

# Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation in Asia and the Pacific: *State of Play & Way Forward*

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# United Nations ESCAP



- UN ESCAP - Asia and the Pacific Regional Branch of the United Nations Secretariat
- 53 member countries covering Central, South, Southeast, East and South Pacific countries
- Mandate: Promote sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development in Asia and the Pacific - **through regional cooperation**
- Areas covered: Trade, Investment and Innovation, Transport, Macroeconomic Policy, Environment, Emerging Social issues, Information and Communication Technologies...
  - ❑ Trade, Investment and Innovation:
    - (1) Trade Facilitation;
    - (2) Trade Policy;
    - (3) Investment and Enterprise Development;
    - (4) Science, Technology and Innovation

# Outline

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## ❖ Regional State of Play

- Trade costs
- Trade facilitation and paperless trade implementation

## ❖ Way forward

- Regional framework agreement on cross-border paperless trade
- National Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM)

## ❖ Support from ESCAP





# DataBank | ESCAP World Bank: International Trade Costs

Table

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## 2. ESCAP-WB Trade Cost: Definition

- Measure of **ad valorem** trade costs:

$$\tau_{ij} = \tau_{ji} = \left( \frac{t_{ij} t_{ji}}{t_{ii} t_{jj}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = \left( \frac{X_{ii} X_{jj}}{X_{ij} X_{ji}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2(\sigma-1)}} - 1$$

Where

—  **$\tau_{ij}$**  denotes **geometric average trade costs between country i and country j**

—  $t_{ij}$  denotes international trade costs from country i to country j

—  $t_{ji}$  denotes international trade costs from country j to country i

—  $t_{ii}$  denotes intranational trade costs of country i

—  $t_{jj}$  denotes intranational trade costs of country j

—  **$X_{ij}$**  denotes **international trade flows from country i to country j**

—  **$X_{ji}$**  denotes **international trade flows from country j to country i**

—  **$X_{ii}$**  denotes **intranational trade of country i**

—  **$X_{jj}$**  denotes **intranational trade of country j**

—  $\sigma$  denotes intra-sectoral elasticity of substitution (which is set = 8)

# Trade costs in the Asia-Pacific region (excluding tariff costs), 2009-2014

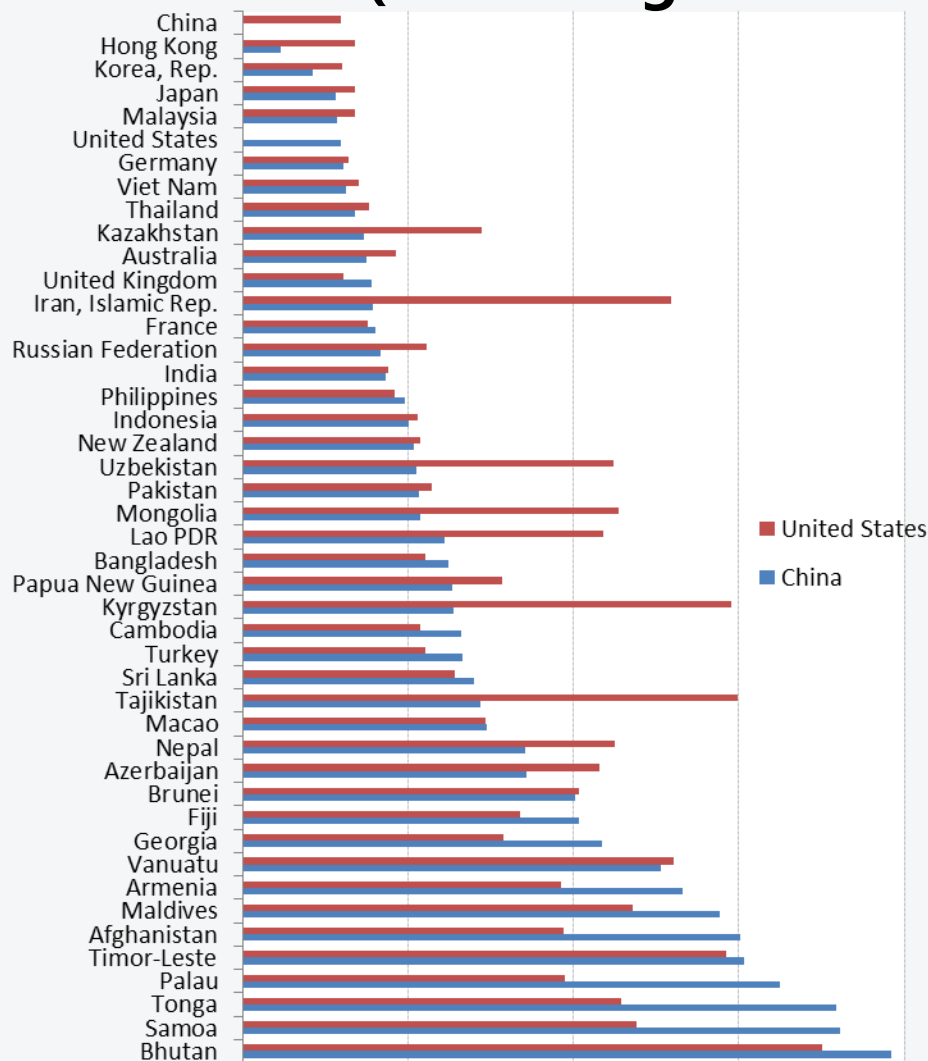
Region	ASEAN-4	East Asia-3	North and Central Asia - 4	Pacific Islands Developing Economies	SAARC-4	AUS-NZL	EU-3
ASEAN-4	76% (8%)						
East Asia-3	75% (5%)	51% (-3%)					
North and Central Asia - 4	354% (11%)	175% (-6%)	121% (7%)				
Pacific Islands Developing Economies	172% (-10%)	175% (-3%)	369% (29%)	132% (-10%)			
SAARC-4	128% (1%)	124% (-1%)	285% (2%)	318% (2%)	116% (11%)		
AUS-NZL	101% (4%)	88% (-5%)	336% (-7%)	83% (-8%)	138% (-5%)	52% (-4%)	
EU-3	106% (-1%)	85% (-3%)	152% (-8%)	209% (-4%)	115% (2%)	108% (-1%)	43% (-5%)
USA	86% (10%)	63% (0%)	177% (-1%)	163% (-6%)	110% (6%)	100% (4%)	67% (1%)

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, updated June 2016. Available from Trade costs: <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>  
 Note: data in brackets are evolution with respect to 2003-2008

- Trade costs often much higher in developing than developed economies
- Some progress in sub-regional integration, but often very high trade costs between Asia-Pacific sub-regions
- Trade costs in developing countries falling slower than in developed economies



# Bilateral comprehensive trade costs of selected economies in Asia-Pacific with China and United States (excluding tariff costs, 2009-2014)



For some landlocked and Pacific island developing economies, comprehensive trade cost is up to 3 times their trade costs with China, which is very high compared to other economies.

As expected, it is the small islands or landlocked developing countries that incur the highest trade costs with both China and USA.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, updated June 2016.  
Available from Trade costs:  
<http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

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### World DataBank | ESCAP World Bank: International Trade Costs

Reporter: Malaysia Partner: Thailand

Year	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Total Trade
2002	105	45	50
2003	103	45	50
2004	100	40	45
2005	102	38	42
2006	100	38	42
2007	108	40	45
2008	105	45	50
2009	108	42	48
2010	105	42	48

Source: ESCAP World Bank: International Trade Costs

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• <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/variableselection/selectvariables.aspx?source=escap-world-bank:-international-trade-costs>





# Outline

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# The **Second** Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation **in 2017**

The survey is being conducted by five UN regional commissions, with overall coordination of ESCAP and support from other partners such as UNCTAD, International Trade Centre, OECD, Oceania Customs Organization and Eurasian Economic Commission.



# The **First** Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation in 2015



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://unnex.unescap.org/UNTFSurvey2015.asp>. The page features a header with the United Nations logo and the text "United Nations Regional Commissions". Below this is the main title "Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation 2015" and a world map. The main content area contains two paragraphs of text and a section titled "Report and Data" with six globe icons representing different regions and reports.

United Nations Regional Commissions

## Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation 2015

The United Nations Regional Commissions (UNRCs) including [ECA](#), [ECE](#), [ECLAC](#), [ESCAP](#) and [ESCWA](#), in collaboration with [UNCTAD](#), [OECD](#), [ITC](#), [OCO](#) and [SELA](#), have conducted a global survey to collect relevant data and information on trade facilitation and paperless trade implementation in their respective member states. Outcomes of the survey are expected to enable the countries to better understand and monitor progress in trade facilitation, support evidence-based policy-making, and highlight the needs for capacity building and technical assistance.

The global survey represents a key initiative under the framework of the Joint UNRC Approach to Trade Facilitation, agreed upon in Beirut, January 2010 to enable the five UNRCs to present a joint global view on key trade facilitation issues. The questionnaire for the global survey was jointly prepared and finalized by UNRCs and OECD and is available [here](#). The survey results and data collected are made available below.

