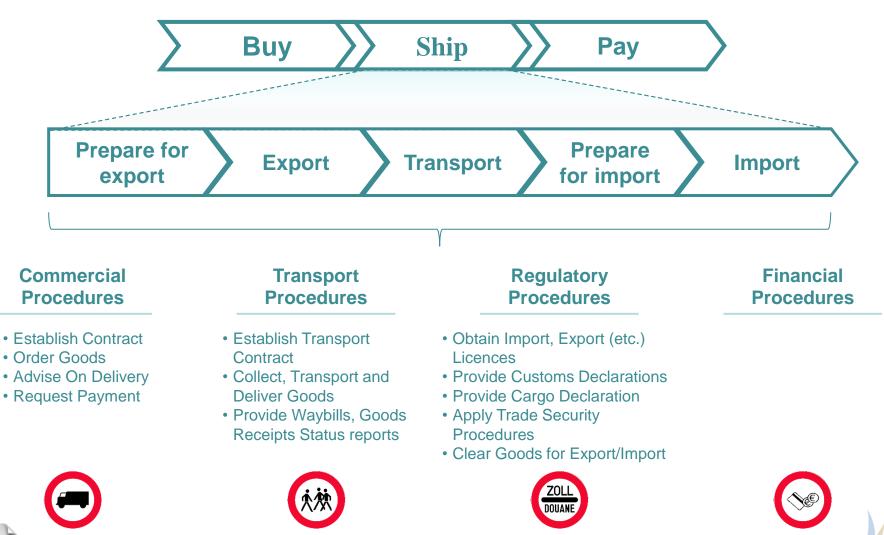
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Short course: Trade logistics, transport, trade facilitation and customs automation 2 November 2015

Trade Facilitation Poul Hansen Trade Logistics Branch Division on Technology and Logistics



International Trade Transaction Process

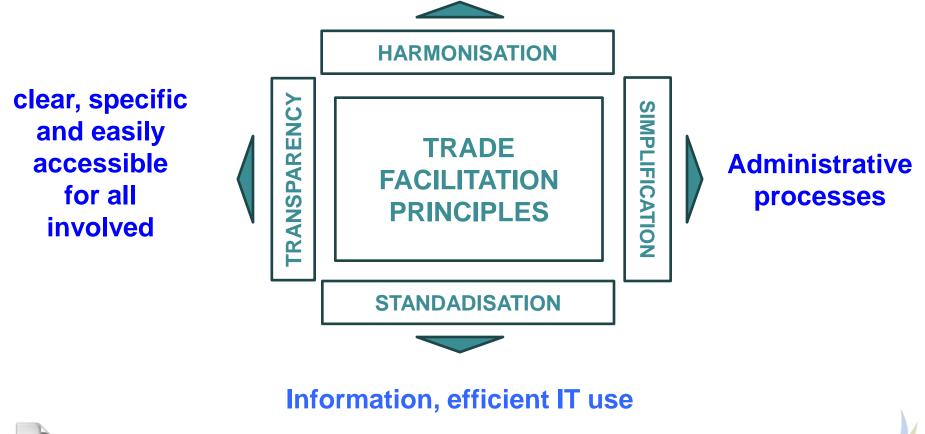


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Facilitation Principles

Legislation and regulations





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Border inefficiencies translate into direct and indirect costs impacting business competitiveness

Direct costs

Indirect

costs

Time and resources invested in managing export administrative activities •Collect, produce, transmit and process required information and documents

Increased operational costs

•Delays translate into extra transport, insurance or warehouse costs

Increased working capital requirements

Inventories immobilized are carried out by the exporter (except for EXW sales)

