

The Second Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation

Results of Asia-Pacific Countries

Tengfei Wang

Trade, Investment and Innovation Division

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

wangt@un.org



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 and ASEAN



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

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 [SFLA](#), 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 2nd global survey instrument

- 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



It is not a “perception” survey

FI: Fully Implemented ; PI: Partially Implemented; PS: Pilot Stage of Implementation
NI: Not implemented; NA: Not Applicable

						Further information (e.g., website, date of implementation...)	
 <p>An advance ruling for customs purposes can be defined as a binding official decision prior to an import or export, issued by a competent authority in writing, which provides the applicant with a time-bound tariff classification, valuation, entitlement to preferences, or an assessment of the origin accorded to a particular good.</p>							
6. Risk management (as a basis for deciding whether a shipment will be or not physically inspected) 		FI	PI	PS	NI	NA	http://www.comcec.org/UserFiles/File/WorkingGroups/Trade3/Presentations/4-MALAYSIA.pdf CVI CVI (Customs Verification Initiatives) is a risk assessment system. The function is to monitor the import declaration through Sistem Maklumat Kastam (SMK). CVI assigns risk level based on selectivity criteria. PRISKA is a customs intelligent centre. The function is to collect data, analyse information on intelligent and channel to relevant section for further action Perishable good is subject to Other Government Agency (OGA) such as Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services (MAQIS). http://www.maqis.gov.my/en/pemeriksaan_fizikal_konsainan_import Special area/generators are provided for reefer containers/cargoes
6.1. Are policies/procedures established to ensure that risk information (e.g., profiles and related control instructions) are disseminated to all relevant Customs offices and used in customs declaration processing? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.2. Do different border agencies in your country use the same risk management approach? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.3. Does your country give appropriate priority to perishable goods when scheduling physical examinations? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.4. Are cold storage facilities available at land border crossings for perishable goods? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
 <p>'Risk' means the potential for non-compliance with customs and/or other relevant laws, regulations or procedural requirements connected with the importation, exportation or transit of goods. Risk Management means the systematic application of management procedures and practices providing customs and other relevant border agencies with the necessary information in order to address movements or consignments which present a risk.</p>							
7. Pre-arrival processing 		FI	PI	PS	NI	NA	http://www.comcec.org/UserFiles/File/WorkingGroups/Trade3/Presentations/4-MALAYSIA.pdf
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Definitions: Stage of implementation of a trade facilitation measure

- **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):** ...

A three-step approach for data collection and collation

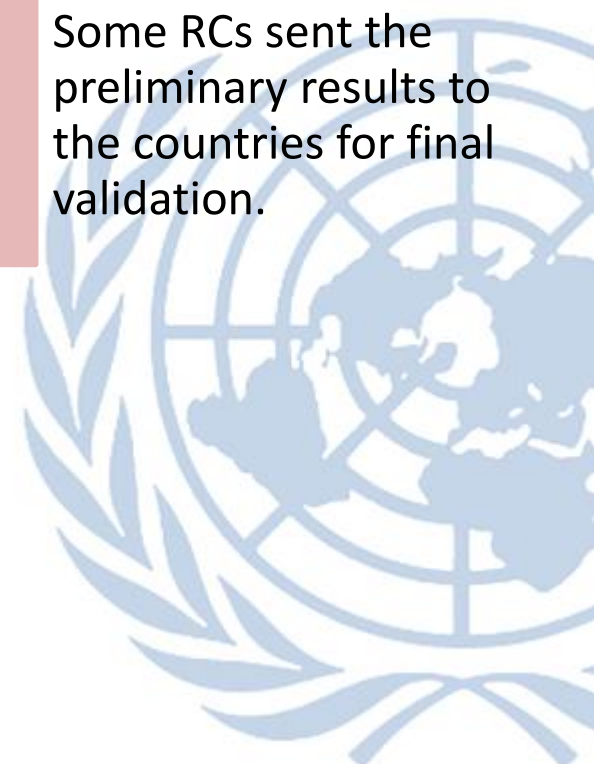
UNRCs and their partners invite experts and any interested parties to fill the questionnaire or update the pre-filled questionnaire

UNRCs internally verified the data by 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