### Report and Data

-  Africa
-  Asia and the Pacific
-  Latin America and the Caribbean
-  Western Asia
-  Global Report
-  Countries Report

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> global survey instrument

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- The first section of questionnaire cover 7 areas:
  - Four areas were featured in the first global survey (questions 1 through 38)
    - General trade facilitation measures (largely TFA-related) (questions 1 - 14 and questions 31 - 34)
    - Paperless trade (questions 15 -24)
    - Cross-border paperless trade (questions 25 - 30)
    - Transit facilitation (largely TFA related) (questions 35 - 38)
  - Three areas are newly added to the current survey
    - Trade facilitation for SMEs (questions 39-42)
    - Agricultural trade facilitation (questions 43 - 45)
    - Women in trade facilitation (questions 46-47)
- The second section of questionnaire include 5 open questions
- The third section of the questionnaire gathers information of the respondents of the questionnaire
  - However, kindly note that the three-step approach for data collection and collation means information of any informant/respondent will be kept confidential



# Stage of implementation of a TF measure

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•**Full implementation (FI):** the trade facilitation measure implemented is in full compliance with commonly accepted international standards, recommendations and conventions such as the Revised Kyoto Convention, UN/CEFACT Recommendations, or the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA); it is implemented in law and in practice; it is available to essentially all relevant stakeholders nationwide, supported by adequate legal and institutional framework, as well as adequate infrastructure and financial and human resources. (a TFA measure included in the Notifications of Category A commitments may generally be considered as a measure which is fully implemented by the country, with a caveat that the measure will be implemented by a least-developed country member within one year after entry into force of the TFA agreement).

•**Partial implementation (PI):** ...

•**Pilot stage of implementation (PS):** ...

•**Not implemented (NI):** ...

# Structure of the Questionnaire (1): Common measures included in the 2015 & 2017 surveys

		Trade facilitation measure (and question No.) in the questionnaire
General TF measures	Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Publication of existing import-export regulations on the Internet</li> <li>3. Stakeholder consultation on new draft regulations (prior to their finalization)</li> <li>4. Advance publication/notification of new regulation before their implementation (e.g., 30 days prior)</li> <li>5. Advance ruling (on tariff classification)</li> <li>9. Independent appeal mechanism (for traders to appeal Customs and other relevant trade control agencies' rulings)</li> </ul>
	Formalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Risk management (as a basis for deciding whether a shipment will be or not physically inspected)</li> <li>7. Pre-arrival processing</li> <li>8. Post-clearance audit</li> <li>10. Separation of Release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges</li> <li>11. Establishment and publication of average release times</li> <li>12. Trade facilitation measures for authorized operators</li> <li>13. Expedited shipments</li> <li>14. Acceptance of paper or electronic copies of supporting documents required for import, export or transit formalities.</li> </ul>
	Institutional arrangement and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of a national trade facilitation committee or similar body</li> <li>31. Cooperation between agencies on the ground at the national level</li> <li>32. Government agencies delegating controls to Customs authorities</li> <li>33. Alignment of working days and hours with neighbouring countries at border crossings, and</li> <li>34. Alignment of formalities and procedures with neighbouring countries at border crossings</li> </ul>

# Structure of the Questionnaire (2):

## Common measures include in the 2015 & 2017 surveys

<p><b>Paperless trade</b></p>	<p>15. Electronic/automated Customs System established (e.g., ASYCUDA)</p> <p>16. Internet connection available to Customs and other trade control agencies at border-crossings</p> <p>17. Electronic Single Window System</p> <p>18. Electronic submission of Customs declarations</p> <p>19. Electronic Application and Issuance of Trade Licenses</p> <p>20. Electronic Submission of Sea Cargo Manifests</p> <p>21. Electronic Submission of Air Cargo Manifests</p> <p>22. Electronic Application and Issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin</p> <p>23. E-Payment of Customs Duties and Fees</p> <p>24. Electronic Application for Customs Refunds</p>
<p><b>Cross-border paperless trade</b></p>	<p>25. Laws and regulations for electronic transactions are in place (e.g. e-commerce law, e-transaction law)</p> <p>26. Recognized certification authority issuing digital certificates to traders to conduct electronic transactions</p> <p>27. Engagement of the country in trade-related cross-border electronic data exchange with other countries</p> <p>28. Certificate of Origin electronically exchanged between your country and other countries</p> <p>29. Sanitary &amp; Phyto-Sanitary Certificate electronically exchanged between your country and other countries</p> <p>30. Banks and insurers in your country retrieving letters of credit electronically without lodging paper-based documents</p>
<p><b>Transit facilitation</b></p>	<p>35. Transit facilitation agreement(s) with neighbouring country(ies)</p> <p>36. Customs Authorities limit the physical inspections of transit goods and use risk assessment</p> <p>37. Supporting pre-arrival processing for transit facilitation</p> <p>38. Cooperation between agencies of countries involved in transit</p>



# Structure of the Questionnaire (3): Additional questions in the 2017 Survey

TF for SMEs	<p>39. Government has developed trade facilitation measures that ensure easy and affordable access for SMEs to trade related information</p> <p>40. Government has developed specific measures that enable SMEs to more easily benefit from the AEO scheme</p> <p>41. Government has taken actions to make the single windows more easily accessible to SMEs (e.g., by providing technical consultation and training services to SMEs on registering and using the facility.)</p> <p>42. Government has taken actions to ensure that SMEs are well represented and made key members of National Trade Facilitation Committees (NTFCs)</p>
TF and Agricultural Trade	<p>43. Testing and laboratory facilities are equipped for compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards in your country</p> <p>44. National standards and accreditation bodies are established for the purpose of compliance with SPS standards in your country</p> <p>45. Application, verification and issuance of SPS certificates is automated</p>
Women in TF	<p>46. The existing trade facilitation policy/strategy incorporates special consideration of women involved in trade</p> <p>47. Government has introduced trade facilitation measures to benefit women involved in trade</p>

# A three-step approach for data collection and collation

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ESCAP and its partners invite selected experts to fill in the questionnaire

ESCAP team internally verify data: cross-checking answers from the experts, desk research, further interviews with respondents and informants.

Key outcome of step 2:

A set of national dataset for each country surveyed

ESCAP sends the preliminary results to the countries for final validation.



UNITED NATIONS  
**ESCAP**

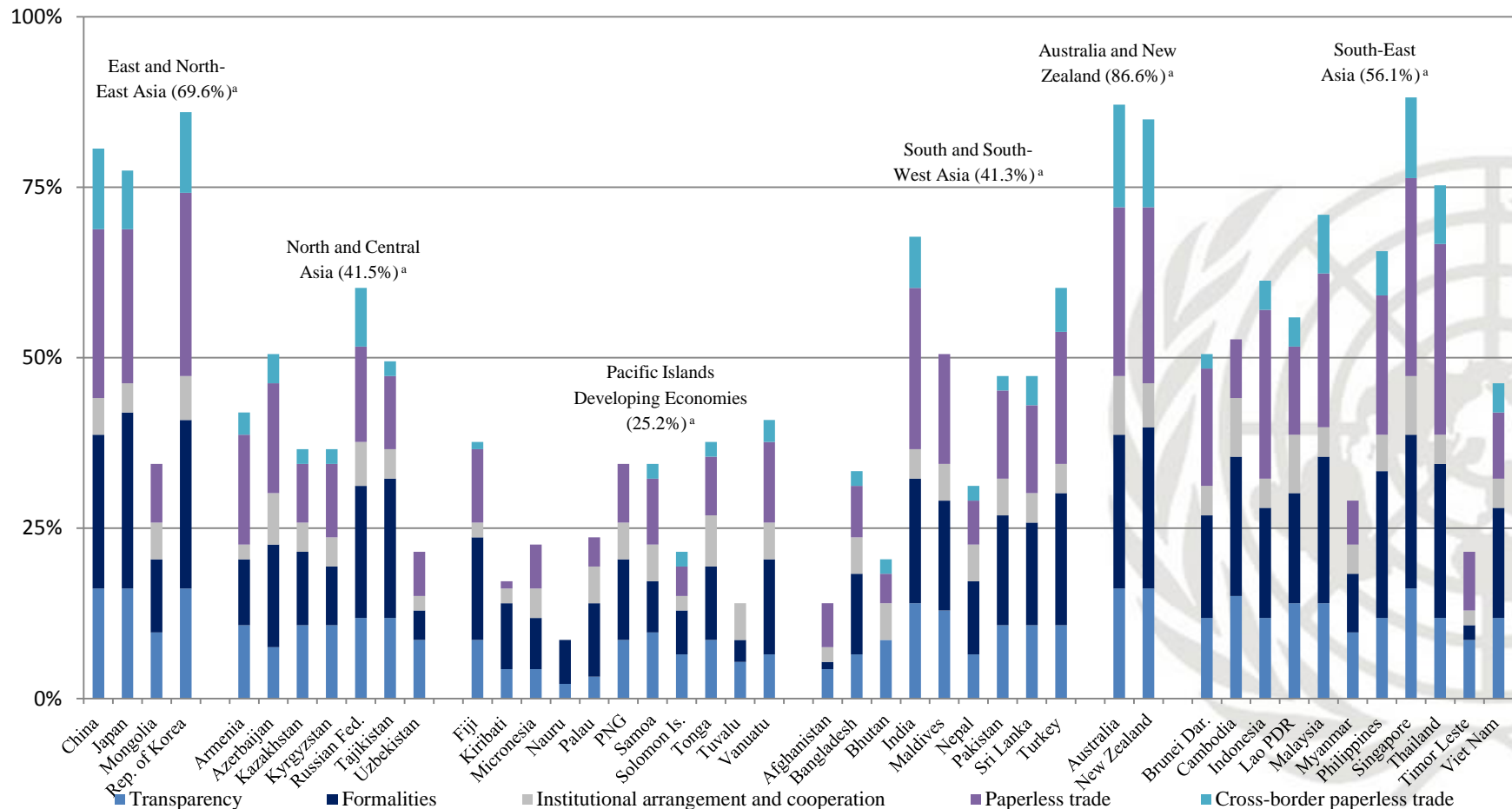
# Status of data collection and key findings