Product deterioration

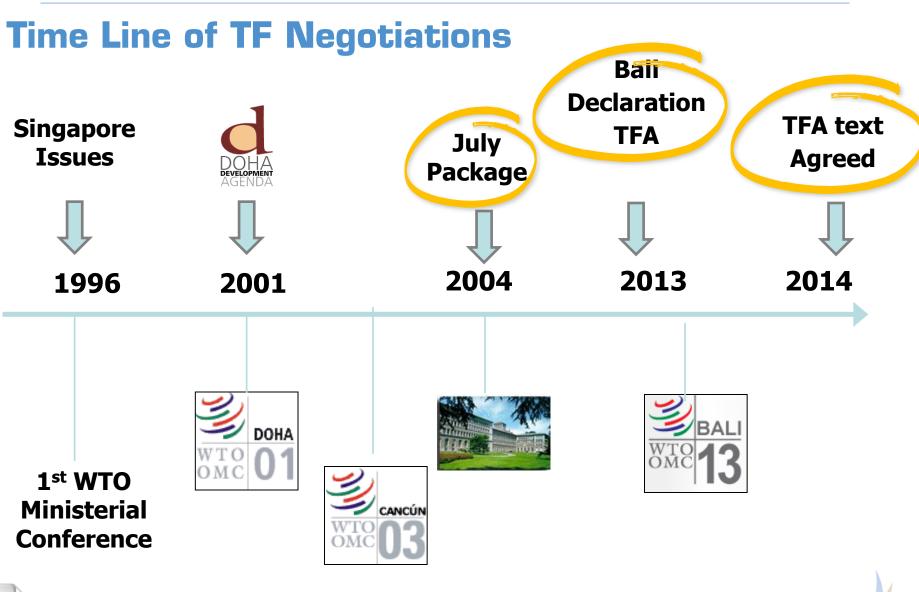
•Delays can lead to the degradation of products and render them unfit for sale

Lost business opportunities

- •Direct: joining a punctual regional trade
- •Indirect: immobilized stock could have been sold to a local client



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Structure of the Trade Facilitation Agreement

Preamble

Section I - Substantive Provisions

TFA Articles	Scope	GATT articles		
Articles 1 to 5	Transparency	Article X		
Articles 6 to 10	Fees and Formalities	Article VIII		
Article 11	Transit	Article V		
Article 12	Other issues	na		

Section II - Special and Differential Treatment

Section III – Institution al arrangements and final provisions



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Situation as at 25 June 201

Where do we stand?

- Negotiations concluded: Bali, December 2013
- Protocol agreed: November 2014
- TFA Ratifications: 51
 Required Ratifications: 108 (or more)
- Category A Notifications: 73



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Situation as at 25 June 20²

Advantages for developing countries of implementing the TFA?

- 1) Strengthen multilateral system.
- 2) It's good for trade. And trade is usually good for development.
- 3) It is also good for : It increases revenue collection and saves resources.
- 4) Plus: Most measures, on their own, are good for development