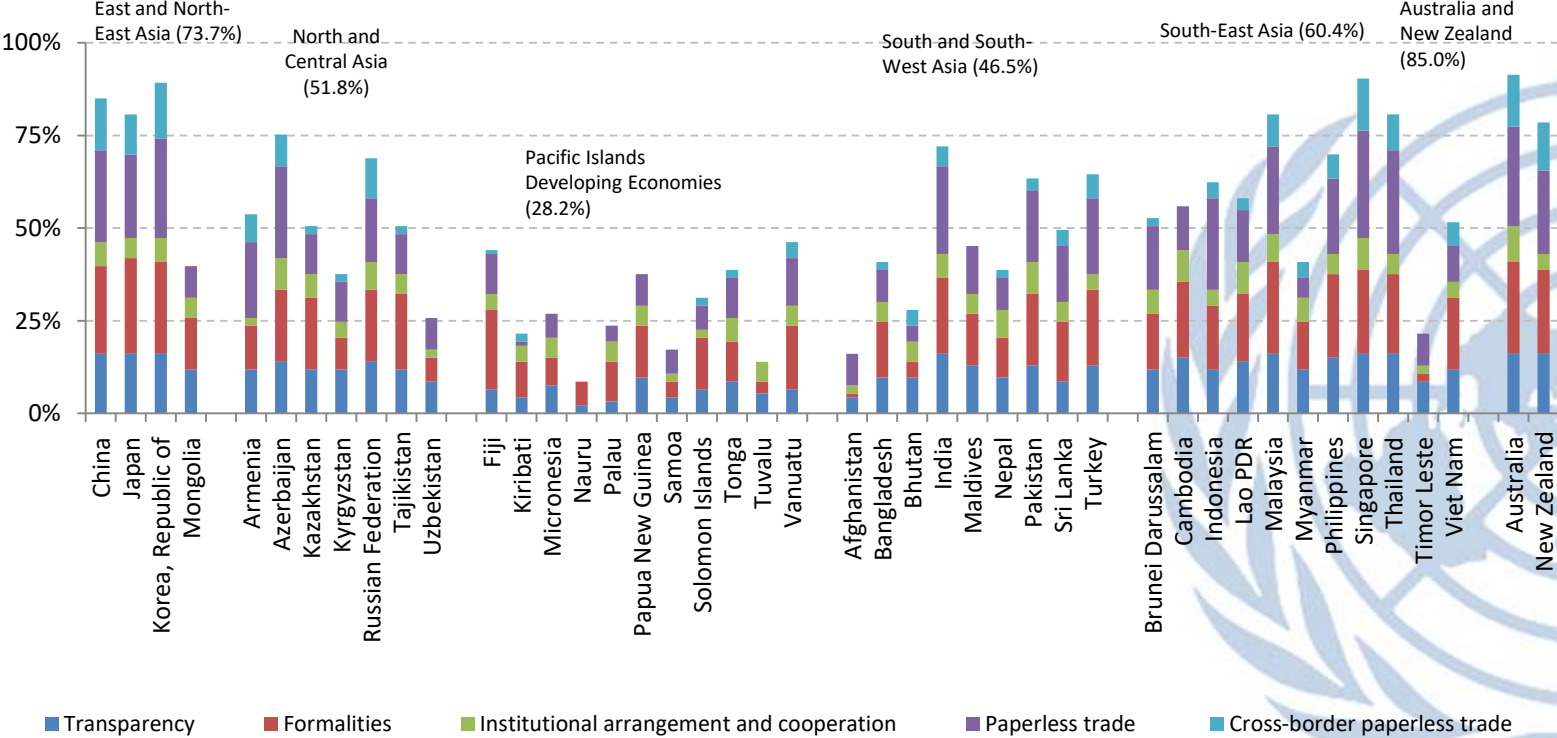
Some RCs sent the preliminary results to the countries for final validation.



