Progress in Trade Facilitation in CAREC Countries: A CPMM 10-Year Perspective

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What is CPMM?

CPMM is a tool to assess the efficiency of CAREC transport corridors:

- identifies causes of delays and unnecessary costs along the CAREC corridor, including border-crossing points and intermediate stops.
- ii. helps authorities determine where and how to address identified bottlenecks.
- iii. assesses the impact of regional cooperation initiatives.







Study Overview

Key Messages

- Trade facilitation measures in the CAREC region has made remarkable progress, evidences for which are supported in CPMM findings.
- To identify areas that need further attention.
- To suggest how ADB and other partners can address them.
- 1. Introduction Brief overview of the study
 2. Regional Trends and Developments analyzes the trade patterns and performance
 - focuses on the impediments that produce friction when goods move across the supply chains.
 - 4. Recommendations lists the recommendations for policymakers and actions that can benefit the region.
 - 5. Outlook looks at changes that can reshape the economic and trade patterns in the CAREC region
 - 6. Country
 Performance
 provides country analysis, transport and trade facilitation progress, issues, challenges, and possible solutions

Regional Trends and Development

Regional Trade Patterns

Belt and Road Initiative Growth of Container Express Trains

Eurasian Economic Union

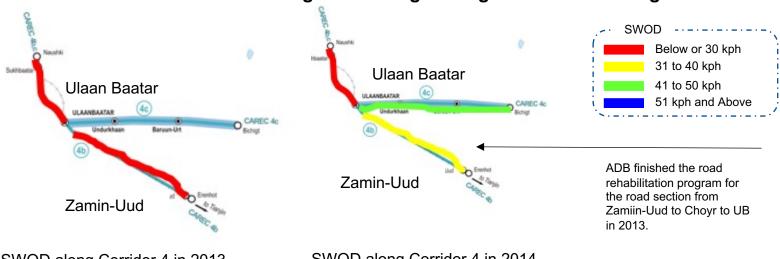
Border Cooperation

Trans-Caspian International Transport Route

COVID-19 Responses and Outcomes Trade Facilitation Performance

Regional Trends and Development

Road Rehabilitation Program Leading to Tangible Benefit in Mongolia



SWOD along Corridor 4 in 2013

SWOD along Corridor 4 in 2014

CPMM monitored the road rehabilitation program in Mongolia under CAREC Corridor 4. Once completed, this allowed cross-border transport to be moved on trucks much faster. The findings showed that average speed of vehicles along 4b between UB and Zamiiin Uud increased from 25 kph to 38 kph (+52%) from 2013 to 2014.

COVID-19 Responses and Outcomes

COVID-19

CAREC member countries adopted strict measures at the beginning of the pandemic to combat the spread of the COVID-19, which included various forms of border and sanitation controls.

Halting of foreign trucks at the border

Mandatory screening of drivers and transport workers crossing borders

Designation of sterile areas and quarantine zones

Disinfection and sanitation measures on personnel, vehicles and shipments

Complete closure of border-crossing points and only gradually opening them as conditions improved

Severe delays at the borders





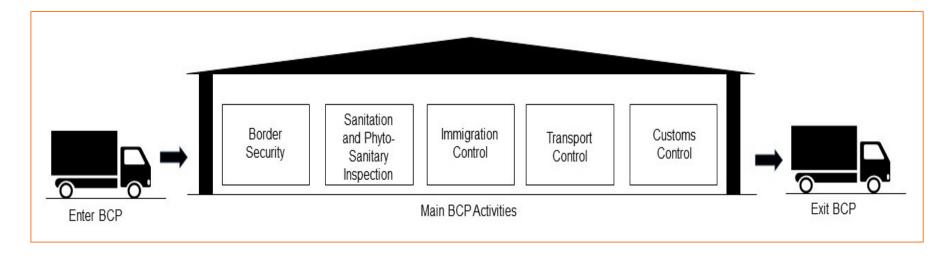
Impediments

Impediments

- The CAREC member countries consist of countries from different geographic regions.
- Structural barriers exists physical and institutional

B. Constraints at A. Being landlocked the Seaports and **Inland Waterways** C, Lack of D. Transit Économic Challenges Diversification F. High E. Border-Crossing Documentation Time and Cost Time and Cost G. Unharmonized H. Corruption Standards

Border Crossings



Border crossings in CAREC are documented to be a key impediment. A standard procedure is illustrated above. The key reasons for delays are due to:

- Long waiting time in queue
- · Cumbersome customs clearance or controls
- Loading and Unloading



Recommendations

A. Expand cross-border transport and logistics infrastructure

B. Harmonize transport and vehicle standards

C. Enhance customs efficiency and transparency

D. Coordinate border-crossing operations

E. Authorized Economic Operator (AEO)

F. Container freight train

Recommendations

Physical Infrastructure

- Logistics Facilities
- Truck parking lots
- TIR parks
- Road-side amenities and services
- Access roads
- Temperature –controlled storage
- Cross-Docking stations



Institutional Initiatives

- Transport vehicle standards
- Weight Certification
- National Single Window
- Authorized Economic Operators
- · Joint Customs Control



- Standardize the border-crossing operating hours,
- Extend the operating hours on both sides,
- Establish green lanes for TIR shipments and time-sensitive cargoes
- Advanced shipping notification management



Outlook

A. Emergence of New Economic Corridors

B. Modal Shift from Road to Rail

C. Digitalization

D. Regime Change in Afghanistan

E. Managing Corruption

F. Increase TIR Utilization

G. Cross-Border E-commerce



Thank You!

