

Trade Facilitation and Development

Jan.Hoffmann@UNCTAD.org, July 2014



Trade Facilitation and Development

- 10 global trends in Trade and Logistics
- TF measures
- TF and development
- TF implementation



Trade Facilitation and Development

- **10 global trends in Trade and Logistics**

- TF measures
- TF and development
- TF implementation

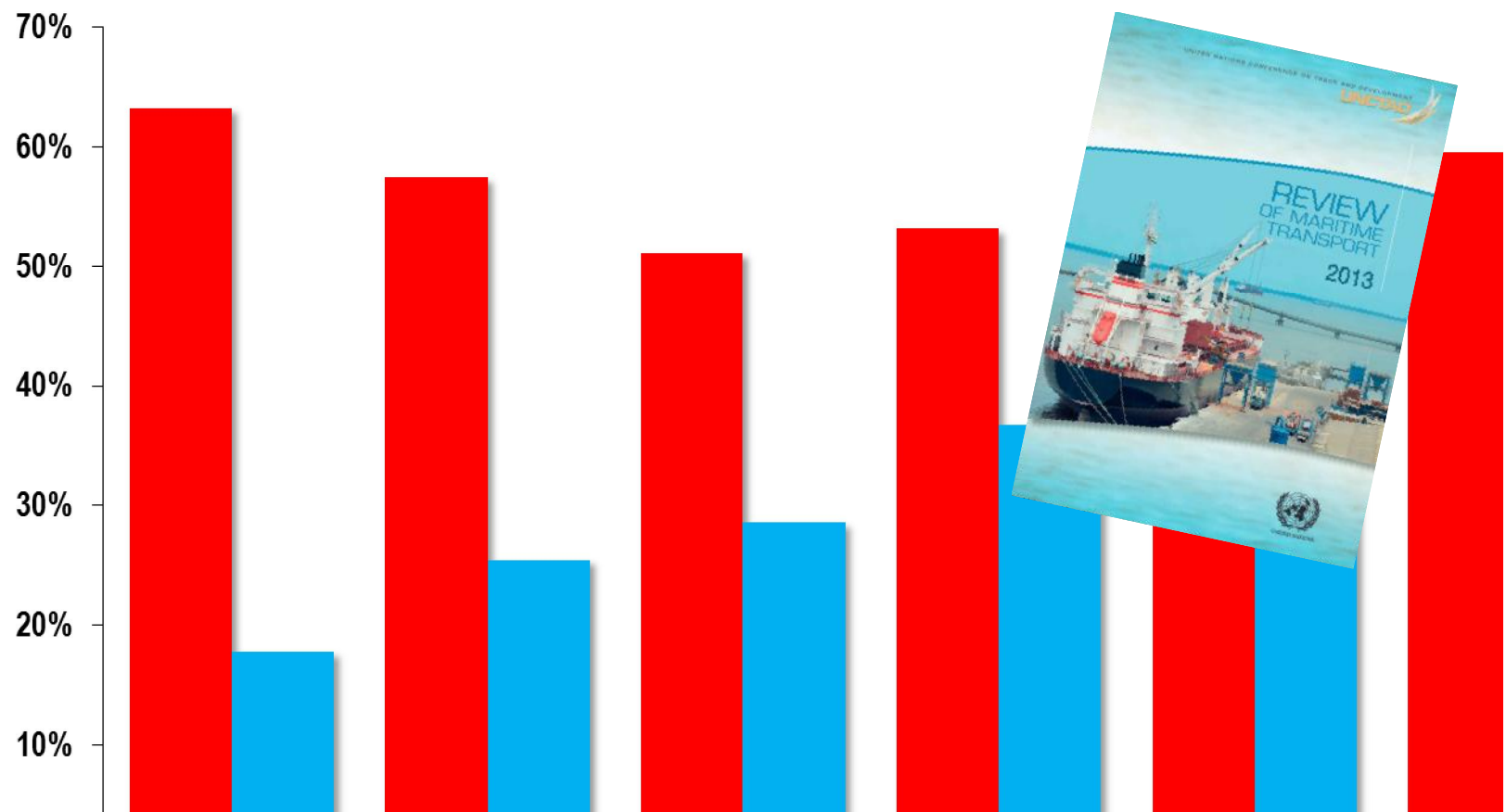


1. Exports of manufactured goods

Developing countries have become major exporters of manufactured goods

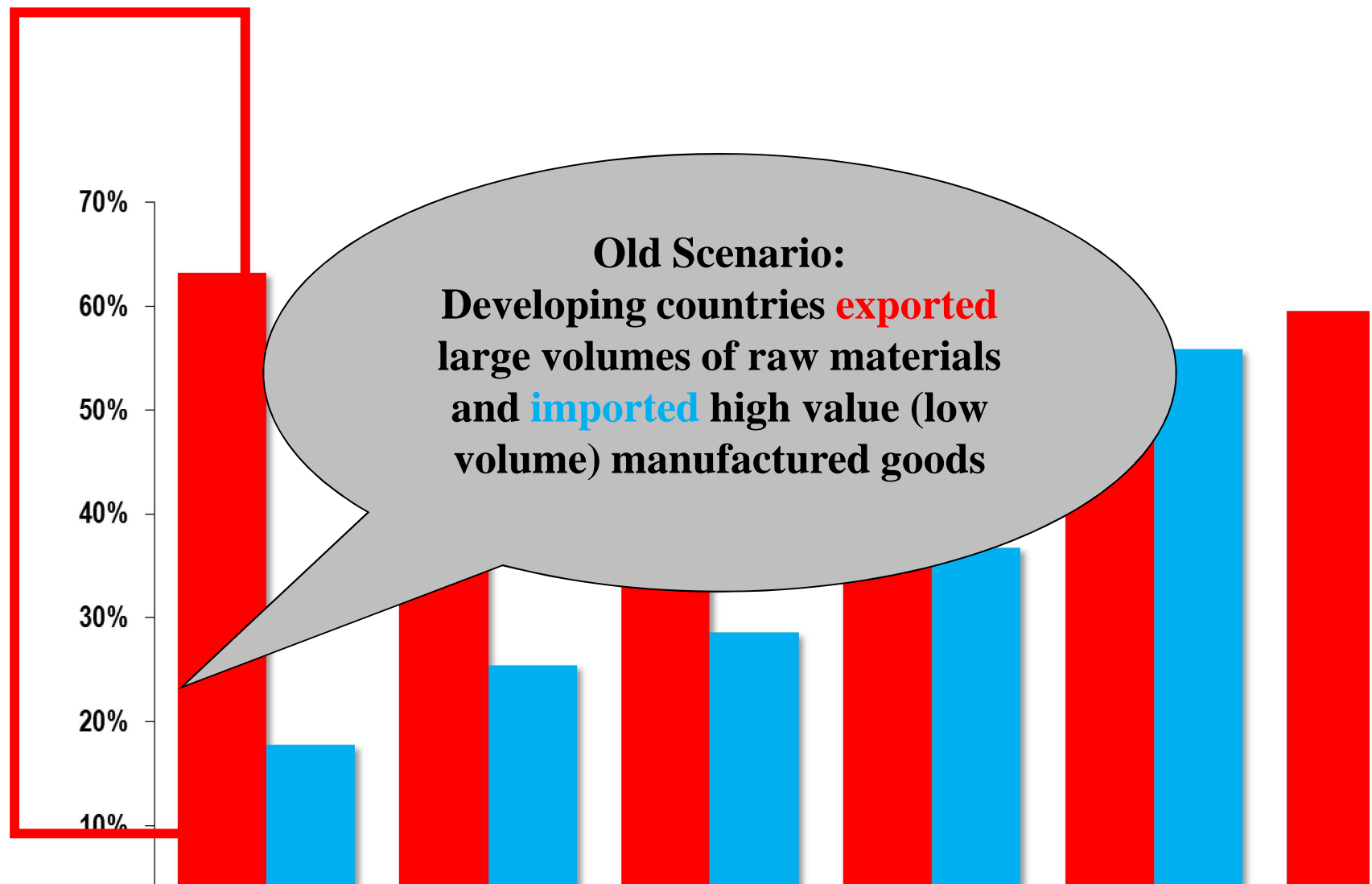


Developing countries' share in



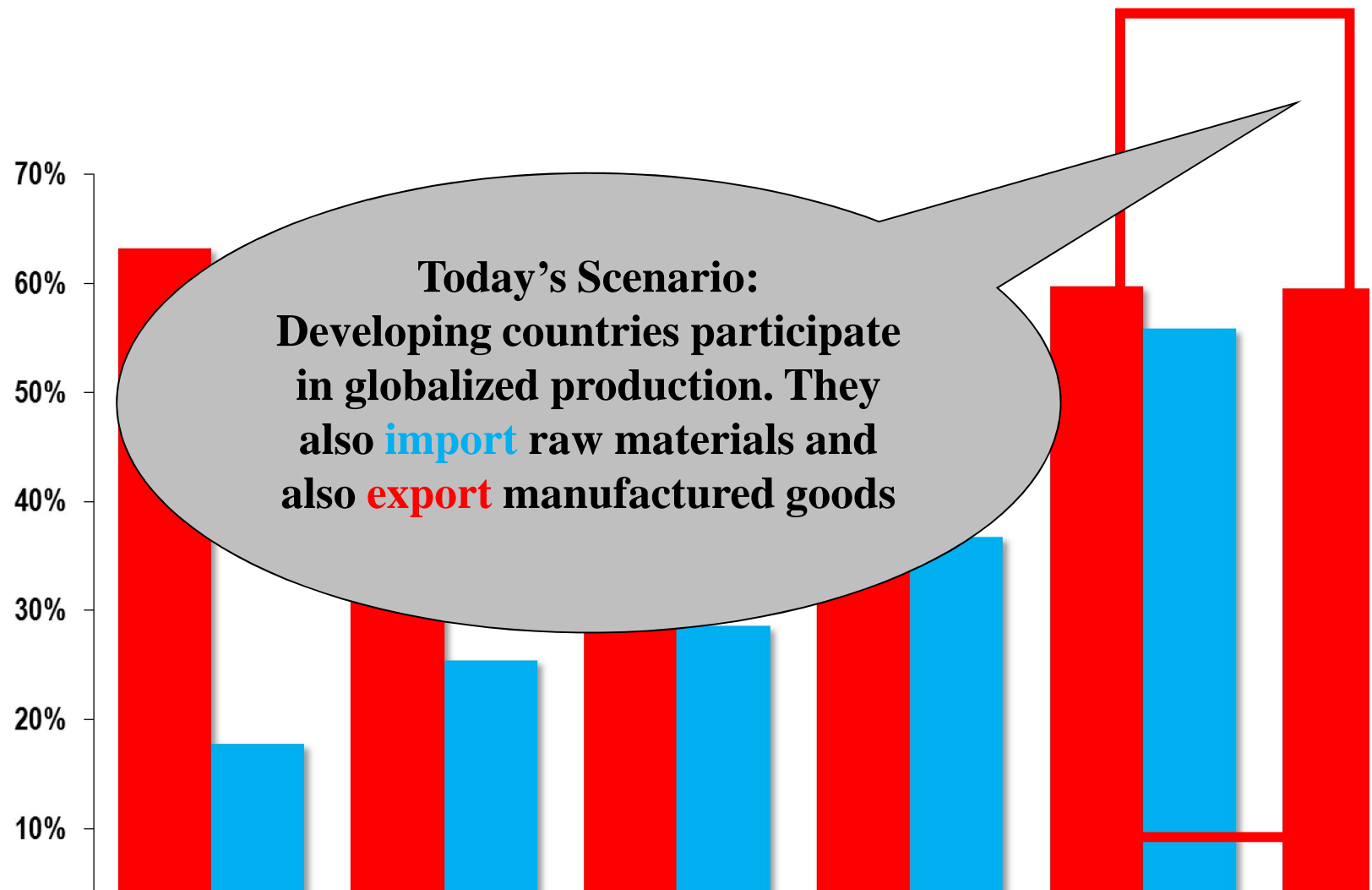
