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Performance Measurement and Monitoring: UNESCAP and WCO Methodologies

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Corridor Performance Measurement

- Physical infrastructure (transport, logistics, and Customs)
- Customs and other trade/transport regulations and procedures
- Logistics services

- Time/Cost Distance analysis along selected CAREC corridors
- Time Release analysis of procedures at CAREC border posts
- Logistics performance analysis along selected CAREC corridors

Performance Measurement: Indicators



Performance indicators are quantitative and periodic assessments of a process (movement of goods) that help define and measure progress toward a specific goal (trade facilitation) in terms of:

- Time is the amount of time taken to complete the movement of the good from the beginning to the end of the route
 - Total time for trade procedures
 - Time for Customs inspection
 - Time for technical control
 - > Time for trade document procedures
 - Inland transport time
- Costs are the payments related to the movement of the good and transport vehicle
 - Total cost for trade-related procedures
 - Terminal-related charges
 - Cost for trade document procedures
 - Border control costs
 - Inland transport costs

Performance Measurement: Indicators



- Performance is also measured in terms of complexity:
 - number of documents and signatures per transaction
 - criteria for customs inspection
 - % and level of inspection
 - inland transport speed per day
 - number of inspection agencies
 - > % of containers electronically scanned, % physically inspected
- For landlocked economies, additional indicators are:
 - Waiting time at border crossings
 - Inland freight cost (through transit country)
 - Harmonization of documents with transit country
 - Number of transit countries crossed
 - Number of borders crossed
 - Whether there is free transit access for vehicles across borders

Performance Monitoring along Corridors



Surveys will be conducted by transport operators on a quarterly basis to record the time and costs they incurred in transporting goods from point to point along CAREC corridors using the "Time/Cost -Distance" methodology developed by UNESCAP

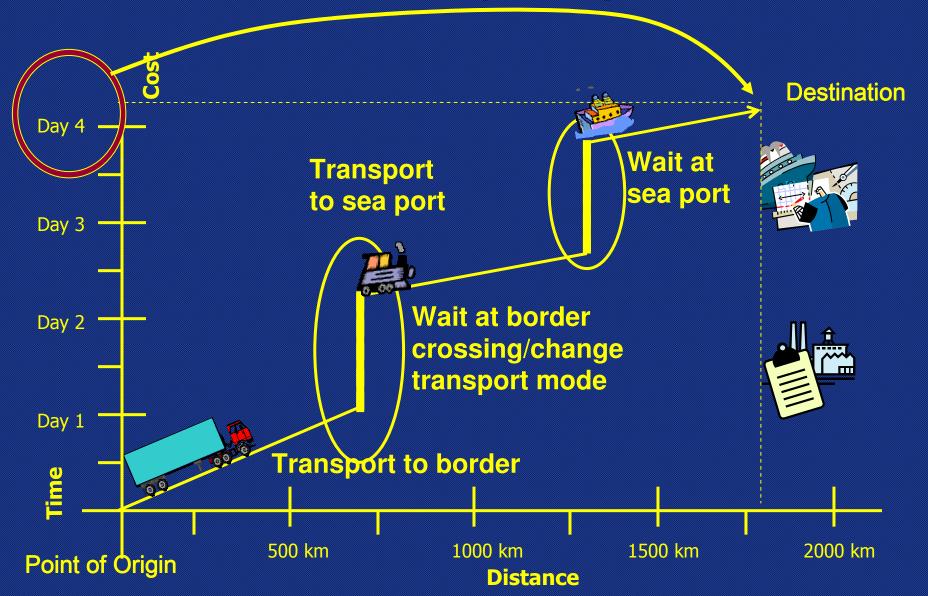
- date, name of transporter
- route (i.e. place of departure and destination)
- type of cargo, quantity and/or value of goods transported
- [for road only] nationality of driver, country of vehicle registration
- date goods leave the place of departure, date goods arrive at final destination
- international transit system used

For each stop along the route, the following will be asked:

- place of departure, time spent per activity, costs by type
- mode of transport
- distance to next stop, duration of travel
- cost per leg
- place of next stop
- reason for stop
- description of stop specify activity, duration and costs