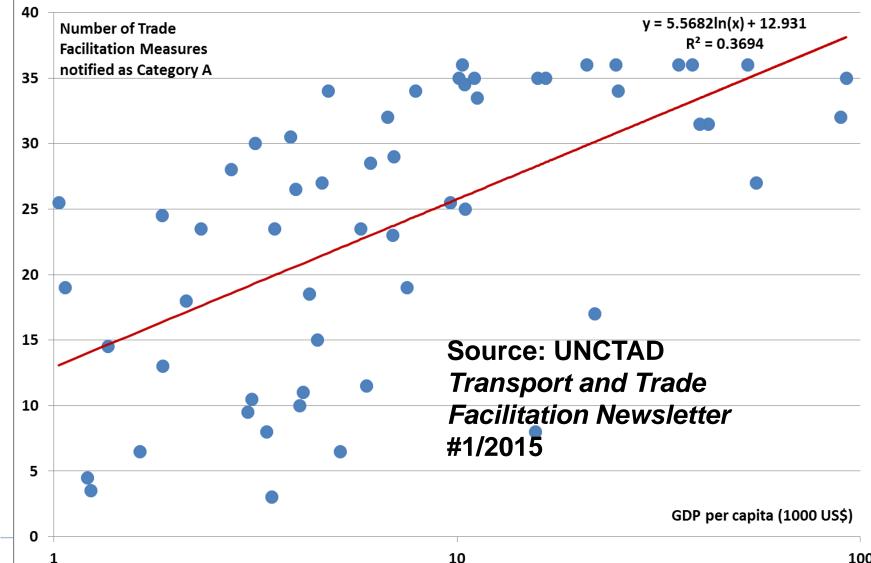


Trade Facilitation is good for development

- Trade Facilitation reforms help to ...
- formalize trade,
- save time and frustrations,
- improve governance,
- empower women entrepreneurs,
- strengthen regional integration,
- modernize public administrations,
- foster IT capacities,
- improve security, and
- increase revenue collection.



Implementation and GDP per capita





Direct UNCTAD TACB support for TFA Implementation

- To date: TACB, TF Plan, Categorization, notification, ratification
- Project on National Implementation Plans on TF
- 35+ countries assisted through this project
- Donor financed through UNCTAD TF Trust Fund



- Cooperating with:
 - **ITC, UNECE**, UN Regional Commissions, OECD, WB, WCO, WTO etc.
 - > EAC, trapca, OECS, UEMOA, CEFTA etc.

Next steps:

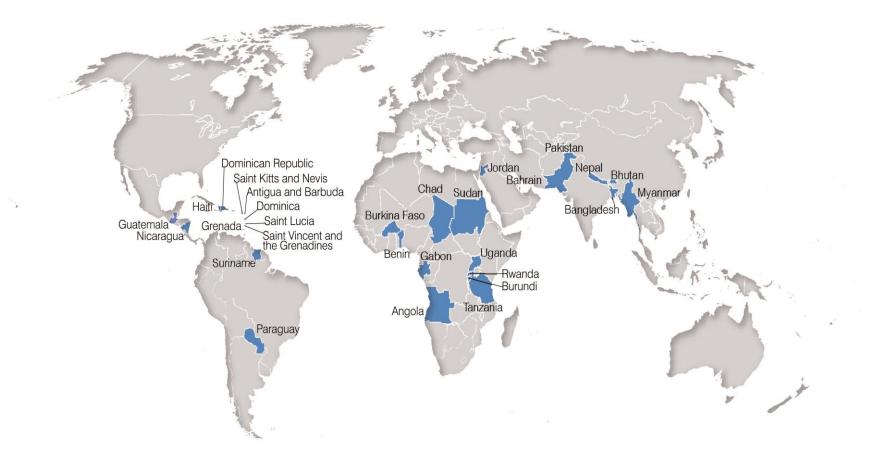
Project plans and implementation assistance

>NTFC focus, PPP assistance

UNCTAD Support to Developing Countries TFA implementation and ratification

- 1. Assessments to prepare for categorization: Gap analysis
- 2. Prepare for implementation: Project development
- 3. Strengthening institutions: National TF Committees
- 4. Training: Strengthen capacities
- 5. Support to ratification:
 - Advice and awareness vited nations conference on trade and developmen