% Share of global seaborne trade (tonnes). Source: UNCTAD, Review of Maritime Transport, 2013

Developing countries' share in



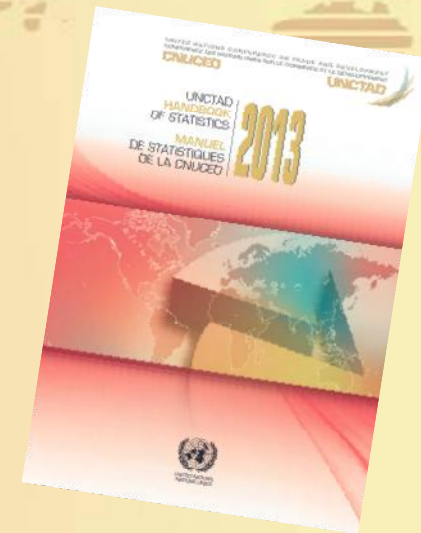
% Share of global seaborne trade (tonnes). Source: UNCTAD, Review of Maritime Transport, 2013

Developing countries' share in



% Share of global seaborne trade (tonnes). Source: UNCTAD, Review of Maritime Transport, 2013

“Developing economies’ market share increased the most (...) for the following export products”



Products	2010-2011 exports average of developing economies (\$ millions)	Share of developing economies into world exports (%)			Principal net exporters in 2011
		1995-1996	2010-2011	Share Gain	
Ships, boats, floating structures	114,689	27.3	64.7	37.4	Republic of Korea, China, India
Computer equipment	234,233	35.3	70.0	34.7	China, Hong Kong (China), Singapore
Telecommunications equipment, parts	311,493	31.5	65.5	34.0	China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China
Valves, tubes, diodes, transistors	389,381	41.4	70.5	29.1	Singapore, Taiwan Province of China, Republic of Korea
Office equipment parts and accessories	119,680	35.7	60.1	24.4	China, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China

