Multi-year Expert Meeting on Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation:

Second session: Trade facilitation rules as a trade enabler: options and requirements

Geneva, 1-3 July 2014

ENABLING TRADE THROUGH TRADE FACILITATION MEASURES Recent World Bank Research on Trade Facilitation

& A New Initiative for TFA Implementation Coordination

by

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Outline

- 1. Networks, Connectivity + Trade Costs & how they are linked
- 2. Making the case for Trade Facilitation (in 2 min)
- 3. Logistics Costs at Firm Level: It's all about reliability
- 4. Trade Facilitation in Action: Cambodia
- 5. TFACoordination.org New Website for Annex D+ Partners



1. Networks, Connectivity & Trade Costs and how they are linked



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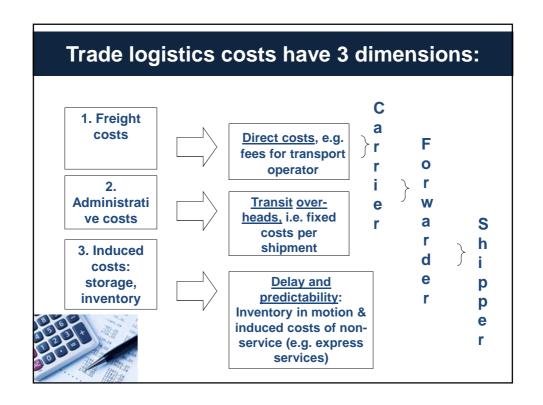
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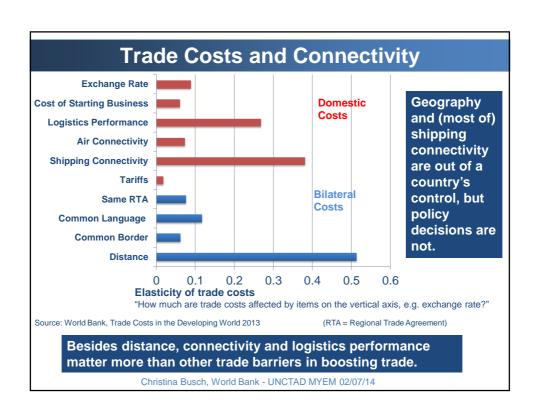
What is connectivity? Why is it important to trade logistics?

- Trade logistics is supported by companies that operate in networks
- **Examples**: Shipping, air transport, road, rail => All of them are complex networks
- The **connectivity** of a country is defined as how "central" this country is to those networks

To boost trade, need to decrease trade costs.







2. Making the Case for Trade Facilitation (in 2 min)



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Intuitive Explanation for Trade Facilitation Benefits

At <u>macro level</u>, supply chain improvements influence welfare, trade and production structure:

- Short run effect of cost reduction passed to consumers (welfare)
- **Long run** effect on production: Increased probability of production shifting to industries more sensitive to logistics performance

At <u>firm level</u>, the supply chain is affected by <u>time</u>, <u>cost & reliability</u>

- => All of them reduced by trade facilitation measures
- => But **reliability** is the most important one of the 3



Trade Facilitation Benefits: A semi-quantitative view

Result when a low income country reaches the LPI level of middle income average

| iovoi oi illiaalo liloonio avolago | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Indicator/policy area | Increase in trade (%) |
| Logistics Performance Index | 15.2 |
| All trade barriers reduced to 10% | 8.4 |
| Doing Business, cost of trading | 7.4 |
| Tariffs reduced to 5% | 5.7 |

LPI = World Bank's Logistics Performance Index
Tariffs = TTRI = Trade Restrictiveness Index
All barriers = OTRI = Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index



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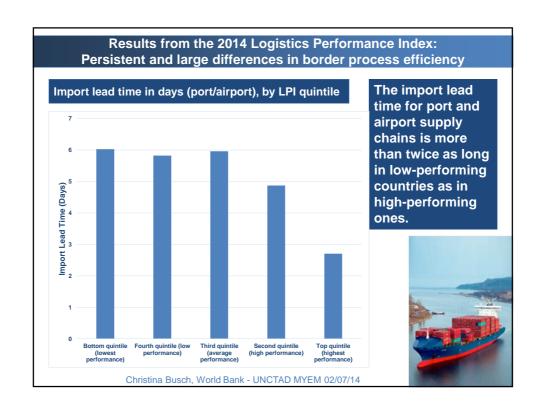
Logistics Costs at Firm Level: It's all about Reliability