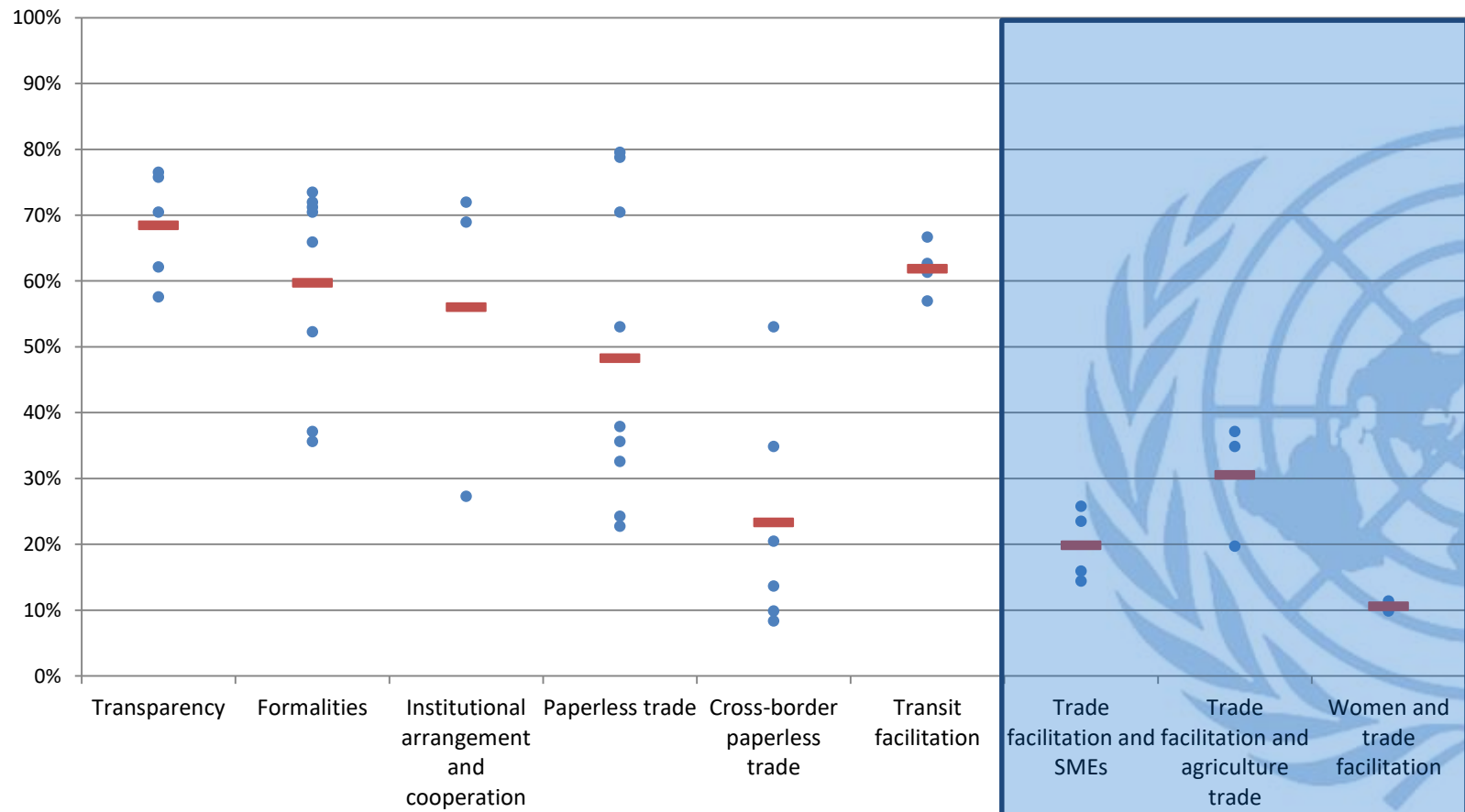
Countries surveyed

- Data were collected from 120 countries
- one group of countries are under the classification of “Developed Economies”
- The remaining countries are divided into seven groups by region according to the World Bank*, as follows:
 - *Developed Economies*: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland
 - *Sub-Saharan Africa*: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
 - *Middle East and North Africa*: Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.
 - *Latin America and the Caribbean*: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.
 - *Europe and Central Asia*: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.
 - *South Asia*: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
 - *Pacific Islands*: Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
 - *East Asia*: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Korea (Republic of), Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