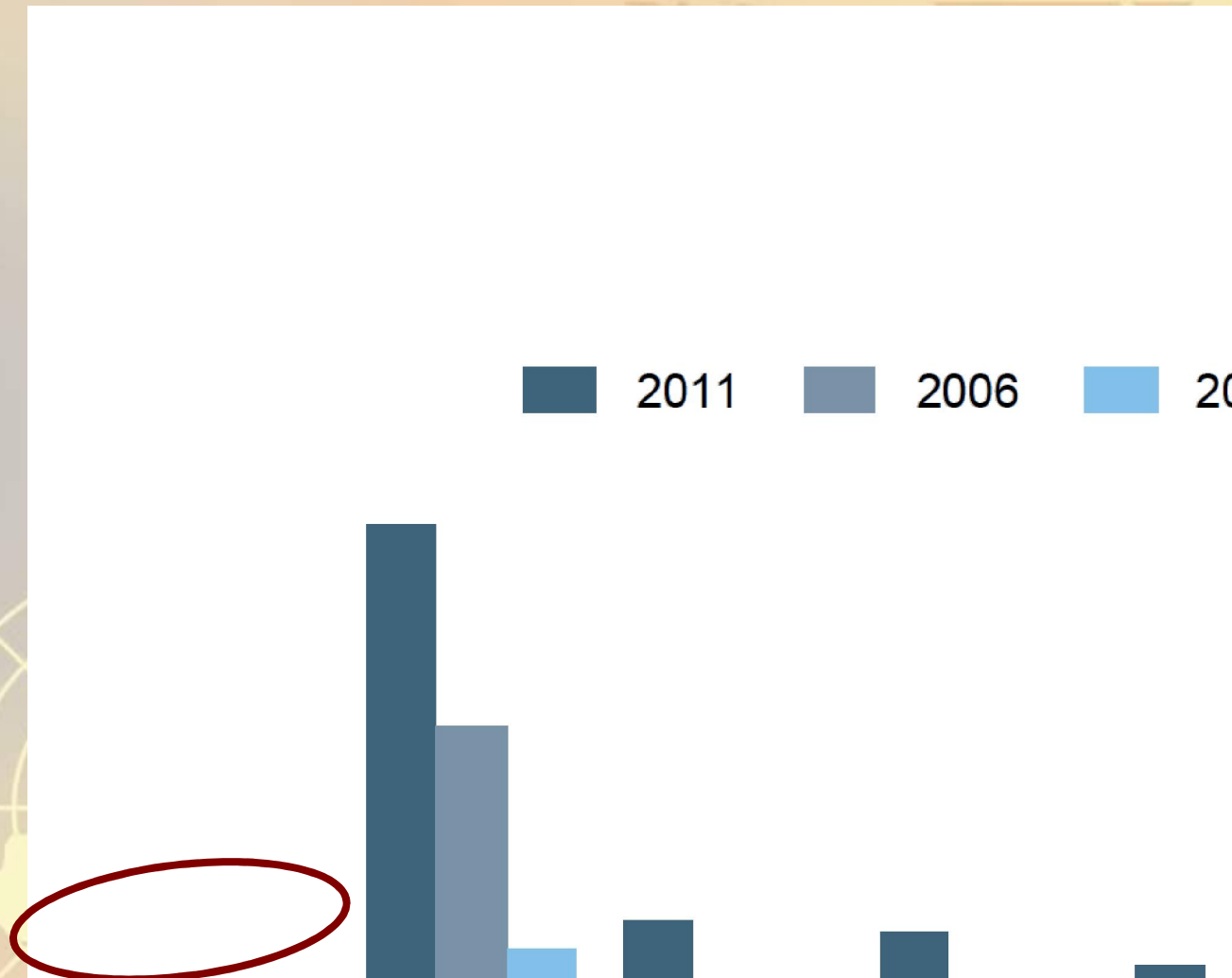
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Source: UNCTAD, Handbook of statistics 2012

② Globalized production

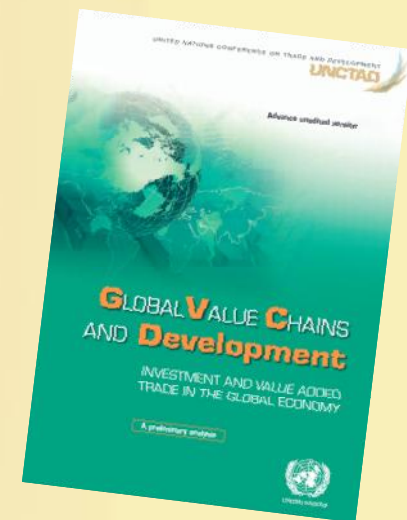
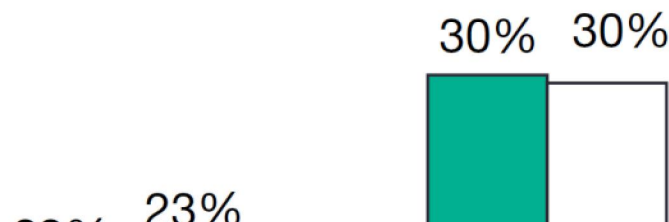
- Intra-company trade
- Trade in intermediate products
- **Logistics part of production process**

World trade by stage of processing



Share of developing countries in value added trade and in gross exports

■ Value added in trade share
□ Export share

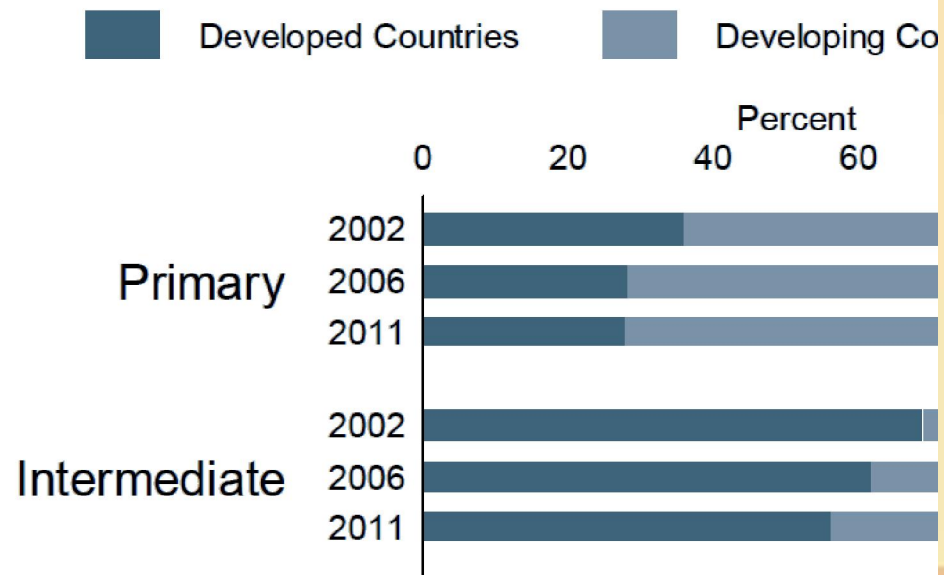


UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Source: UNCTAD, *Global Value Chains and Development*, 2013