National Implementation Plans





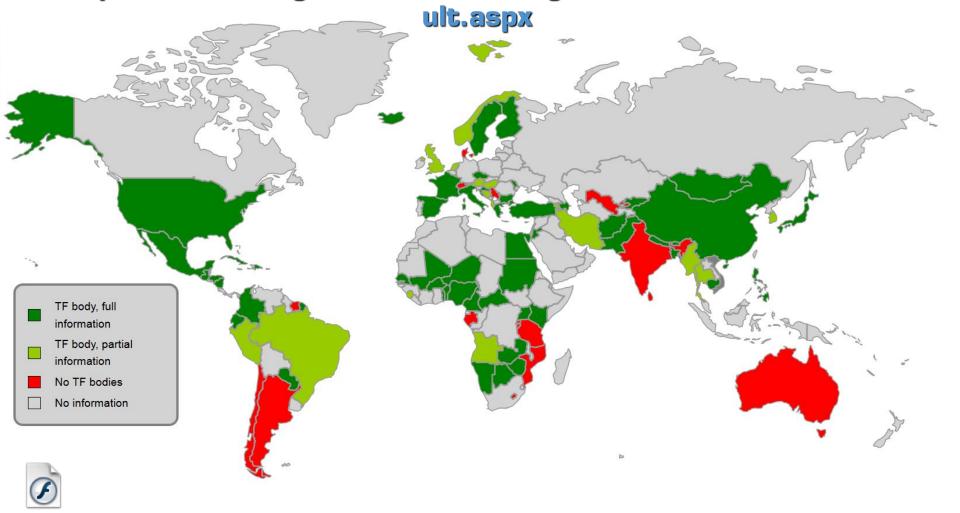
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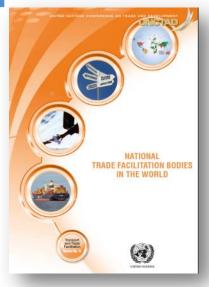
National Trade Facilitation Committees UNCTAD's on-line dbase

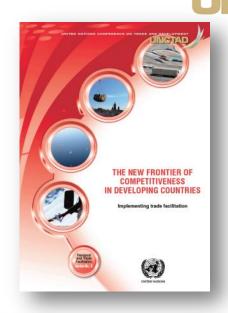
http://unctad.org/en/DTL/TLB/Pages/TF/Committees/defa

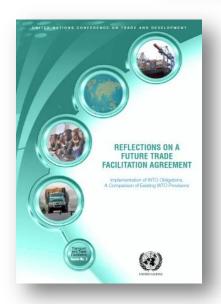


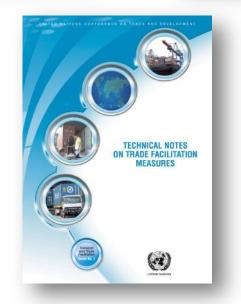
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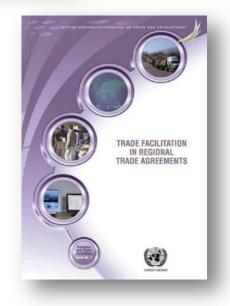












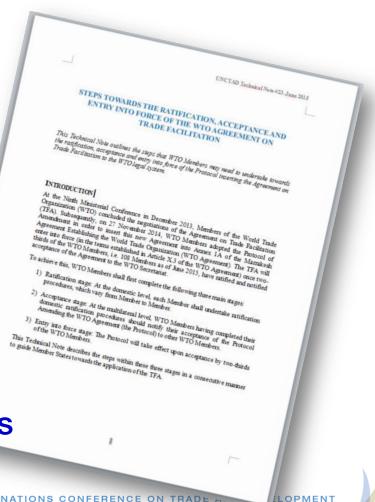


What needs to be done? Ratification

NEW:

 UNCTAD **Technical Note #23**

http://unctad.org/technicalnotes





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TRADE FACILITATION TECHNICAL NOTE #23

STEPS TOWARDS THE RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE WTO AGREEMENT ON TRADE FACILITATION

INTRODUCTION

At the Ninth Ministerial Conference in December 2013, Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) concluded the negotiations of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA). The TFA will enter into force once

2/3 of the WTO Members, i.e. 108 Members as of June 2015,

have ratified and notified acceptance of the Agreement to the WTO Secretariat. To achieve this, WTO Members shall first complete the following THREE MAIN STAGES

STAGE I STAGE II STAGE III ENTRY INTO FORCE RATIFICATION ACCEPTANCE At the domestic level At the multilateral level, WTO Members The Protocol will take each Member shall having completed their domestic ratification procedures should notify their acceptance of the Protocol Amending the effect upon acceptance undertake ratification by two-thirds of the procedures, which vary WTO Members from Member to Member WTO Agreement

This Technical Note describes the steps within these three stages in a consecutive manner to guide Member States towards the application of the TFA.

