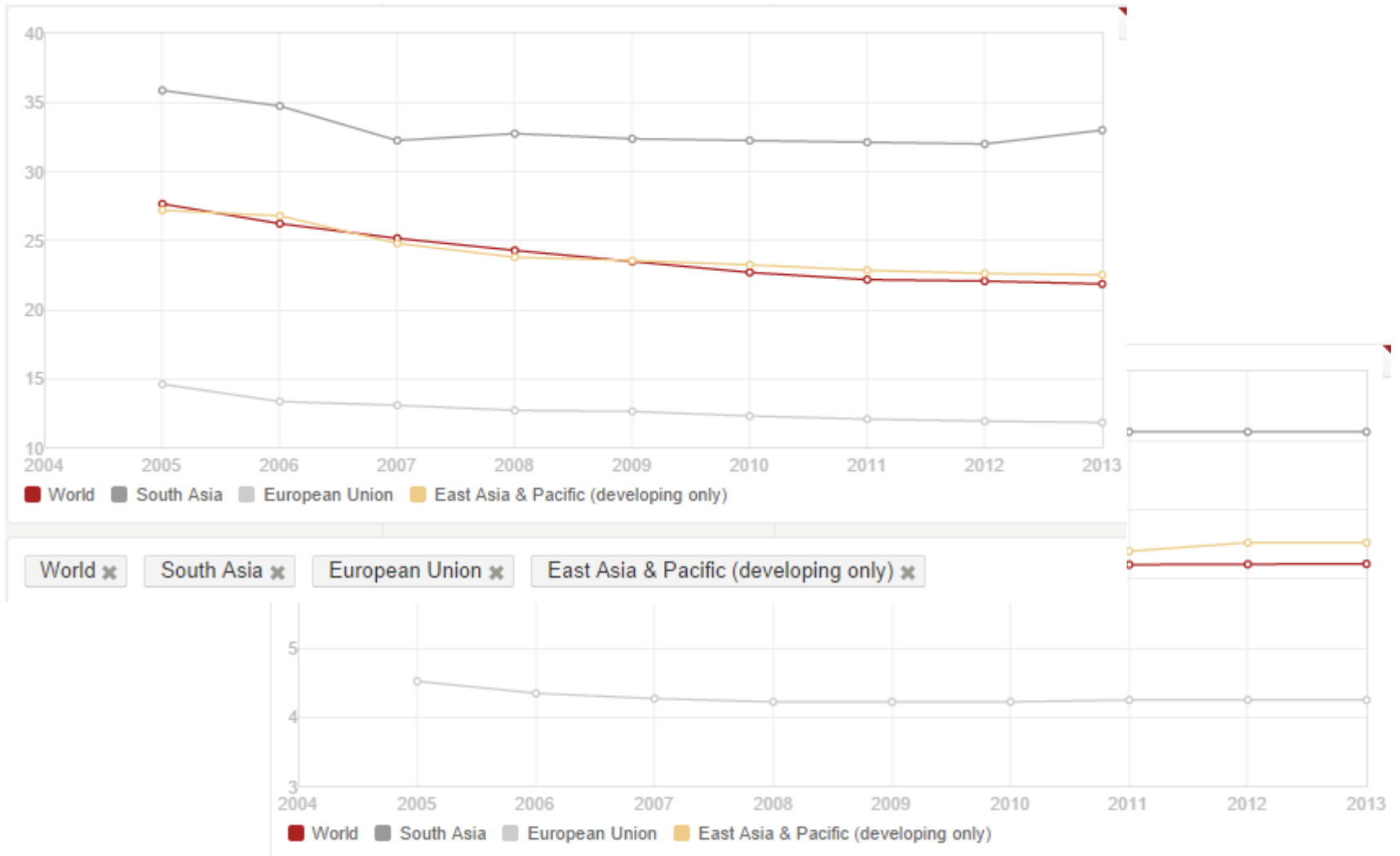


Contribution of Agriculture to GDP in Selected Asia-Pacific Countries

Source: FAO 2009



Source: FAO 2009



Key Findings: Business Process Analysis Studies (South and Southeast Asia)