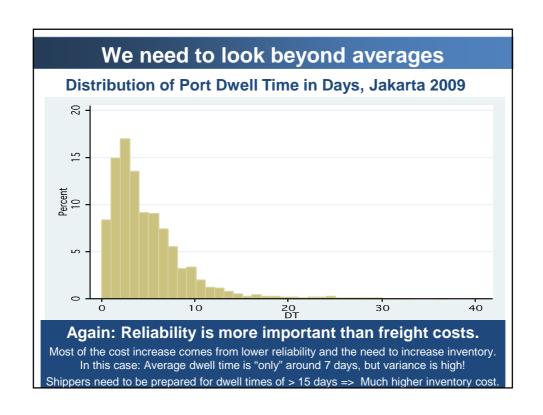


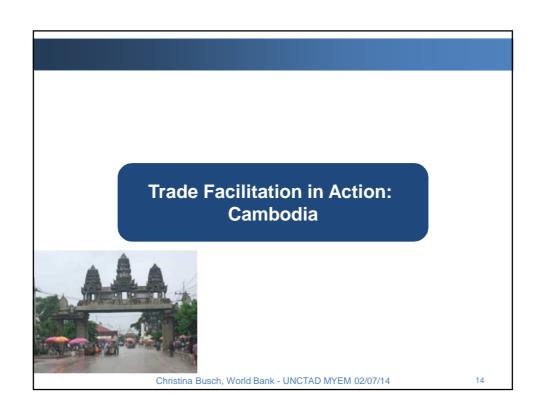
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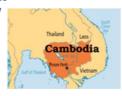


Improvements in Border Management: The Case of Cambodia

- Cambodia improved its Logistics Performance Index (LPI) ranking from 129 (2010) to 101 (2012) to 83 (2014)
- Source: Significant progress in modernizing import, export and transit operations, incl. risk management as well as streamlining and harmonization of customs procedures in line with international standards
- Clearance times dropped from 6 days (2010) to 1.4 days (2014) due to automated customs procedures and infrastructure upgrading at Sihanoukville port and in border posts around the country

Trade facilitation measures left to be done:

- Performance improvement of Quality/Standards Inspections and Health/SPS agencies
- Reduction of NTMs (import/export permits, licenses and approvals)
- Implementation of trade information website
- Implementation of National Single Window





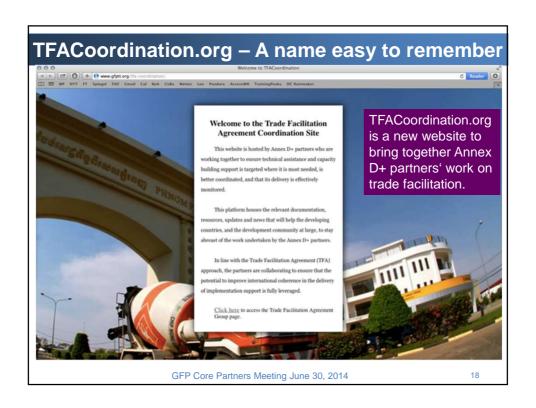
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World Bank indicators related to trade costs

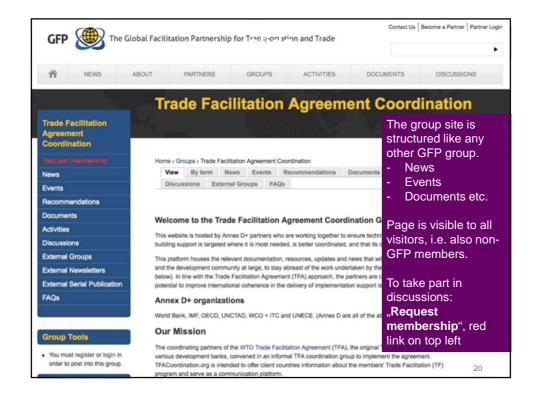
- Logistics Performance Index
 - . Benchmarking trade logistics performance
- Doing Business Report
 - Trading across Borders Indicator, a red tape metric,
 e.g. number of document vs. Supply Chain efficiency
- Bilateral Trade Costs Database
 - Since 2013 with trade division of UNESCAP
- New cross-country indicators:
 - Aggregated trade costs by countries
 - 2. **Air Connectivity Index** (with FAA and IATA)











Questions?



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Thank you!



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