Trade and Transport Facilitation beyond the TFA

- Customs automation
- On-line portals on foreign trade procedures
- Port training
- Transit
- Complementary assistance

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2. Customs automation

The WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation creates binding commitments for all WTO members to expedite the movement, release and clearance of goods, increase customs efficiency, cut transaction costs and reduce documentation requirements (art. 7). The UNCTAD ASYCUDA programme has the substantial, internationally recognized expertise, powerful information and communications technology tools and a highly professional team to assist developing countries, particularly least developed countries, in the implementation of all customs-related provisions of the WTO Agreement. ASYCUDA has been providing technical assistance to member States for over 30 years. The highly reliable ASYCUDA service, implemented in over 90 countries, provides a single window and has become a de facto international standard of customs automation.

3. Online portals on foreign trade procedures: E-regulations and E-registrations

In application of article 1 of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation (publication and availability of information), foreign trade procedures, forms, documents and contact data can be published through a turnkey electronic portal developed by UNCTAD called <u>E-regulations</u>. The system is installed on a local server and training is provided so that a national technical counterpart is able to maintain it autonomously and keep the information up to date.

In the context of article 10.4 of the Agreement, electronic single windows, which allow traders to consult online, through a single interface, all data and documents required by the various bodies involved in foreign trade operations (immigration, licensing and sanitary authorities, etc.), can be developed on the basis of UNCTAD's <u>E-registrations</u>, in cooperation with the ASYCUDA programme as appropriate in each country.

4. Port training

The UNCTAD port training programme, Train for Trade, contributes to strengthening trade facilitation by supporting port communities in developing countries in the quest for efficient and compatitive port management. In order to increase trade flows and foster economic development, the programme creates port networks bringing together public, private and international entities, its aim is to share knowledge and expertise between port operators and strengthen talent management and human resources development in port communities.

5. Transit and support to landlocked developing countries

Responding to the specific problems of landlocked developing countries requires a multidimensional approach to the development challenge of being landlocked. This implies notably the implementation of policies and measures aimed at economic restructuring and specialization in these countries that take into account their transport-related obstacles. The development of productive capacities is a key element of this process. In this context, UNCTAD supports landlocked developing countries to tackle persisting and emerging challenges by providing advisory services and organizing high-level expert group meetings, among other activities, to address key challenges facing these countries.

6. Complementary assistance

Assistance related to trade facilitation can also be provided in the following fields: support to countries acceding to the WTO, collection and analysis of non-trade measures, analysis of maritime transport connectivity, and competition law and policy issues related to trade facilitating services.

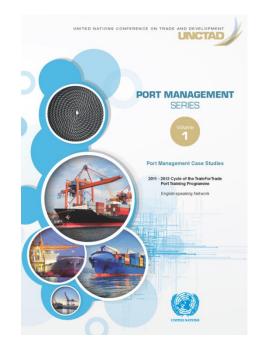
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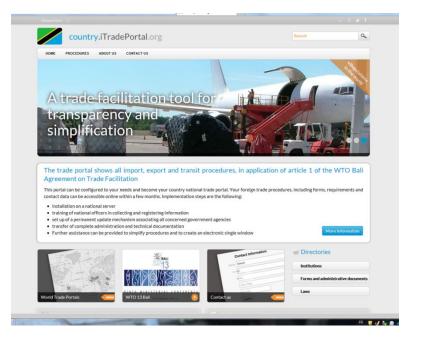


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ASYCUDAWorld - David

Eile Yiew Window Help

Working together

- Collaboration with ITC and UNECE under MOU
 - Repository of National TF Committees
 - TF Implementation Guide
 - Seminars and advisory services
- Joint project with WCO
- Partnering with many other international organizations





 Donors: EU, Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom



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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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trade.logistics@unctad.org



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