A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GMS-CBTA AND ASEAN AGREEMENTS ON TRANSPORT FACILITATION

Nguyen Van Thach International Cooperation Department Ministry of Transport of Vietnam nvthach@mt.gov.vn

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1. GMS-CBTA

The Agreement between and among Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam on the Facilitation of Cross-Border Transport of Goods and People, originally signed at Vientiane on 26 November 1999, amended at Yangon 2001, acceded to by Cambodia 2001, China 2002, and Myanmar 2003, and amended at Phnom Penh on 30 April 2004, hereinafter referred to as "GMS -CBTA".



Photographs of Cross-Border Transport Facilitation Agreement Operations at the GMS Borders

- The GMS-CBTA includes 44 Articles, 17 Annexes and 3 Protocols.
- The GMS –CBTA covers all area related to cross-border transport including: transport, immigration, customs and quarantine. Facilitations measures includes: cross border movement of goods, single-stop/single-window inspection, harmonization/integration of systems, exchange of traffic rights, provision for transit traffic and cross-border movement of persons.



CBTA Fast Track Lane at the Mukdahan Border in Thailand

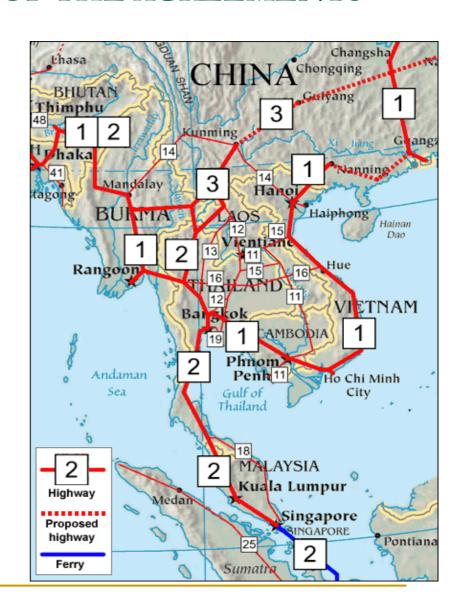


2. ASEAN Agreements

- (a) The ASEAN Framework
 Agreement on the Facilitation of
 Goods in Transit (AFAFGIT) was
 signed on 16 December 1998 in Ha
 Noi, Viet Nam.
- It provides the most effective arrangement for facilitating transit transport to maintain, further develop and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between the countries; to reiterate the commitment to foster smooth, rapid and efficient movement of goods between and among the Members of the ASEAN;
- It includes 33 Articles, and 09 protocols (01 protocol under negotiation, Designation of Frontier Posts).



- (b) ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Inter-State Transport (AFAFIST) was signed on 10/12/2009 in Manila for facilitating inter-state transport of goods to support greater trade and bring about closer economic integration.
- The aim of the Agreement is to encourage and facilitate inter-state traffic among their nations and establish an effective, efficient, integrated and harmonized regional transport system.
- (c) Agreement on the Recognition of Domestic Driving Licenses issued by ASEAN countries was signed by Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand in 1985. Then Viet Nam acceded in 1995, Lao PDR, Union of Myanmar acceded in 1997, Kingdom of Cambodia acceded in 1999.
- (d) The Agreement on the Recognition of Commercial Vehicle Inspection Certificates for Goods Vehicles and Public Service Vehicles issued by ASEAN Member Countries was signed in 1998 by nine members, Kingdom of Cambodia acceded in 1999.



II. COMPARATIVE STUDY

Similarities & differences

transport of goods and people

specific standards of transport infrastructure

multimodal transport

Suspension and denunciation

Licensing of carriers

1.Removing

non-physical barriers

2. Simplifying and harmonize legislation, regulations,

3.Exchange of traffic right, designated routes and border crossings, 4.Mutual recognition of driving licenses, vehicle registration, inspection certificates, permits 5. Carry of dangerous goods, assistance in case of accident, 6. Institutional arrangement:NTFC.

NTTC

GMS-CBTA

ASEAN

transport of goods

railway border crossing

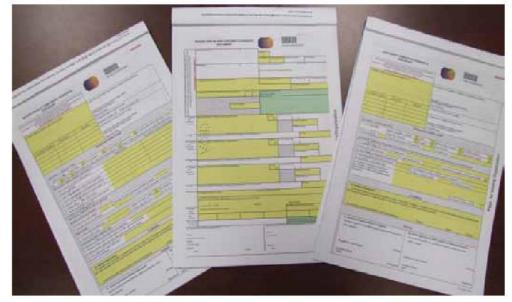
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TIVE STUDY

stoms transit system:

BTA, goods, vehicles and containers are required to ile ASEAN Customs Transit System (ACTS) focus e of goods

BTA es have the form and тсе ınwhile : yet le form.



GMS Customs Transit System (CTS) forms for goods, vehicles, and containers, with English, Lao, Thai, and Vietnamese instructions.