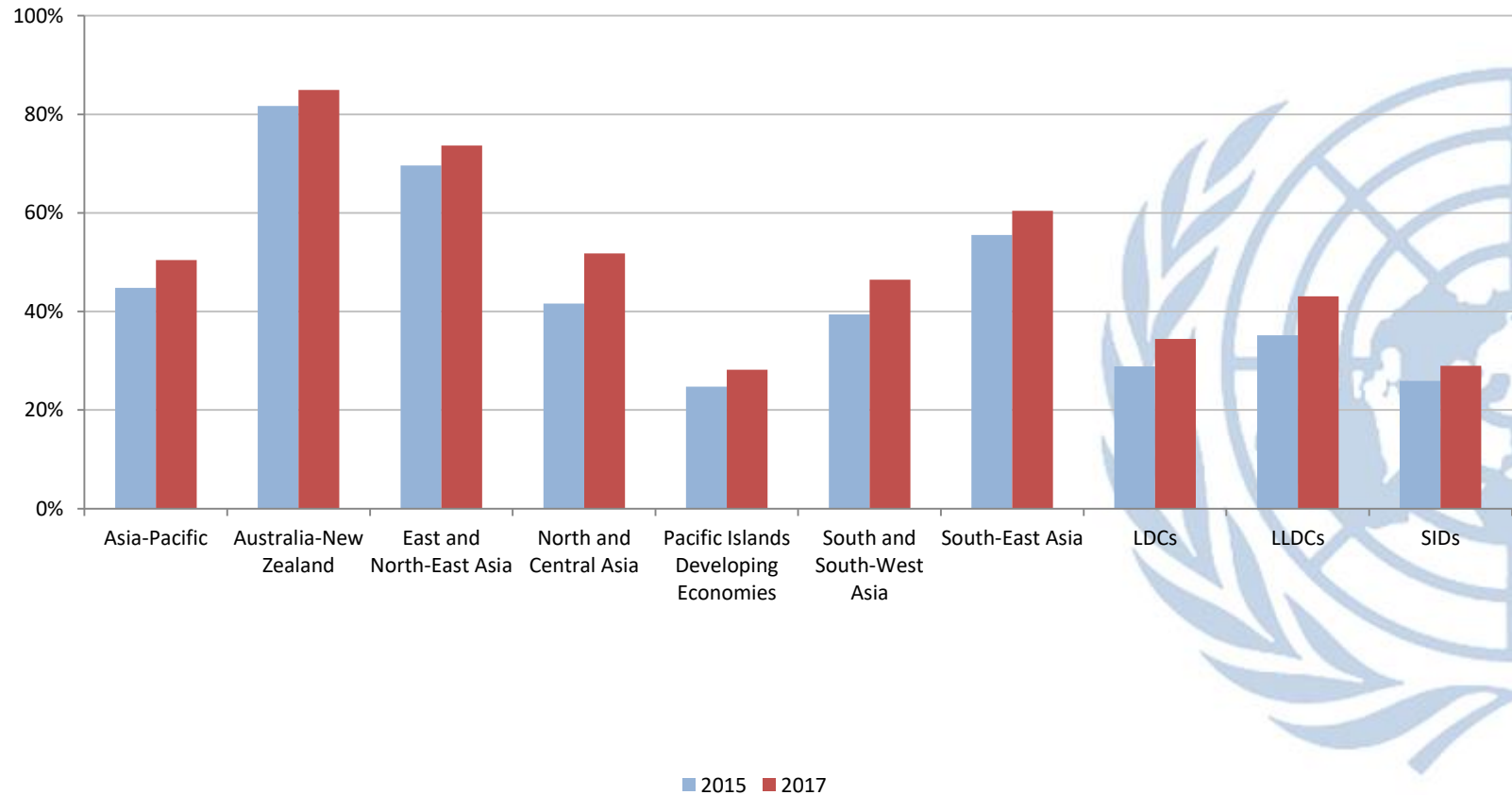
Overall implementation of trade facilitation measures in 44 Asia-Pacific countries