Trade in manufactured goods

Exports by stage of processing, shares



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Source: UNCTAD, *Key Trends in International Merchandise Trade*, 2013

Global trade (exports of goods and services) by type of TNC involvement, 2010

\$ Trillions

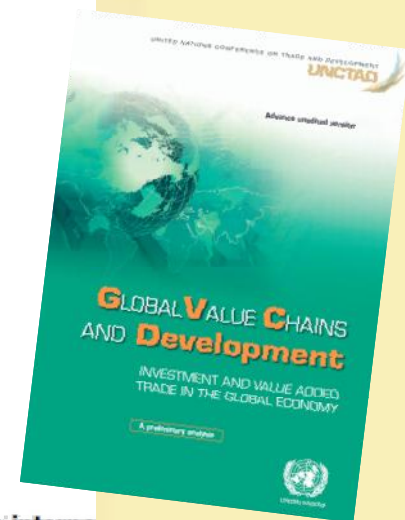


~15

~6.3

Total trade within the interna
production networks of TN

~80%



③ security concerns

Security measures along
the entire supply chain



④

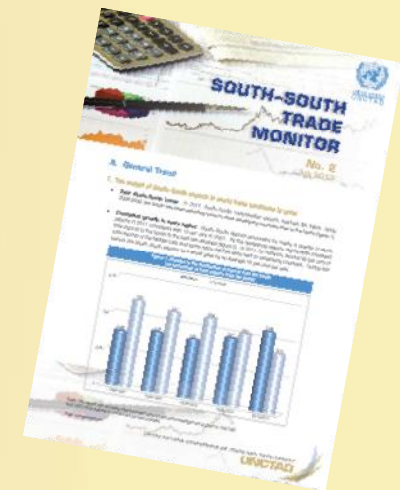
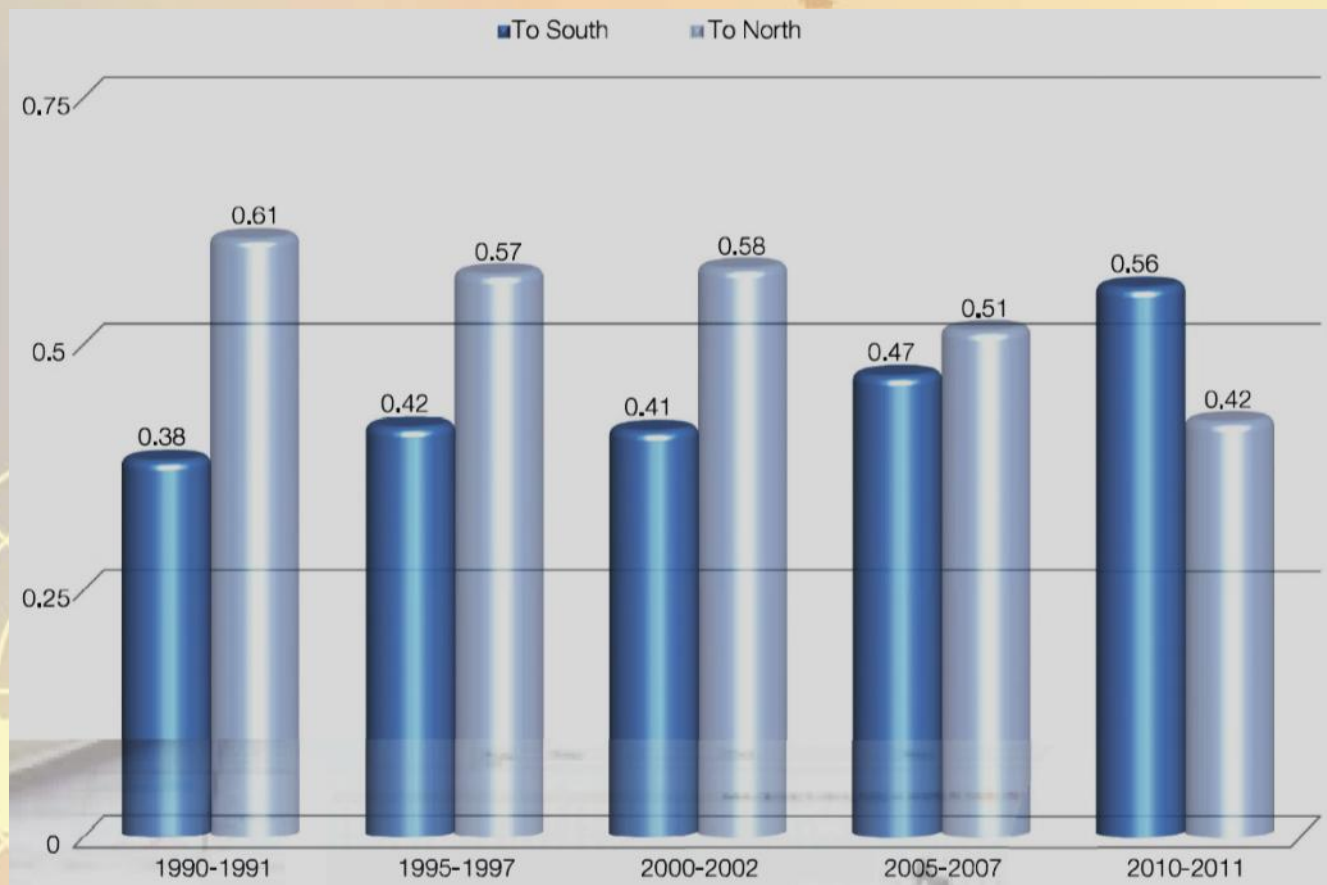
New Geography of Trade