Export country and product	Destination	No. of days	No. of actors involved	No. of processes	Type of documents required	Cost (\$)
Cambodia – Maize	China	20	15	13	22	1250-1360
Lao PDR - Maize	Thailand	16	11	8	21	735
Myanmar – Rice	West Africa	19-23	20	10	>25	425
Bangladesh- Jute bag	India	10	15	12	24	-
Nepal - Cardamom	India	15	11	9	14	1213
Greece	Russia	4-5	3-4		7	Around 350

Source: ESCAP BPA Study Reports 2013-14, available at:
http://unnex.unescap.org/tools/business_process.asp

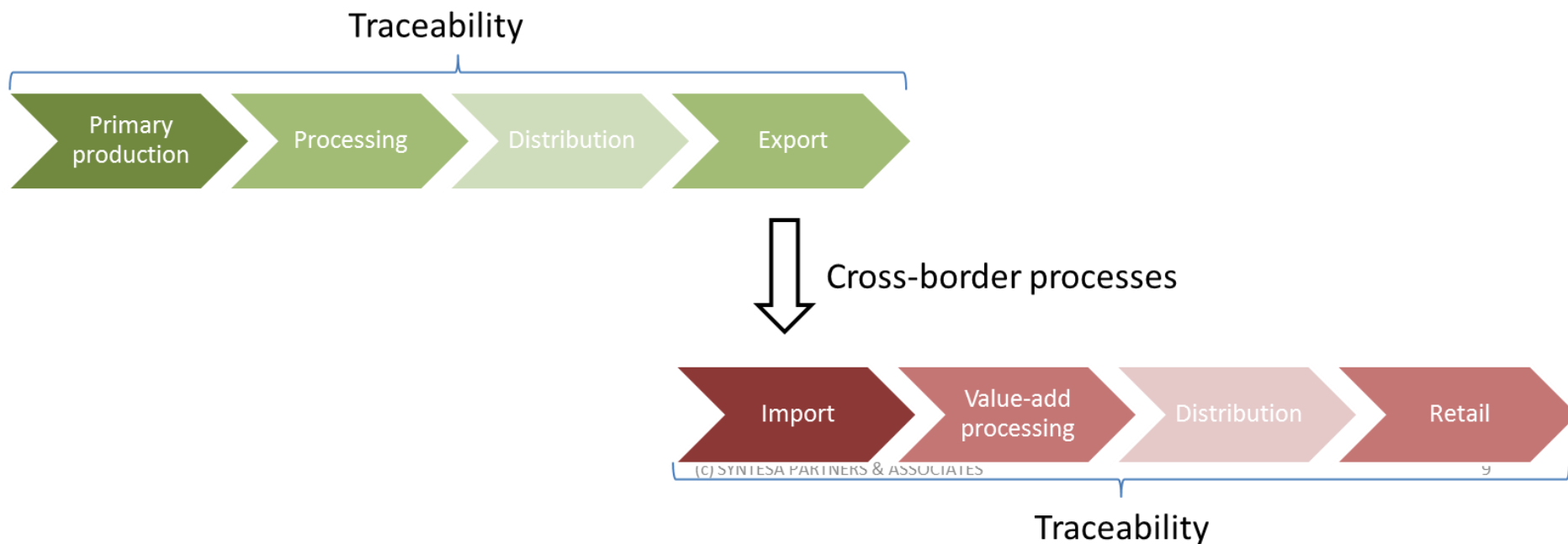
GDP gains from 25% reduction in time to export/Import, GMS and China

Country	GDP gain from export time reduction		GDP gain from import time reduction	
	\$ Million	Percent	\$ Million	Percent
Cambodia	28	0.6	44	0.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15	0.6	32	1.3
Myanmar	40	0.5	79	1.0
Thailand	174	0.1	166	0.1
Vietnam	208	0.5	316	0.7
China	336	0.0	371	0.0

Source: Strutt, Stone, and Minor (2008) simulations

Information Management in Agrifood Chains

- *refers to the distributed collection, storage and usage of information items, connected by traceability¹, that can be accessed via electronic systems*



Paper-based systems

- Easy to implement
- Time resilient
- Not scalable; limited by capacity of personnel and physical transportation
- Cannot be re-used
- Usually not accessible; filed in physical location

Paperless systems

- Require technical capacity
- Subject to data format compatibility issues
- More scalable; can be (semi)automated
- Easy to copy and exchange; no transportation time
- Easily accessible

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_5017