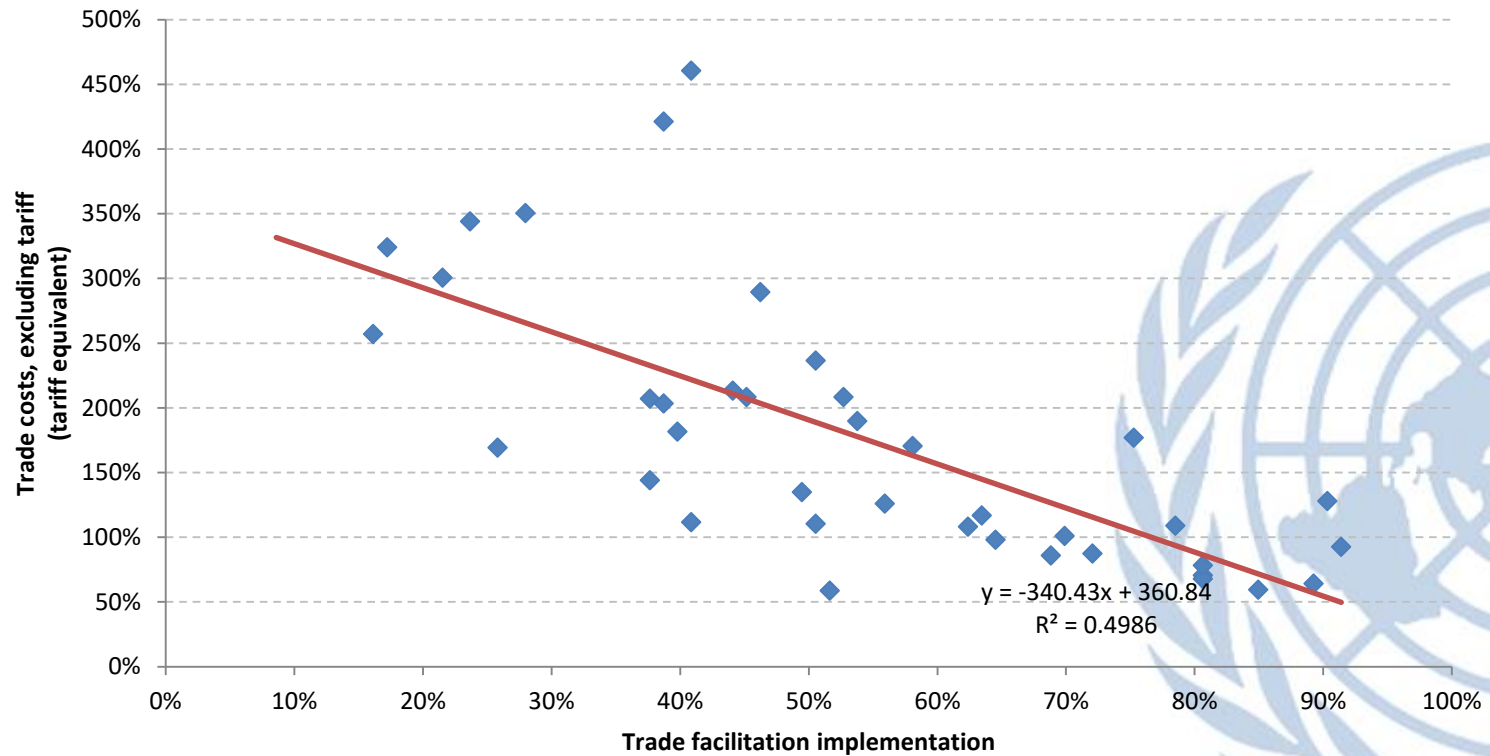
Implementation of different groups of trade facilitation measures: Asia-Pacific average