Growing South-South Trade



Growing South-South trade

Destination of exports from the South (as share of total exports from the South)



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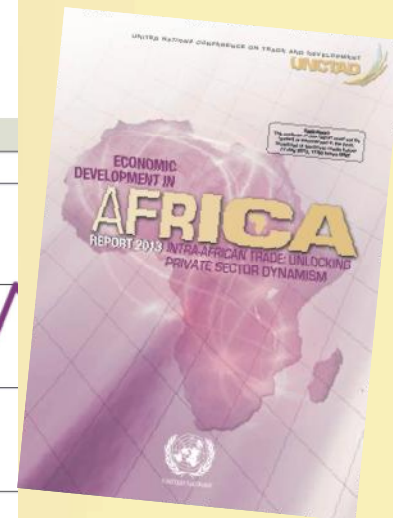
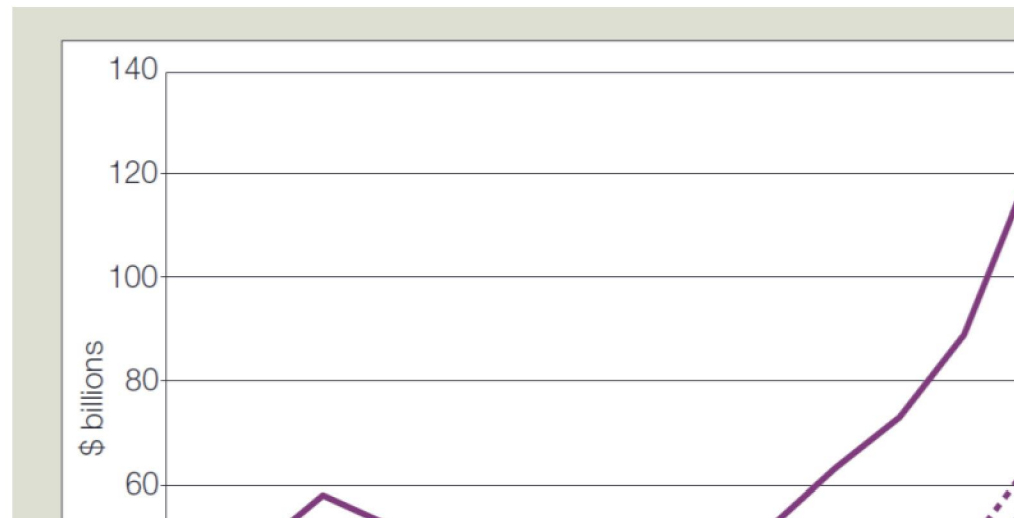
Source: UNCTAD, South-South Trade Monitor #2, July 2013

⑤ Regional integration

- Increased regional and transit trade



Intra-African trade

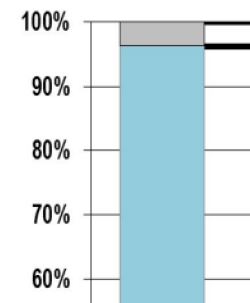


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Source: UNCTAD, Economic Development in Africa Report, July 2013

⑥ Changing logistics expenditures

Inventory holding
expenditures
decrease,
and **Transport**
expenditures
increase



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

CSCM – State of Logistics Report various issues. Data for United States



⑦ Technologies

- Containerization, shipping networks
- Use of computers and Internet



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Containerization

The
Economist

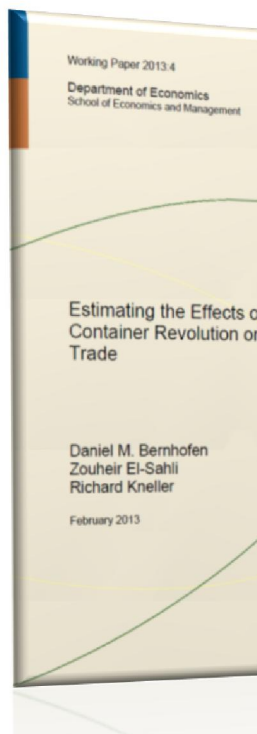
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Free exchange