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*So far, ESCAP team has received updated information from nearly 20 countries. The aggregate picture of the region remains largely the same from 2015 to 2017.*

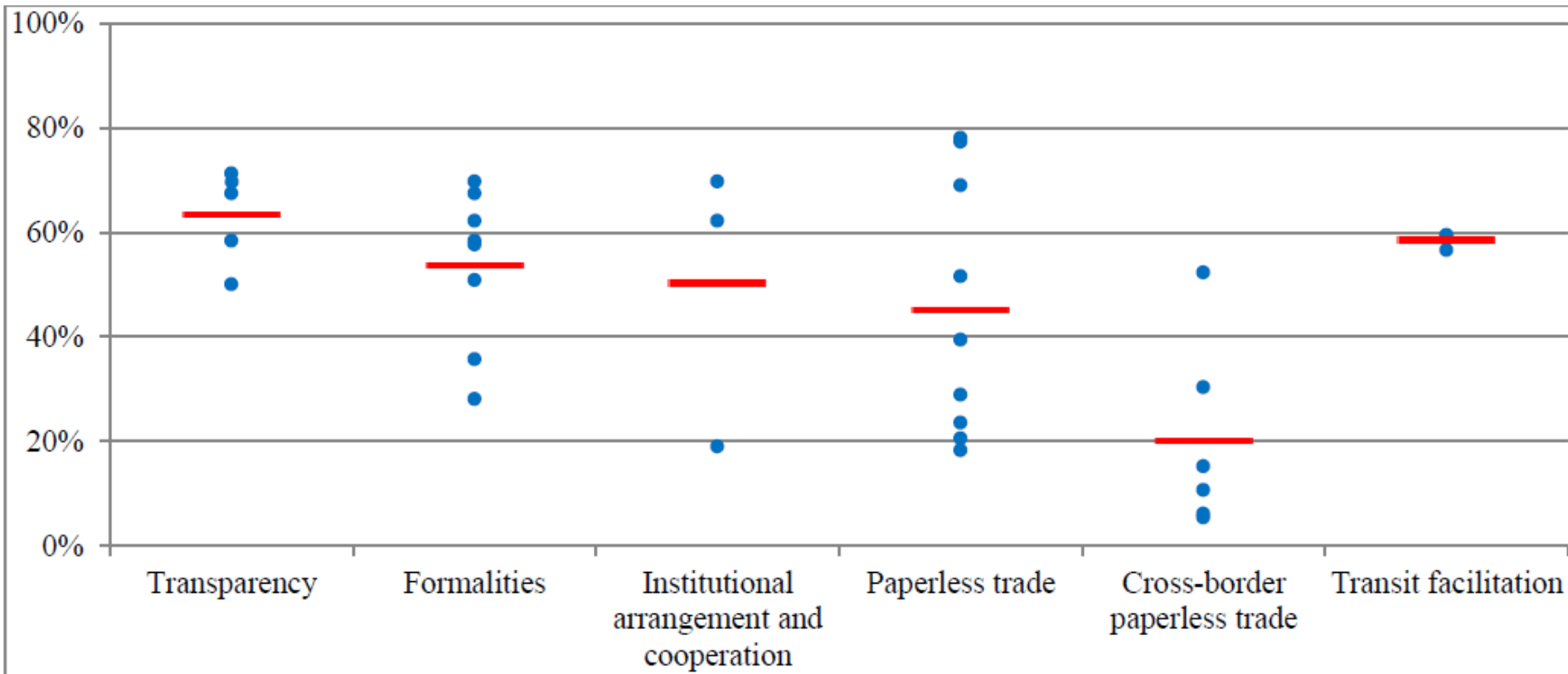


# Overall implementation of trade facilitation measures in 44 Asia-Pacific economies surveyed



# TF and Paperless Trade Implementation in Asia-Pacific: 2015 Survey Highlights

Transparency measures most implemented;  
Cross-border paperless trade measures least implemented



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

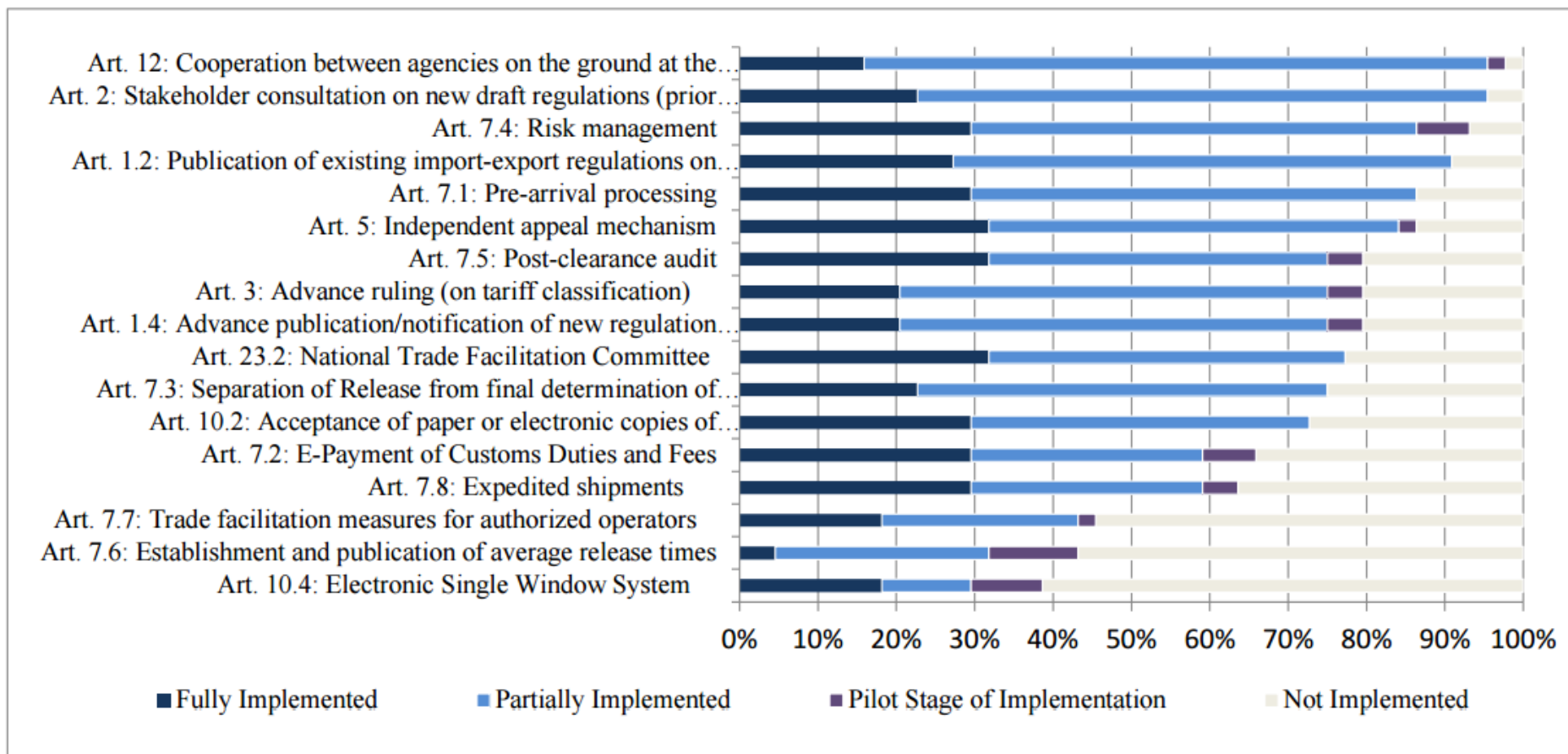
# TF and Paperless Trade Implementation in Asia-Pacific: 2015 Survey Highlights

## Most and least implemented TF measures in Asia-Pacific

	Most implemented	Least implemented
Transparency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stakeholder consultation on new draft regulations (prior to their implementation)</li> <li>2. Publication of existing import-export regulations on the internet</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advance ruling (on tariff classification)</li> <li>2. Advance publication/notification of new regulation before their implementation</li> </ol>
Formalities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk management</li> <li>2. Pre-arrival processing</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment and publication of average release times</li> <li>2. Trade facilitation measures for authorized operators</li> </ol>
Institutional arrangement and cooperation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cooperation between agencies on the ground at the national level</li> <li>2. Establishment of National Trade Facilitation Committee</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government agencies delegating controls to Customs authorities</li> </ol>
Paperless trade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Internet connection available to Customs and other trade control agencies at border-crossings</li> <li>2. Electronic/automated Customs System</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electronic Application and Issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin</li> <li>2. Electronic Application for Customs Refunds</li> </ol>
Cross-border paperless trade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laws and regulations for electronic transactions</li> <li>2. Recognised certification authority</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Banks and insurers retrieving letters of credit electronically without lodging paper-based documents</li> <li>2. Electronic exchange of Sanitary &amp; Phyto-Sanitary Certificate</li> </ol>
Transit facilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation between agencies of countries involved in transit</li> <li>- Customs authorities limit the physical inspections</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supporting pre-arrival processing for transit facilitation</li> </ol>