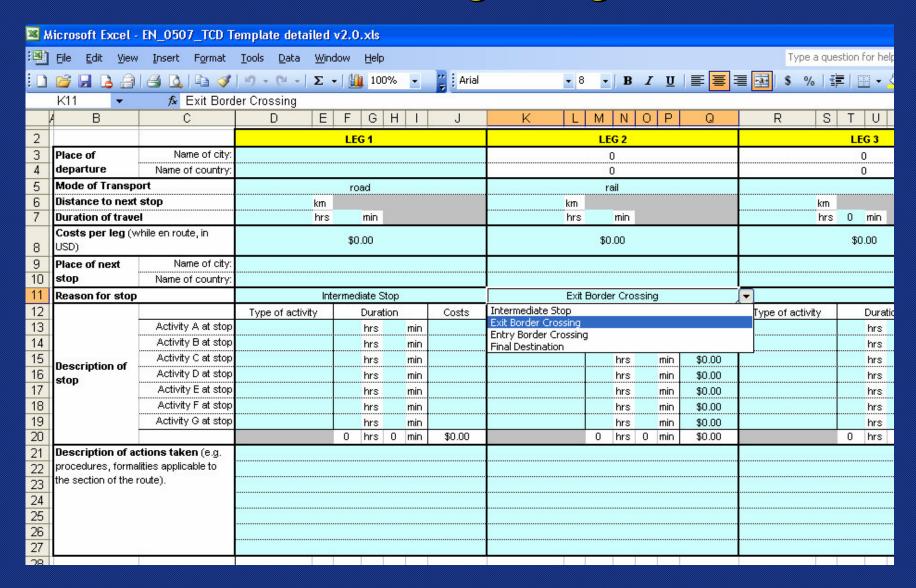
Performance Monitoring along Corridors







Performance Monitoring along Corridors



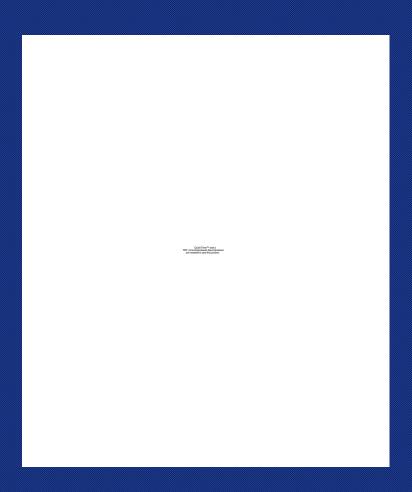
Performance Monitoring at Border Posts



At border crossing stops, the WCO "Time-Release" method which measures the average time taken between the arrival of goods at the border post and their release to the importer/broker will be used:

- Customs office and location
- Type of transport document, document number
- Declaration number, declarant code, name and identification number.
- Type of declaration, form of declaration
- Goods regime
- Goods classification (tariff heading, value, origin, weight)
- Date/time of:
 - arrival at border
 - unloading, beginning and end
 - delivery to temporary storage
 - lodgment of declaration, acceptance of declaration
 - documentary control, beginning and end
 - physical inspection, beginning and end
 - laboratory analysis
 - intervention by other agencies, authorization granted by other agencies
 - assessment of duty, payment of duty
 - release of goods
 - removal of goods

Performance Monitoring at Border Poststand Sample Form



Performance Monitoring of Logistics Services



Perceptions of logistics performance will be assessed in 7 areas:

- Efficiency of clearance by Customs and other border agencies
- Quality of transport & information technology infrastructure for logistics
- Ease and affordability of arranging international shipments
- Competence of the local logistics industry
- Ability to track and trace international shipments
- Domestic logistics costs
- Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination

This includes quantitative data on the following:

- Rate of physical inspection (%)
- Customs clearance (days)
- Lead time for export (days), for import (days)
- Number of border agencies for exports, for imports
- Possibility of a review procedure (%)
- Typical charge for a 40-foot export container (US\$)
 - Typical charge for a 40-foot import container (US\$)



Thank You Questions and Comments:

http://adb.org/Projects/TradeFacilitation