The humble hero

Containers have been more important for globalisation than freer trade



The Economist, May 2013

⑧ Private sector participation

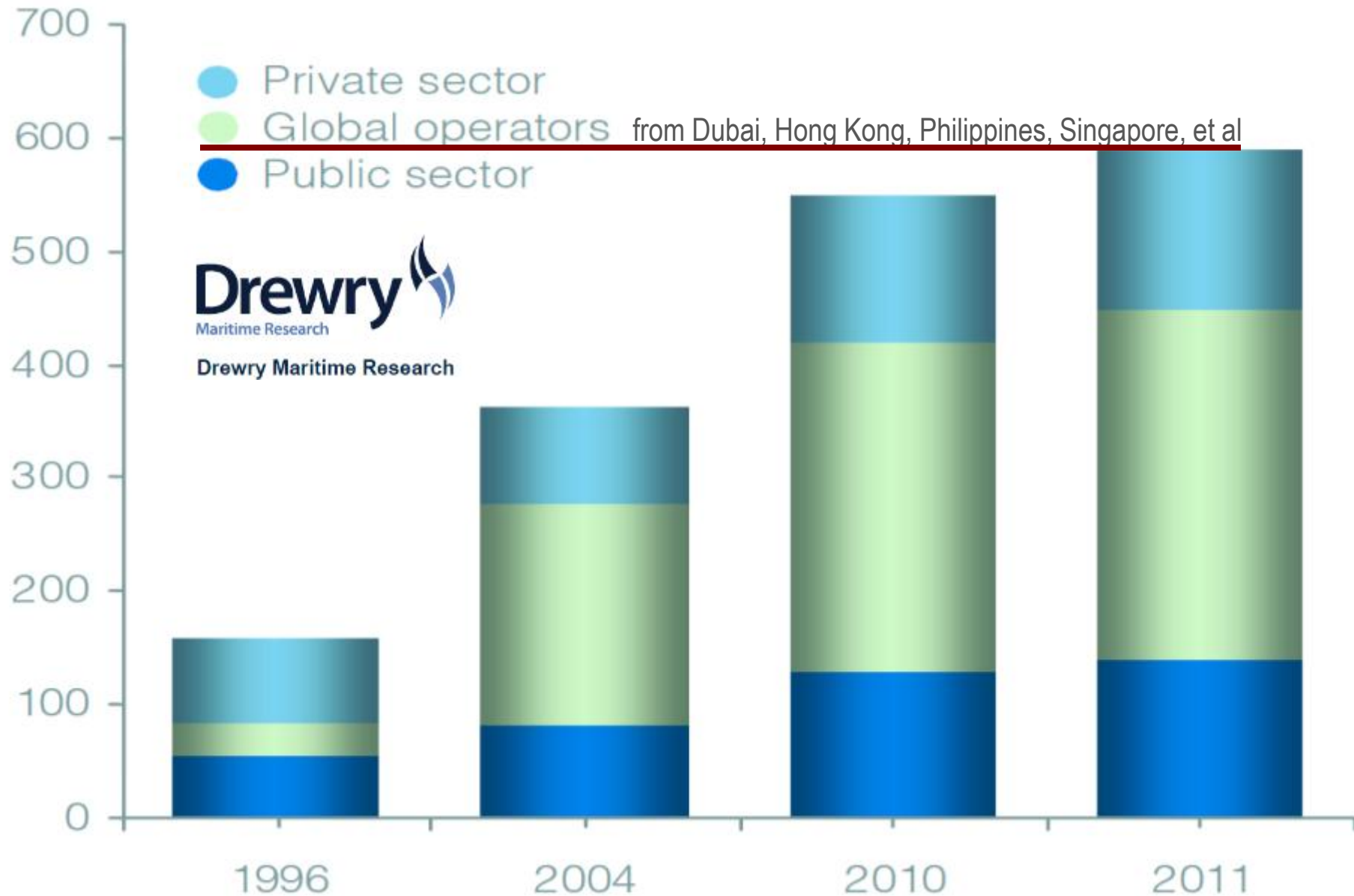
Port operators, shipping lines, railways, airlines, airports, Customs brokers, banks, ware-houses, traders, freight forwarders...

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE
D'INDUSTRIE, D'AGRICULTURE,
DES MINES ET D'ARTISANAT
BP 458 TEL. 52.52.64 N'DJAMENA. REP. DU TCHAD



Container port operators

Million TEU



⑨ Tariff reductions

For most developing countries' exports, international transport costs are 2 to 3 times higher than Customs tariffs on imports in the destination countries.



10. WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)



- 
- 
1. Manufactured goods
 2. Globalized production
 3. Security concerns
 4. Trade geography
 5. Regional integration
 6. Logistics
 7. Technologies
 8. Privatizations
 9. Tariff reductions
 10. WTO TFA

Trade Facilitation and Development

- 10 global trends in Trade and Logistics

- **TF measures**

- TF and development
- TF implementation



- 
1. Manufactured goods
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 8. Privatizations
 9. Tariff reductions
 10. WTO TFA

1. Manufactured goods

ARTICLE 3: ADVANCE RULINGS

1. Each Member shall issue an advance ruling in a reasonable, time bound manner to an applicant that has submitted a written request containing all necessary information. If a Member declines to issue an advance ruling it shall promptly notify the applicant in writing, setting out the relevant facts and the basis for its decision.