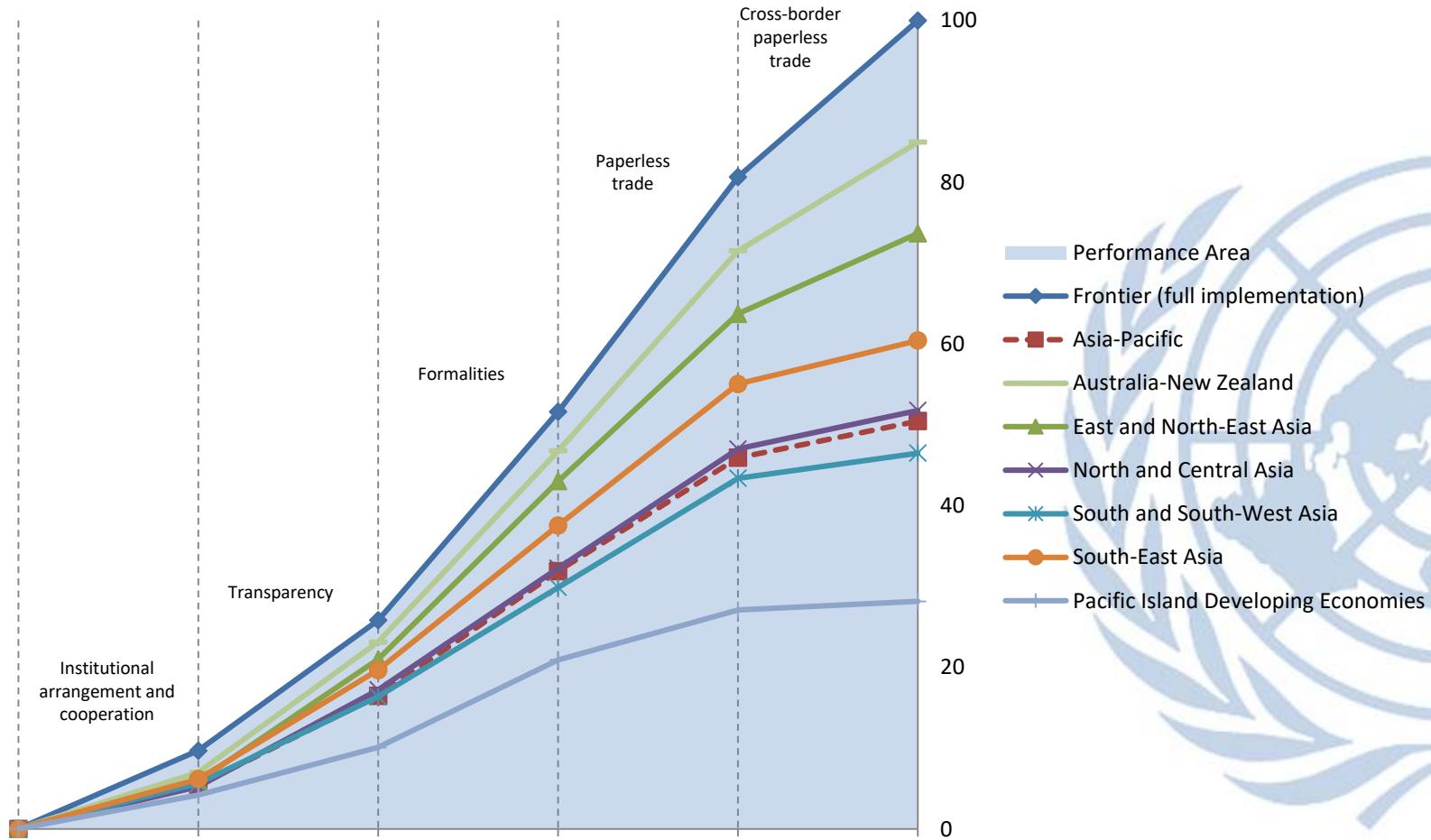
Trade facilitation implementation by subregions in Asia and the Pacific, 2015 and 2017



