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Presentation on DRAFT ADB Study on Business Process Analysis (BPA) on Export of Orange from Bhutan and Import of Fruit Juice from Bangladesh, August-November 2012

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#### **Plan for Presentation**

- Background
- Coverage of BPA study and its major findings
- Refinements to be done by new studies
- Lessons learnt

# Background

Three separate studies on BPA) undertaken by 3 national consultants on 3 corridors & consolidated by a sub-regional consultant

Corridor 1: Kakarbhitta (Nepal) – Panitanki (India) – Fulbari (India) Banglabanda (Bangladesh)

**Corridor 2:** Phuentsholing (Bhutan) –Jaigaon & Changranbanda (India) – Burimari – Dhaka (Bangladesh)

Corridor 3: Kathmandu – Birgunj (Nepal) – Raxaul (India) – Kolkata/Haldia (India)

## Background...contd...

- Traded products for study in Corridor 1 : Export of lentils from Nepal & import of lead acid accumulator (LAA) from Bangladesh
- Traded products for study in Corridor 2 : Export of orange from Bhutan & import of fruit juice from Bangladesh
- Traded products for study in Corridor 3: Export of carpets and import of crude soya bean oil (CSBO) to and from third countries



### Coverage of study for Bhutan

- Export of orange to Bangladesh in 2011–2012
- Import of fruit juice (bottles and tetra pack) from Bangladesh in 2011-2012
- Distance covered for study: Phuentsholing Dhaka for exports, and Dhaka – Phuentsholing for imports (460 KMs)
- National expert from Bhutan covered the study on Phuentsholing-Burimari sector (115 KMs), while national expert from Bangladesh covered it on Burimari – Dhaka (345 KMs) for both exports and imports
- Presentation based on draft consolidated study & Bhutanese national consultant's experience

# Major findings

Procedures and parties involved in export and import in SASEC sub-region

- Relatively less number of procedures and parties involved in import compared to export
- Exports of orange from Bhutan to Bangladesh face highest number of business procedures and second highest number of parties involved in trade of the two products through Corridor 2
- Bangladesh appears to be more business friendly in both export and import in SASEC sub-region
- Trade in Nepal and Bhutan involves relatively higher number of procedures and parties along corridors 1 and 2

Private sector is relatively more involved in trade in Bangladesh, compared to Bhutan and Nepal

# Major findings ....contd...

#### **Procedures and documents**

- Export of orange: 14 parties involved and 23 separate approaches to be made, (To comply with 5 procedures, 9 documents and 26 copies)
- Import of fruit juice: 19 parties involved with 16 separate approaches to be made



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\_5323