# Implementation of WTO TFA-related measures in Asia –Pacific

**Figure 4: Implementation of WTO TFA-related measures in Asia-Pacific: 2015 (% of countries)**

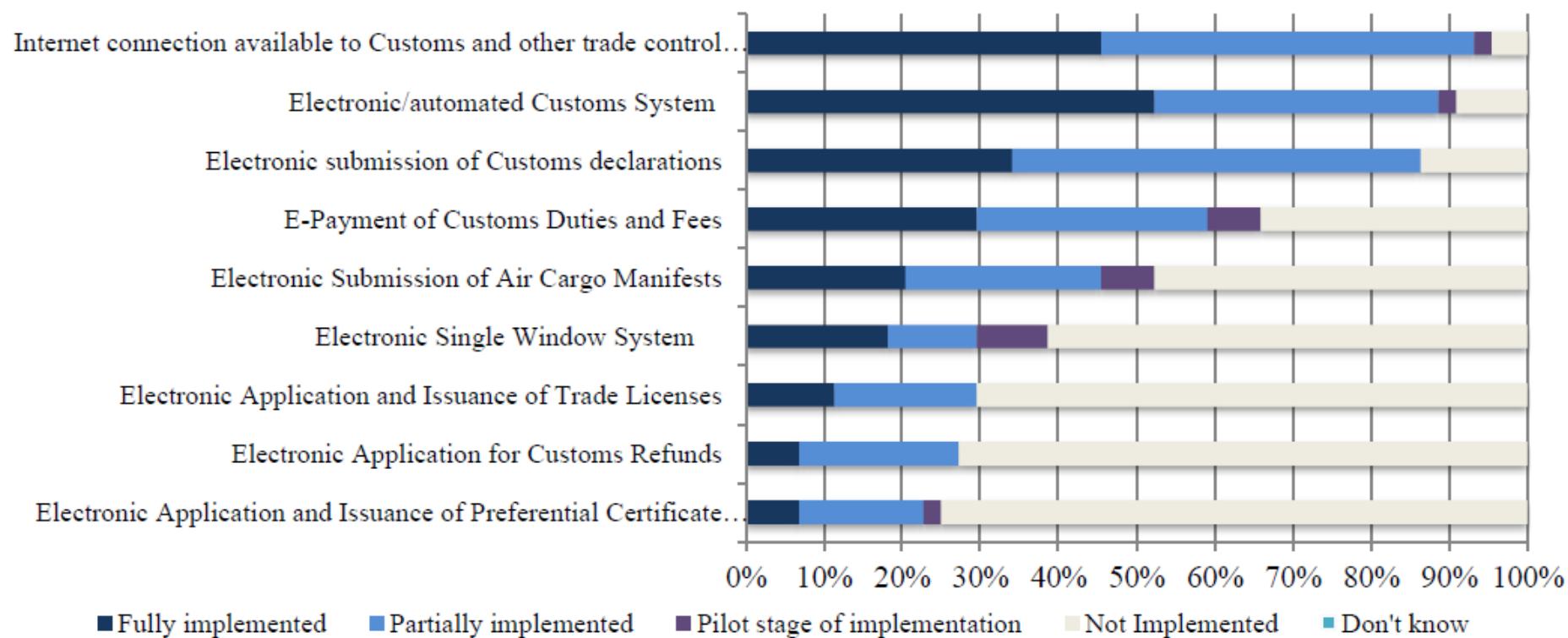


Source: ESCAP, UNRC TF Survey 2015

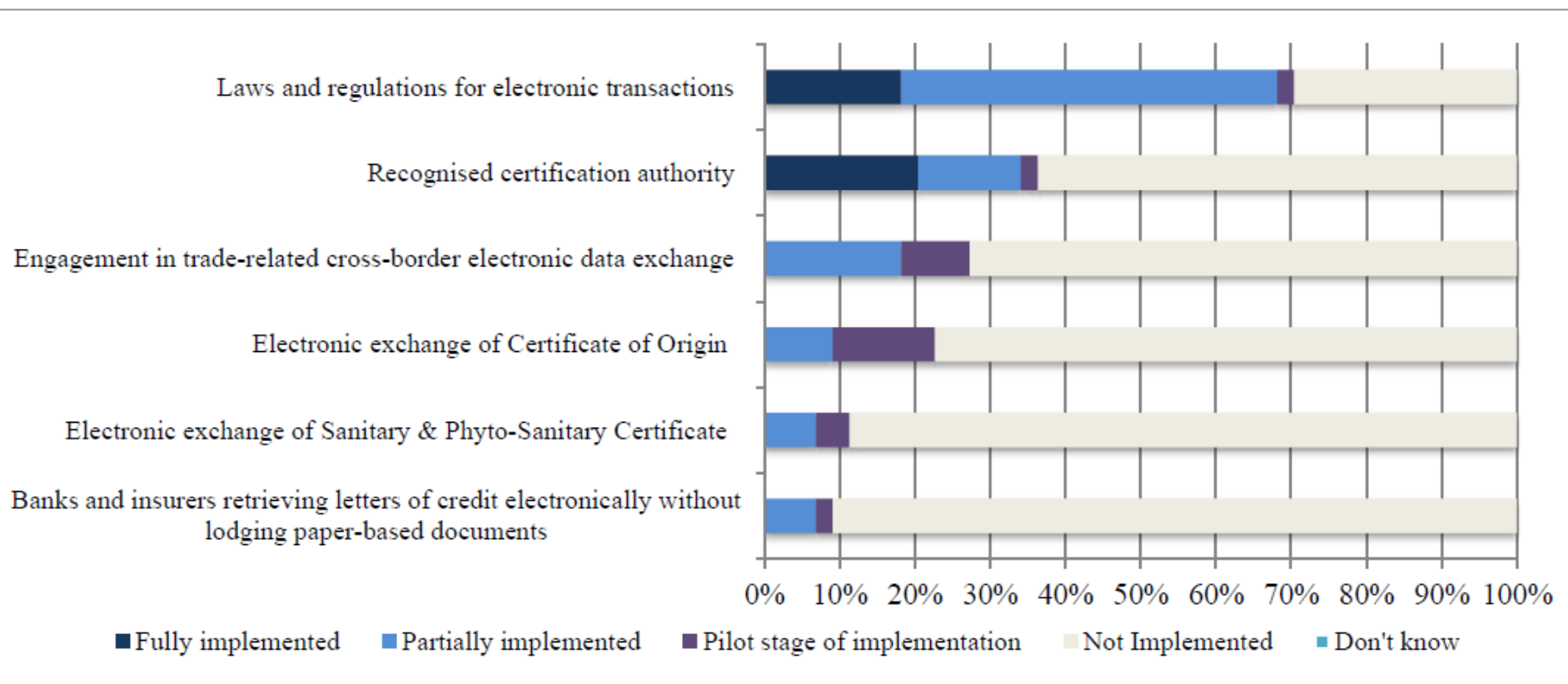
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Trade-Insights-No12.pdf>



Figure 12: State of implementation of “paperless trade” measures in Asia-Pacific economies (in %)

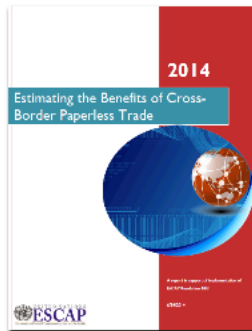


**Figure 14: State of implementation of “cross-border paperless trade” measures in Asia-Pacific economies (in %)**



# Benefits of Cross-Border Paperless Trade

## Estimating the Benefits of Cross-Border Paperless Trade



**Date:** Tuesday, June 24, 2014

**Type:** Books

### ABSTRACT

This report estimates the possible economic benefits—export gains, and cost savings—from partial or full implementation of cross-border paperless trade facilitation measures. Simulation results suggest that cross-border paperless trade has significant potential to reduce trade costs and boost trade in the Asia-Pacific region. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that these are low-end estimates of the possible economic gains from reform, due to the way in which the simulations are set up on a technical level, and the fact that they focus on implementation of cross-border measures only. In reality, paperless trade is typically implemented on a broader basis, which would tend to increase the level of export gains and cost savings reported here.

### DOWNLOAD:

Benefits of Cross-Border Paperless Trade

▼ [Download](#)

**Annual regional export gains :**

**\$36 bn (for partial implementation) to \$257 bn (full implementation)**

**Export time reduction: 24% to 44%**

**Export cost reduction: 17% to 31%**

**Total direct cost savings across all trade: \$1bn to \$7bn annually**

# Implementation of TF measures in a few countries since 2015: to highlight a few examples

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Country	Initiatives
Bangladesh	Trade portal was launched in 2016
Bhutan	Trade and transport facilitation monitoring mechanism (TTFMM) baseline studies in 2016
China	NTFC was set up in 2016 in line with the WTO TFA
Lao PDR	The core system of the NSW has been developed
Myanmar	NTFC was set up in December 2016
Solomon Islands	NTFC was set up in late 2015
Turkey	The Single Window has been operational since June 2016

*ESCAP team received feedback from, among others, the countries listed in the table*