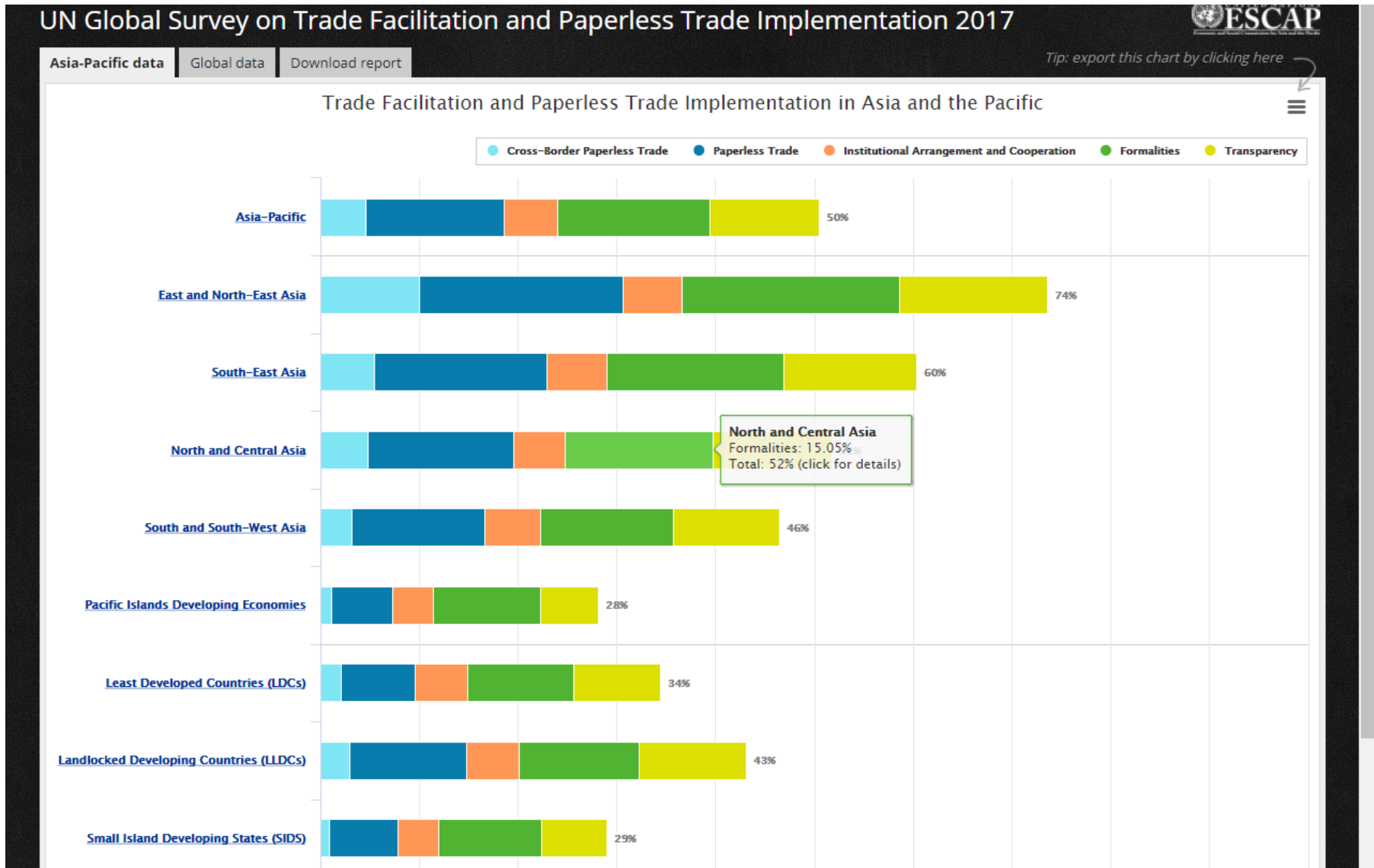
Trade facilitation implementation and Trade Costs of Asia-Pacific economies



Moving up the trade facilitation ladder towards seamless international supply chains




Interactive database is available



<https://unnext.unescap.org/AP-TFSurvey2017/>

Conclusion

- TFA-related measures have been generally well implemented in the region.
 - Implementation of cross-border (bilateral, sub-regional or regional) paperless trade systems remains low.
 - Going forward, digitalization offers immense potential to enhance trade facilitation implementation and further reduce trade costs in Asia and the Pacific.
 - *The Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific*, which complements the WTO TFA by facilitating paperless trade, can provide a unique opportunity for participating countries to accelerate development of electronic exchange of trade-related data and documents across borders and overcome challenges on cross-border paperless trade.
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Thank you

(kindly note, all graphs in this presentation are taken from the survey global and regional reports)

www.unescap.org/our-work/trade-investment/trade-facilitation

unnex.unescap.org

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