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An integrated approach for monitoring trade facilitation performance

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Agenda

1. Why is sustainable trade facilitation monitoring mechanism important and essential?
2. An integrated approach adopted by ESCAP (partnership with other organizations such as ADB, World Bank, WCO and ECE)
 - i. ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database
 - ii. Assist countries to establish Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM)
 - iii. Survey on trade facilitation and paperless trade implementation
 - iv. Trade Process Analysis Database (TPAD)
3. Conclusion

Why is sustainable trade facilitation monitoring mechanism important and essential?

- ✓ Available international cross-country trade and transport indicators are useful but not sufficiently detailed or reliable
- ✓ Many trade facilitation studies often done in developing countries, but
 - } One-off / Ad hoc assessment studies; Overlapping and not coordinated; No uniform method & approach
 - Lack of ownership of results with no follow-up



If You
Can't
Measure
It,
You Can't
Manage It!

Need for an integrated and sustainable mechanism:

- (1) To provide adequate data & information to support decision making and to monitor implementation and impact of these decisions on trade facilitation measures
- (2) To reduce unnecessary duplication of efforts & ensure recommendations are implemented

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ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database

- ✓ ESCAP started developing a bilateral trade cost database in 2010 in an effort to increase understanding of the cost of trading between countries in Asia and the Pacific and beyond.
- ✓ In late 2011, United Nations ESCAP and the World Bank (WB) joined hands to develop a common standard methodology for calculating comprehensive international trade costs.
- ✓ The current version of database includes data from 1995 to 2013 for over 180 countries

Intra- and Inter-regional trade costs of Asia and the Pacific subregions*

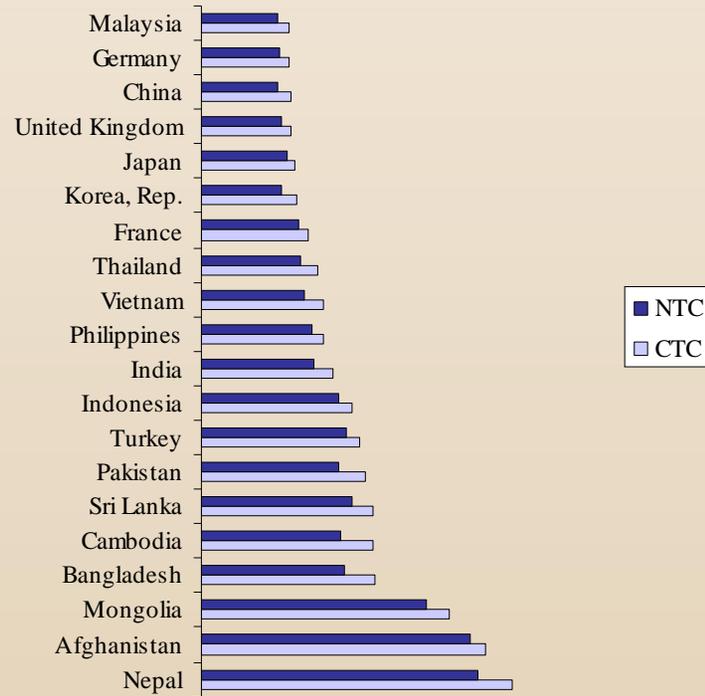
Region	ASEAN-4	East Asia-3	North and Central Asia	SAARC-4	AUS-NZL	EU-3	USA
ASEAN-4	75.40% (3.08%)	77.58% (7.71%)	381.31% (7.94%)	125.79% (0.74%)	86.09% (-11.54%)	110.22% (6.58%)	84.35% (12.36%)
East Asia-3	77.58% (7.71%)	51.83% (-8.46%)	220.76% (-12.09%)	124.88% (1.85%)	80.14% (-14.21%)	85.75% (-5.59%)	63.03% (-1.36%)
North and Central Asia	381.31% (7.94%)	220.76% (-12.09%)	141.27% (0.47%)	261.12% (-13.15%)	295.77% (-14.39%)	165.83% (-4.86%)	191.13% (3.46%)
South Asia (SAARC-4)	125.79% (0.74%)	124.88% (1.85%)	261.12% (-13.15%)	104.96% (-0.65%)	127.04% (-8.08%)	115.22% (5.96%)	107.84% (8.26%)
AUS-NZL	86.09% (-11.54%)	80.14% (-14.21%)	295.77% (-14.39%)	127.04% (-8.08%)		102.07% (-5.90%)	89.70% (-4.67%)
European Union (EU-3)	110.22% (6.58%)	85.75% (-5.59%)	165.83% (-4.86%)	115.22% (5.96%)	102.07% (-5.90%)	45.93% (-0.38%)	67.19% (1.07%)
USA	84.35% (12.36%)	63.03% (-1.36%)	191.13% (3.46%)	107.84% (8.26%)	89.70% (-4.67%)	67.19% (1.07%)	

*Based on ESCAP-World Bank trade cost database, excluding tariff costs. Percentage changes in trade cost between 2001-2004 and 2007-2010 are in parentheses.

Bilateral Trade Costs: Selected Economies with China and USA (2006-2011)

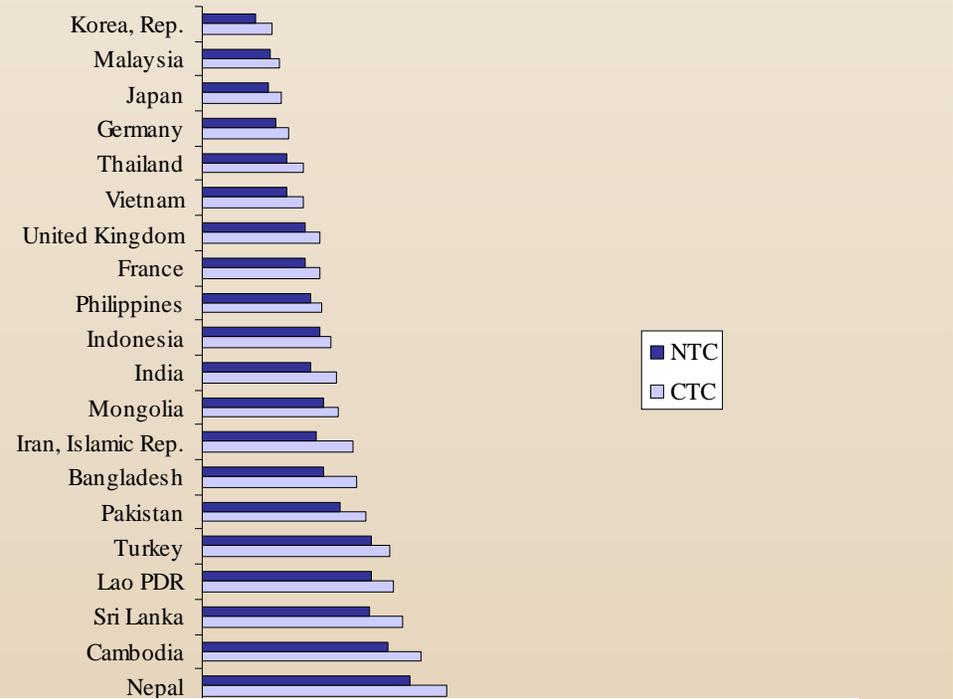
Comprehensive Trade Costs (CTC) and CTC excluding tariff (NT-CTC) between

selected economies and the **USA** (2006-2011)



Comprehensive Trade Costs (CTC) and CTC excluding tariff (NT-CTC)

between selected economies and **China** (2006-2011)



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_4976