# Outline

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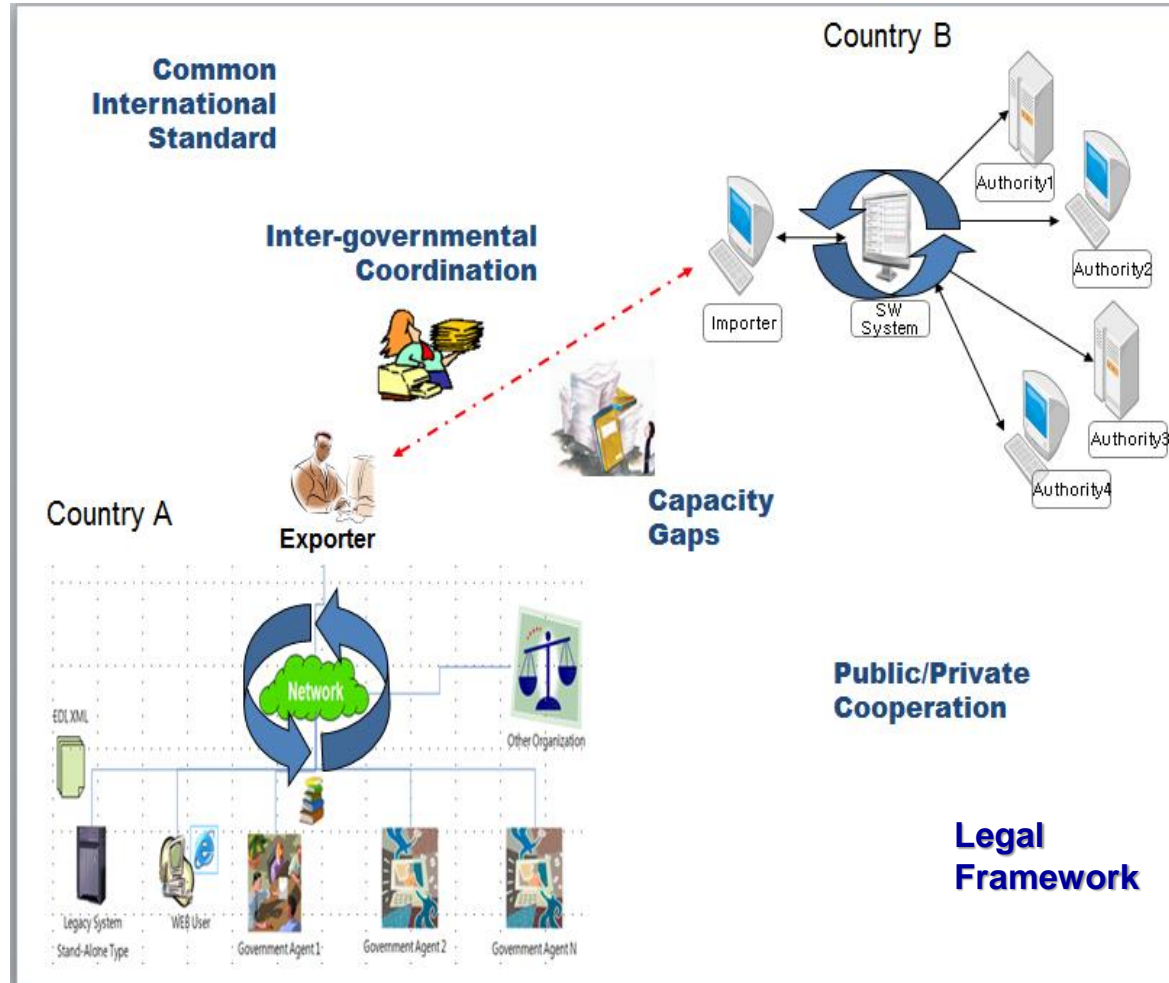
- Regional framework agreement on cross-border paperless trade
- National Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM)

## ❖ Support from ESCAP



# Challenges to moving forward on cross-border paperless trade

- Adoption of common International Standards
- Harmonization of legal frameworks
- Capacity gaps among the parties (infrastructure & HR)
- Cooperation between public and private sectors
- Lack of intergovernmental coordination mechanism



# Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific - Overview

## ❑ A new UN Treaty

- Open to interested (53) ESCAP member states (voluntary) to become parties
- Opened for signature on **1 October 2016** at UN Headquarters, New York

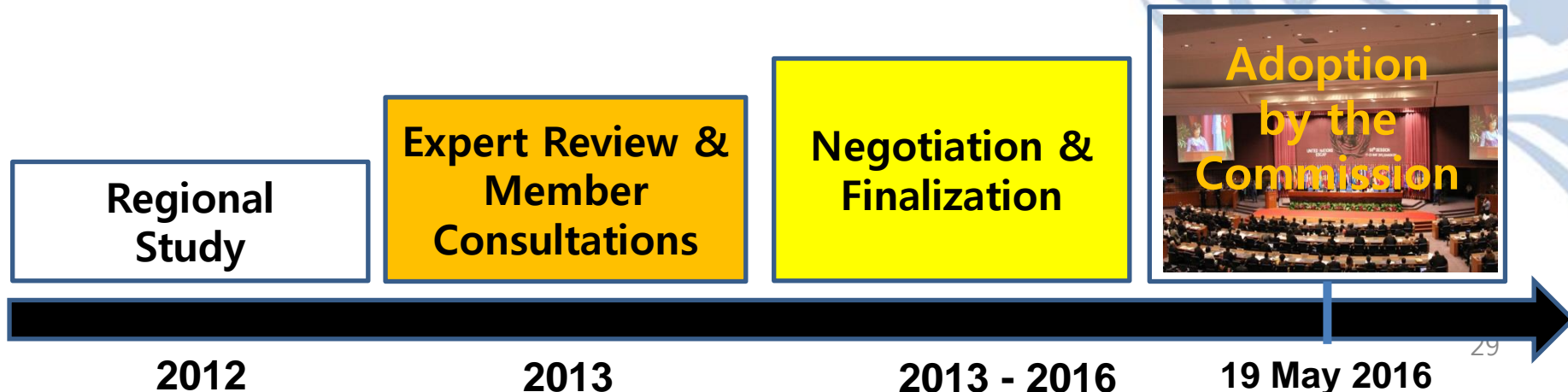
## ❑ Objective

To facilitate cross-border paperless trade (data exchange) among willing ESCAP member states by providing a dedicated intergovernmental framework to develop legal and technical solutions

- ❑ Complementary to the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement as well as (sub)regional efforts

## ❑ 4 year step-by-step development process (ESCAP resolutions 68/3,70/6,72/4)

- ❑ Over 30 countries directly involved in finalizing the treaty text in March 2016





# Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific: **Key Provisions**

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## Article 1: Objective

The objective of the present Framework Agreement is **to promote cross-border paperless trade** by **enabling the exchange and mutual recognition of trade-related data and documents in electronic form and facilitating interoperability among national and subregional single windows and/or other paperless trade systems**, for the purpose of **making international trade transactions more efficient and transparent while improving regulatory compliance.**





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Home [It is expected to provide countries of Asia and the Pacific with a new tool and “digital” complement for better implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement \(TFA\) and the development of cross-border e-commerce.](#)

# New UN treaty to facilitate paperless trade in Asia and the Pacific to support Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation

01.10.2016

A new UN treaty, entitled *Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific*, will open for signature on 1 October 2016. It is expected to provide countries of Asia and the Pacific with a new tool and “digital” complement for better implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and the development of cross-border e-commerce. Grounded on a common set of general principles and a dedicated intergovernmental platform, the regional treaty will provide Parties with enhanced opportunities to exchange and harmonize practices, build each other’s capacity, and multilaterally develop, adopt and implement more specific and detailed technical and/or legal protocols needed to achieve safe and secure cross-border paperless trade. Implementation will build upon existing international standards as well as on-going bilateral and subregional initiatives, such as the ASEAN Single Window.

In May 2012, Member States of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) adopted a Resolution on Enabling Paperless Trade and the Cross-border Recognition of Electronic Data and Documents for Inclusive and Sustainable Intraregional Trade Facilitation. In May 2016, after four years of consultations and negotiations, the text of a new UN treaty to facilitate cross-border paperless trade in Asia and the Pacific was adopted. Participation

# Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific: **Contents**

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## Preamble

## Articles 1 to 16: Substantive clauses

**Article 1: Objective**

**Article 2: Scope**

**Article 3: Definitions**

**Article 4: Interpretation**

**Article 5: General principles**

**Article 6: National Policy Framework, Enabling Domestic Legal Environment and Paperless Trade Committee**

**Article 7: Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade and Development of national Single Window(s)**

**Article 8: Cross-border Mutual Recognition of Trade-related Data and Documents in Electronic Form**

**Article 9: International Standards for Exchange of Trade-related Data and Documents in Electronic Form**

**Article 10: Relation with Other Legal Instruments Enabling Cross-Border Paperless Trade**

**Article 11: Institutional Arrangements**

**Article 12: Action Plan**

**Article 13: Pilot Projects and Sharing of Lessons Learned**

**Article 14: Capacity Building**

**Article 15: Implementation of the present Framework Agreement**

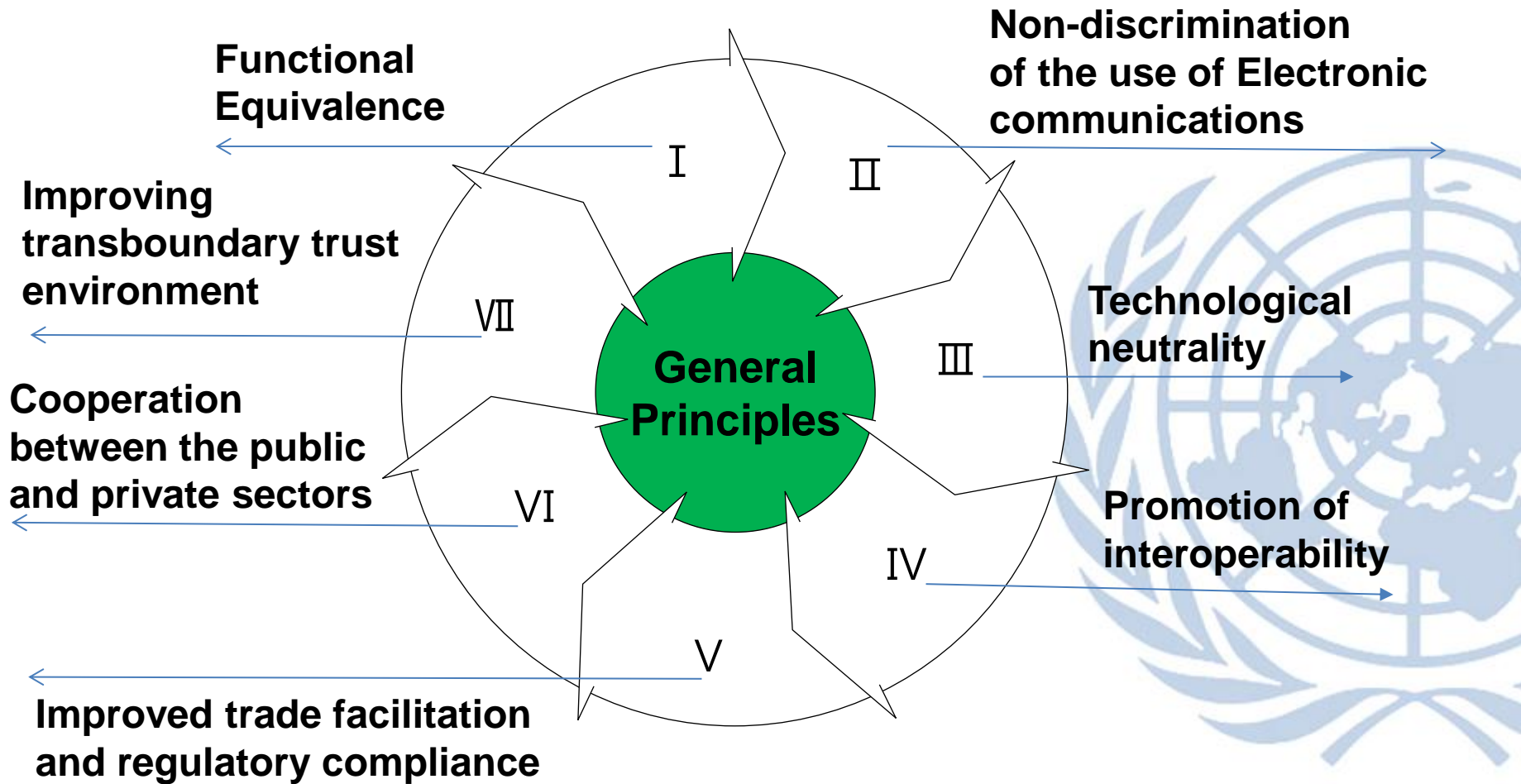
**Article 16: Other agreements in force**

Articles 17 to 25: Final clauses



# Art. 5: General principles: *FA should be guided by the following principles*

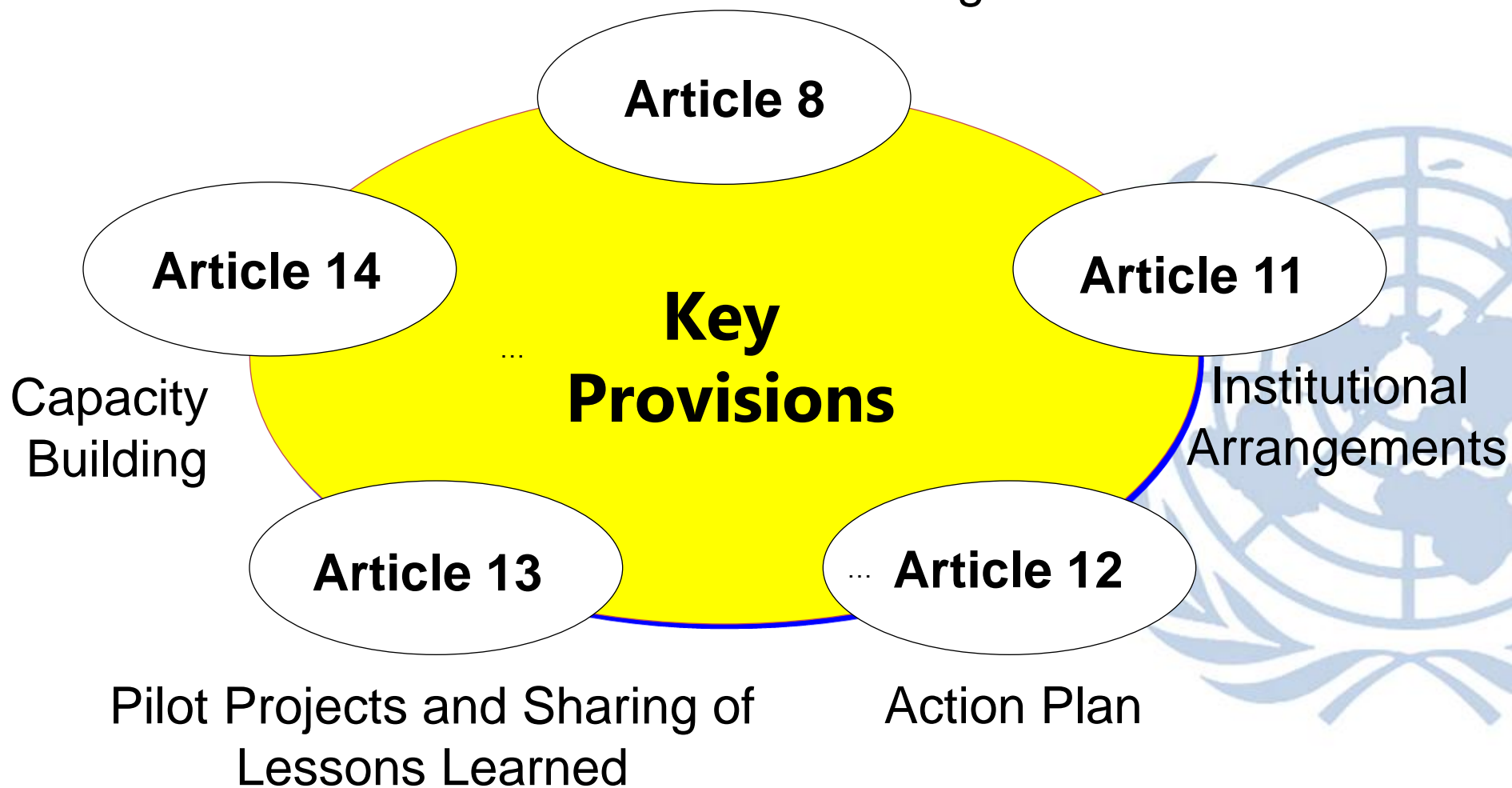
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# Overview of provisions: [Key provisions](#)

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Cross-border Mutual Recognition



## Language in the FA

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- The Parties shall **endeavour** to establish a national policy framework for paperless trade...
- The Parties are **encouraged** to develop single-window systems and use them for cross-border paperless trade...





# Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific: **Benefits**

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## **Region-wide multilateral intergovernmental platform**

Builds upon existing bilateral/subregional initiatives; Supports WTO TFA implementation; Forster harmonization and minimize necessity for numerous bilateral/subregional intergovernmental approach;

## **Strong capacity building programme**

Inclusive imitative, open to Asia-Pacific countries at all levels of development; Strong emphasis on knowledge sharing and CB/TA among parties

## **Pilot projects**

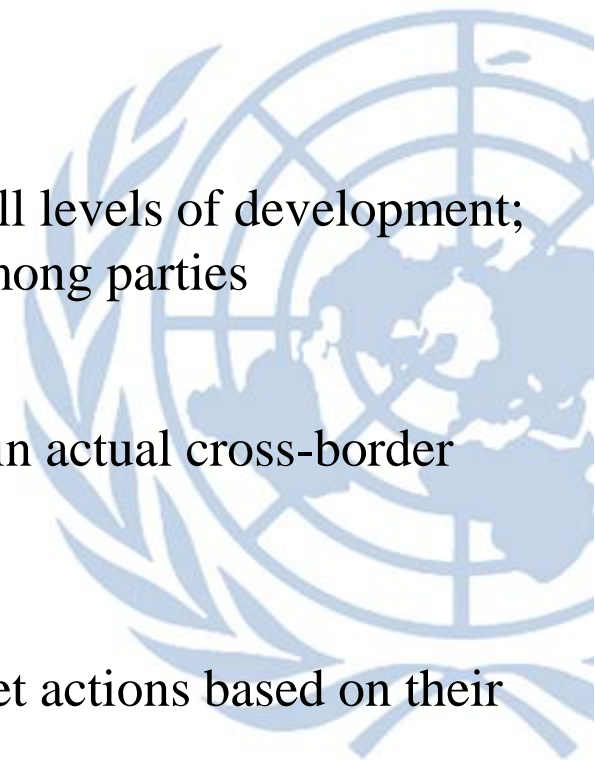
Allow parties to adjust their systems before engaging in actual cross-border trade data exchange

## **Action Plan**

Allow parties with different implementation level to set actions based on their respective readiness

## **Mutual recognition**

Commit to the goal, while allowing flexibility in how to materialize the goal





# Outline

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## ❖ Regional State of Play

- Trade costs
- Trade facilitation and paperless trade implementation

## ❖ Way forward

- Regional framework agreement on cross-border paperless trade
- National Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM)

## ❖ Support from ESCAP



# Why is sustainable national trade and transport facilitation monitoring mechanism important and essential?

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- Available international cross-country trade and transport indicators are useful but not sufficiently detailed or reliable
- Many trade facilitation monitoring exercises have been carried out in developing countries, but often
  - One-off / Ad hoc assessment studies;
  - Lack of ownership of results
  - No follow ups

## **I Need for an integrated and sustainable mechanism:**

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

**If You  
Can't  
Measure It,  
You Can't  
Manage It!**

UNITED NATIONS  
 CENTRE FOR TRADE FACILITATION AND ELECTRONIC BUSINESS  
 (UN/CEFACT)  
 INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROCEDURES PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AREA  
 INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROCEDURES DOMAIN

**Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism**

FINAL DRAFT FOR PROJECT EXIT

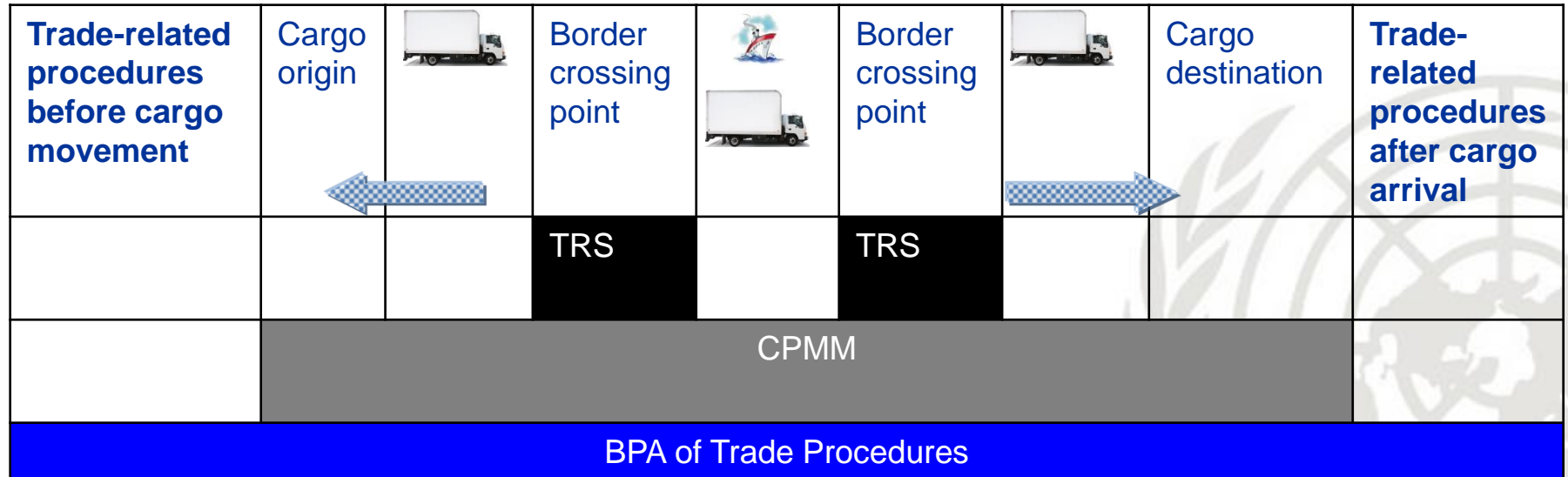
SOURCE: → TTFMM-Project Team  
 ACTION: → Request to go to Public Exit  
 DATE: → December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016  
 STATUS: → Final Version

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# An integrated methodology for data collection and analysis

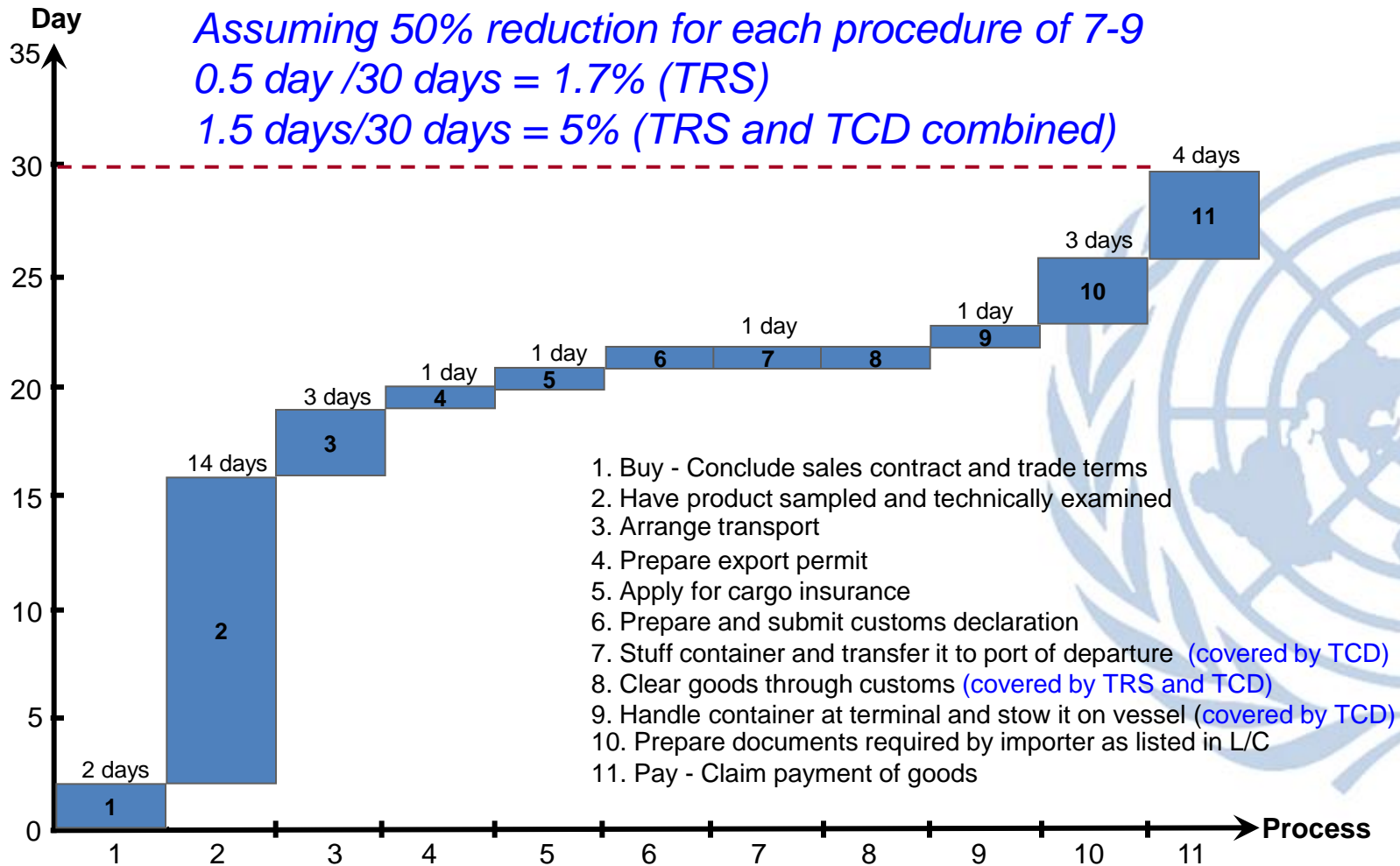


**Business Process Analysis** (BPA) for diagnosis of TF bottlenecks along entire supply chain

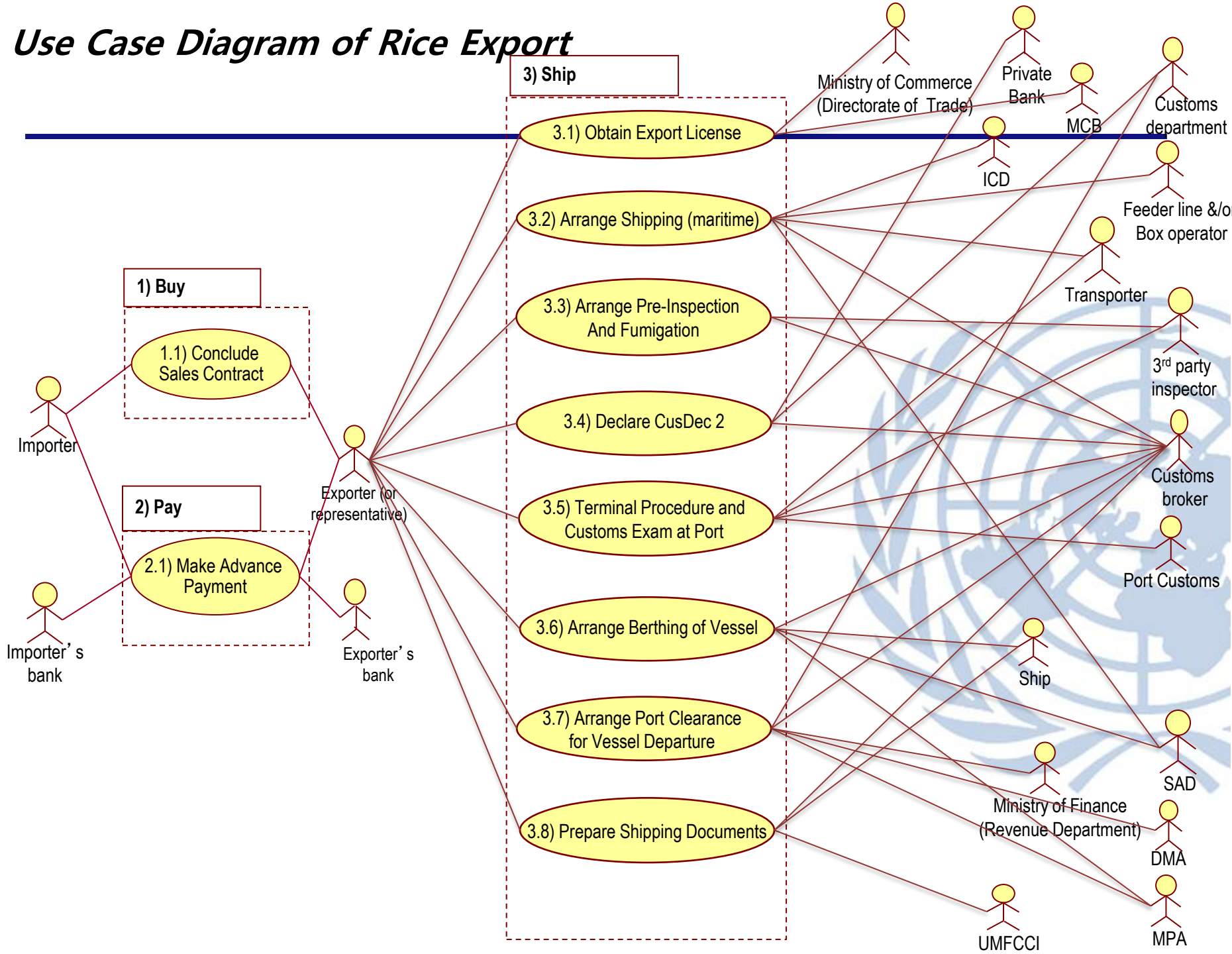
**Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring** (CPMM) & **Time Release Study** (TRS)

