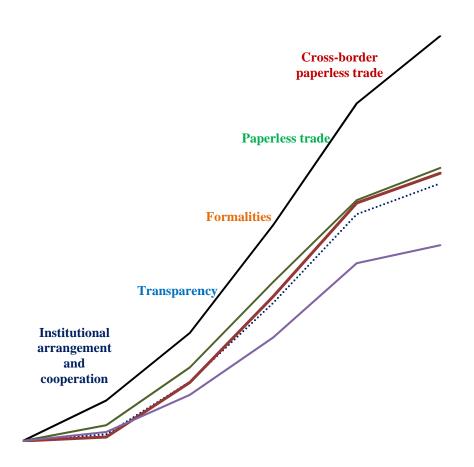




Joint United Nations Regional Commissions Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation Survey 2015

Latin America and the Caribbean



Disclaimers:

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in the Report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The United Nations bears no responsibility for the availability or functioning of URLs.

Opinions, figures and estimates set forth in this publication are the responsibility of the authors, and should not necessarily be considered as reflecting the views or carrying the endorsement of the United Nations. Any errors are the responsibility of the authors. Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

The report has been issued without formal editing

Preface

The Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation 2014-2015 ("Global Survey") is a global effort led by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in collaboration with the other four United Nations Regional Commissions, namely, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The goal of the Global Survey is to gather information from the member states of the respective Regional Commissions on trade facilitation and paperless trade measures and strategies implemented at the national and regional levels. The results of the survey will enable countries and development partners to better understand and monitor progress on trade facilitation, support evidence-based public policies, share best practices and identify capacity building and technical assistance needs.

The Global Survey is a key initiative under the *Joint UNRC Approach to Trade Facilitation* (the "Approach") agreed upon in Beirut, Lebanon in January 2010 by the Executive Secretaries for all five United Nations Regional Commissions. The Approach was designed to enable the Regional Commissions to present a joint and global view on trade facilitation issues in light of the World Trade Organization Doha Round and the heightened importance of global supply chains. With the conclusion of negotiations of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement in December 2013, and with the ratification of the Agreement underway, the Approach becomes even more significant on a regional and global scale. Within this framework, the Global Survey was designed by the United Nations Regional Commissions together with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Centre, and the World Customs Organization.

The questions included in the Global Survey draw from Sections I and III of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement, as well as the Draft Text of the "Agreement/Framework Agreement/Framework Arrangement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific", currently under negotiation among ESCAP member states. In Latin America and the Caribbean, nineteen countries participated in the Global Survey. The results of the survey, as included in this report, aim to provide a preliminary benchmark on the implementation of trade facilitation and paperless trade measures in the region.

This report was prepared by Tania García Millán and Sebastián Herreros of the International Trade and Integration Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The authors thank José Durán Lima, Nanno Mulder and Natalia Meyer, also from ECLAC's International Trade and Integration Division, for their assistance in the tabulation and verification of country responses.

¹ See draft text online at http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/PTA_IISG1_WP1_E.pdf

[This page has been intentionally left blank]

Contents

Preface	iii
Abbreviations	viii
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background and objective	1
1.2 Methodology of the Global Survey	4
1.2.1 Structure of the questionnaire	4
1.2.2 Country Participation, Data Collection, and Data Vali	dation5
2 Trade Facilitation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Overvi	ew8
2.1. Implementation of Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade	Measures in LAC Sub-regions10
2.2 Most and Least Implemented Trade Facilitation and Pape	rless Trade Measures12
3 Implementation of Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Mea	sures by Category15
3.1 "Transparency" Measures	15
3.2: "Formalities" Measures	18
3.3 "Institutional Arrangements and cooperation" measures	22
3.4 "Paperless Trade" Measures	24
3.5 "Cross-border Paperless Trade" Measures	29
4. Notable achievements and common challenges in the implement	entation36
5. Conclusions and Way Forward	38
Bibliography	41
Annex 1: Summary of country scores by measure	43

List of Tables

Table 1: Intra and extra-regional comprehensive trade costs in Latin America and the Caribbean (excluding tariff costs) 2008-2013			
Table 2: Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation: Questions4			
Table 3: Latin American and Caribbean countries and government agencies participating in the Global			
(Within each group of trade facilitation measures)			
(Within Eden group of trade racincation measures)			
List of Figures			
Figure 1: LAC, OECD and East and Southeast Asia: time and cost to export a 20-foot container, 20141			
Figure 2: LAC and East and Southeast Asia: time and cost to import a 20-foot container, 20142			
Figure 3: Overall Implementation of trade facilitation and Paperless Trade Measures in 19 LAC Countries			
(in percentage of the maximum possible score)8			
Figure 4 : GDP per capita (2013, PPP) and trade facilitation implementation rates of Latin American and			
Caribbean countries (In current international dollars and percentages of the maximum possible score)9			
Figure 5: Implementation of Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Measures in LAC sub-regions (In			
percentages of the maximum possible score			
Figure 6: Implementation of Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Measures by group (In percentages			
of the maximum possible score			
Figure 7: Implementation of transparency measures: Latin America and Caribbean Average (In			
percentages)			
Figure 8: Levels of Implementation of Transparency Measures in Latin America and the Caribbean			
(Highest to Lowest, in percentages) ^a			
Figure 9: Implementation of Formalities Measures: Latin America and Caribbean Average (In			
percentages)			
Figure 10: Levels of Implementation of Formalities Measures in Latin America and the Caribbean (From			
highest to lowest, in percentages) ^a			
Figure 11: Implementation of Institutional Arrangement and Cooperation Measures: Latin America and			
Caribbean Average (In percentages)			
Figure 12: Levels of Implementation of Institutional Arrangements and Cooperation Measures in Latin			
America and the Caribbean (From highest to lowest, in percentages			
Figure 13: Implementation of Paperless Trade Measures: Latin America and Caribbean Average (In			
percentages)			
rigure 14. Levels of implementation of Paperless Trade Measures in Latin America and the Caribbean. 26			

Figure 15: Implementation of Cross-border Paperless Trade Measures: Latin America and Caribbean	
Average (In percentages)2	20
Figure 16: Levels of Implementation of Cross-border Paperless Trade Measures in Latin America and the	e
Caribbean (From highest to lowest, in percentages)	30
Figure 17: Implementation of Transit Facilitation Measures: Latin America and Caribbean Averages (In	
percentages)	32
Figure 18: Levels of Implementation of Transit Facilitation Measures in Latin America and the Caribbean	า
(Highest to Lowest, in percentages)	33
Figure 19: Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Measures on which most progress was made in Latin	
America and the Caribbean in the last 12 months (Number of mentions)	36
Figure 20: Common Challenges faced by Latin American and Caribbean Countries in Implementing Trad	e
Facilitation and Paperless Trade Measures (Number of mentions)	37
Figure 21: Moving up the trade facilitation ladder towards seamless international supply chain4	łC

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEO	Authorized economic operator
APoA	Almaty Programme of Action
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin
	America and the Caribbean
ENEA	East and North-East Asia
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for
	Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for
	Western Asia
EU	European Union
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
ICT	Information and communications technology
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDC	Least developed country
LLDC	Landlocked developing country
WEST ASIA	West Asia
NCA	North and Central Asia
NTFC	National trade facilitation committee
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and
	Development
SELA	Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
SSWA	South and South-West Asia
TF	Trade facilitation
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and
	Electronic Business
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Develonment

预览已结束,完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2840