to Improve/verify BPA time and cost estimates

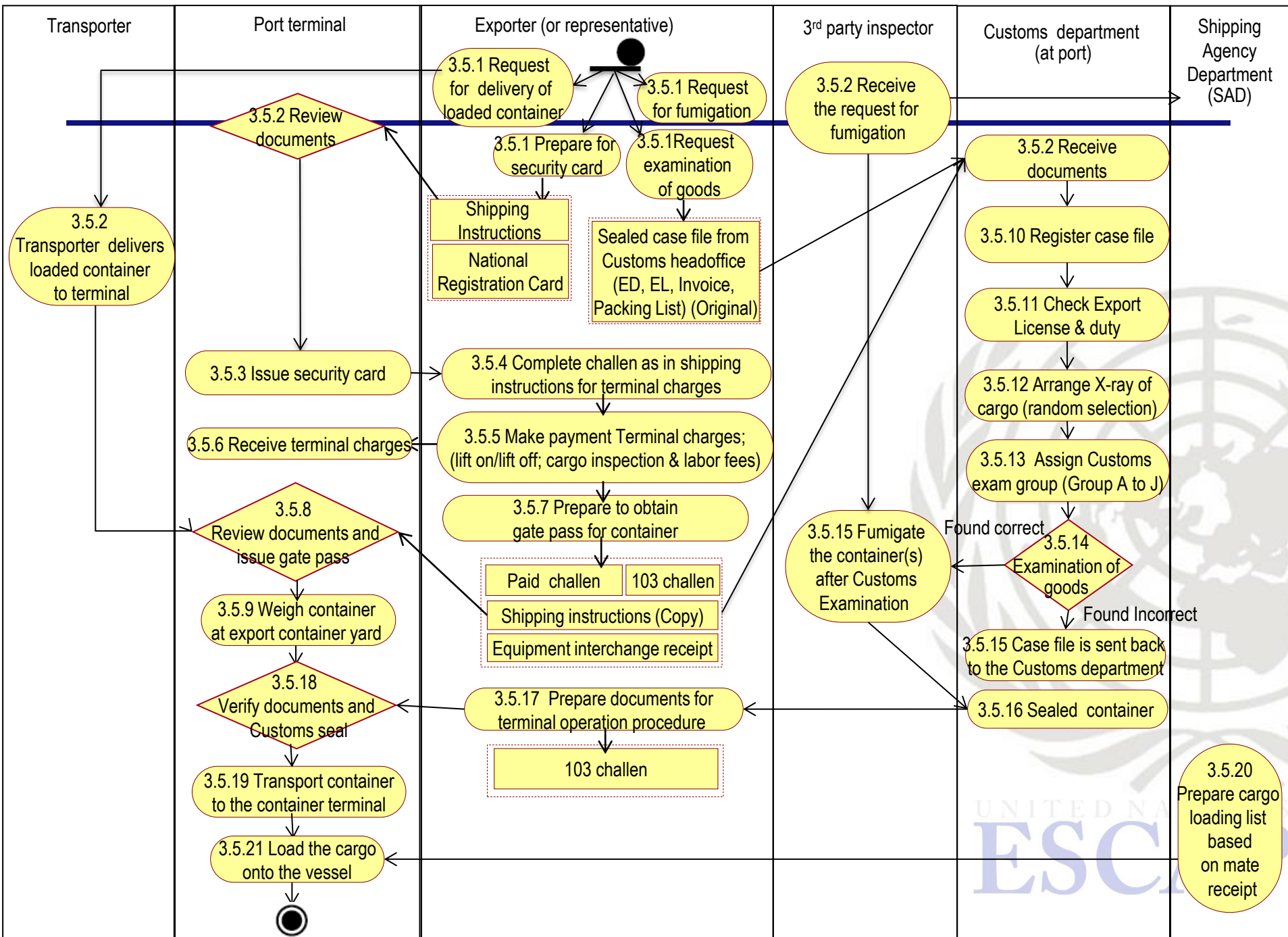
# A whole-of-supply-chain approach for monitoring



# Use Case Diagram of Rice Export









# Outline

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# Trade Facilitation Programme in ESCAP

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## Legislative

- ❑ Enabling paperless trade (Res. 68/3)
- ❑ Interim Intergov. Steering Group on Cross-border Paperless Trade Facilitation (Res. 70/6)
- ❑ Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (Res. 72/4)

## Knowledge

- ❑ ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database
- ❑ Paperless Trade Guides & Impact analyses
- ❑ Global Trade Facilitation & Paperless Trade Implementation Survey
- ❑ Trade Process Analysis Database

## Capacity Building

- ❑ Business Process Analysis
- ❑ Single Window & Paperless Trade Implementation
- ❑ Trade & Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism
- ❑ Agricultural & SME trade facilitation
- ❑ WTO TFA implementation support
- ❑ UNNExT Masterclass

# United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade and Transport in Asia and the Pacific



*“an ongoing community of knowledge and practice to facilitate the implementation of single window and paperless trade in the Asia-Pacific region ”*

- Tools and guides development activities
- Advocacy and Technical Training Workshops

[www.unnext.unescap.org](http://www.unnext.unescap.org)



# UNNExT Single Window Implementation Toolkit for Trade Facilitation

## SINGLE WINDOW IMPLEMENTATION TOOLKIT

FOR TRADE FACILITATION



Legal Guide for  
Electronic Single Windows  
and Paperless Trade



Data Harmonization  
and Modelling Guide



Single Window Project  
Implementation Guide



Business Process  
Analysis Guide



Guide for Design of  
Aligned Trade Forms



# Course Certificate on BPA for TF (since Sep. 2016)

Home

Trade, Investment & Innovation

## BPA TRAINING

### Training Overview

Module 1 - BPA Introduction

Module 2 - UML

Module 3 - Project Scope Setting

Module 4 - Project Planning

Module 5 - Data Collection

Module 6 - Process Analysis

Module 7 - From BPA to TTFMM

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Course Study Guide

UNNEXt BPA Guide for TF

TTFMM Guide

BPA Case Studies

Trade Process Analysis Database

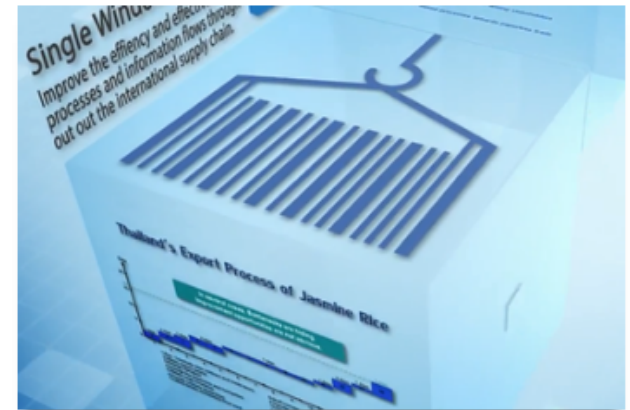
## E-Learning Series on Business Process Analysis for Trade Facilitation

The Business Process Analysis (BPA) online training course has been developed by the ESCAP Trade, Investment and Innovation Division based on the UNNEXt BPA Guide to Simplify Trade Procedures. BPA is considered the first necessary step to simplifying trade procedures. The course consists of seven modules and introduces a step-by-step approach to conducting BPA. It is aimed at government officials and other stakeholders responsible for trade facilitation. For more information, testing and certification please contact: [escap-tid@un.org](mailto:escap-tid@un.org)

The course is divided as follows:

- Module 1: BPA for Trade Facilitation - An Introduction
- Module 2: Unified Modeling Language
- Module 3: Project and Scope Setting
- Module 4: Project Planning
- Module 5: Data Collection and Process Documentation
- Module 6: Process Analysis and Recommendations Development
- Module 7: From BPA to Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism

For guidance on how to study this course download the Study Guide.



# Conclusions

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- ❖ Fully implement the WTO TFA commitments...
  - Sequencing and prioritizing implementations may be essential for many Developing countries
- ❖ Framework agreement:
  - Countries are encouraged to ratify the treaty to take advantage of being a party of the treaty
- ❖ Survey on TF implementation:
  - Ask for support and countries will be the beneficiaries of the study output
- ❖ Take an integrated “whole of supply chain” approach
  - Commercial + Transport + Regulatory + Payment procedures
  - Procedures + infrastructure + services
- ❖ National Trade & Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism
  - support sequencing and prioritizing TF measures based on evidence
  - Monitor the progress of TF and provide diagnosis

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# Thank you

[www.unescap.org/our-work/trade-investment/trade-facilitation](http://www.unescap.org/our-work/trade-investment/trade-facilitation)

[unnex.next.unescap.org](http://unnex.next.unescap.org)

<http://communities.unescap.org/cross-border-paperless-trade-facilitation>