2. A Member may decline to issue an advance ruling to an applicant where the question raised in the application:

- a. is already pending in the applicant's case before any governmental agency, appellate tribunal or court; or
- b. has already been decided by any appellate tribunal or court.

3. The advance ruling shall be valid for a reasonable period of time after its issuance unless the law, facts or circumstances supporting the original advance ruling have changed.

4. Where the Member revokes, modifies or invalidates the advance ruling, it shall provide written notice to the applicant setting out the relevant facts and the basis for its decision. Where a Member revokes, modifies or invalidates advance rulings with retroactive effect, it may only do so where the ruling was based on incomplete, incorrect, false or misleading information.

5. An advance ruling issued by a Member shall be binding on that Member in respect of the applicant that sought it. The Member may provide that the advance ruling be binding on the applicant.

6. Each Member shall publish, at a minimum:

- a. the requirements for the application for an advance ruling, including the information to be provided and the format;
- b. the time period by which it will issue an advance ruling; and
- c. the length of time for which the advance ruling is valid.

7. Each Member shall provide, upon written request of an applicant, a review of the advance ruling or the decision to revoke, modify or invalidate the advance ruling.²

8. Each Member shall endeavour to make publicly available any information on advance rulings which it considers to be of significant interest to other interested parties, taking into account the need to protect commercially confidential information.

² Under this paragraph: a) a review may, before or after the ruling has been acted upon, be provided by the official, office or authority that issued the ruling, a higher or independent administrative authority, or a judicial authority; and b) a Member is not required to provide the applicant with recourse to Article 4.1.1 of this Agreement.

Advance rulings

WT/MIN(13)/36 • WT/L/911

- 5 -

Definitions and scope:

- a. An advance ruling is a written decision provided by a Member to an applicant for the importation of a good covered by the application that sets forth the conditions under which the Member shall provide to the good at the time of importation with respect to:
 - i. the good's tariff classification, and
 - ii. the origin of the good;³
- b. In addition to the advance rulings defined in subparagraph a), Members are encouraged to provide advance rulings on:
 - i. the appropriate method or criteria, and the application the determining the customs value under a particular set of facts;
 - ii. the applicability of the Member's requirements for relief or exemptions from duties;
 - iii. the application of the Member's requirements for quotas, including any additional matters for which a Member considers it appropriate to issue an advance ruling.
- c. An applicant is an exporter, importer or any person with a legitimate interest in the importation or exportation of a good, or a representative thereof.



1. Manufactured goods

2. Globalized production

ARTICLE 7: RELEASE AND CLEARANCE OF GOODS

7 Trade Facilitation Measures for Authorized Operators

7.1. Each Member shall provide additional trade facilitation measures related to import, export, transit formalities and procedures, pursuant to paragraph 7.3, to operators who meet the specified criteria, hereinafter called authorized operators. Alternatively, a Member may offer such measures through customs procedures generally available to all operators and not establish a separate scheme.

7.2. The specified criteria shall be related to compliance, or the risk of non-compliance, with the requirements specified in a Member's laws, regulations or procedures. The specified criteria, which shall be published, may include:

- an appropriate record of compliance with customs and other related laws and regulations;
- a system of managing records to allow for necessary internal controls;
- financial solvency, including, where appropriate, provision of a sufficient security/guarantee; and
- supply chain security.

⁶ Each Member may determine the scope and methodology of such average release time measurement in accordance with its needs and capacity.

Authorized Operators

WT/MIN(13)/36 • WT/L/911

- 10 -

a to qualify as an operator shall not:

be applied or applied so as to afford or create arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between operators where the same conditions prevail; and
where possible, restrict the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Facilitation measures provided pursuant to paragraph 7.1 shall include at least 3 of the following:

• simplified documentary and data requirements as appropriate;
• simplified physical inspections and examinations as appropriate;
• reduced release time as appropriate;
• exemption or payment of duties, taxes, fees and charges;
• comprehensive guarantees or reduced guarantees;
• simplified customs declaration for all imports or exports in a given period; and
• simplified release of goods at the premises of the authorized operator or another place designated by customs.

Members are encouraged to develop authorized operator schemes on the basis of standards, where such standards exist, except when such standards would be an ineffective means for the fulfillment of the legitimate objectives pursued.

In order to enhance the facilitation measures provided to operators, Members shall afford to the possibility to negotiate mutual recognition of authorized operator schemes.

7.3. Members shall exchange relevant information within the Committee about authorized operator schemes in force.

WCO-EACE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME THE BENEFICIARY REGION



EAST
AFRICAN
COMMUNITY

- ❖ Burundi
- ❖ Kenya
- ❖ Rwanda
- ❖ Tanzania
- ❖ Uganda

The EAC-WCO Economic Development Programme benefits from the financial support of the International Development Cooperation Agency – SIDA.

1. Manufactured goods
2. Globalized production
3. Security concerns

ARTICLE 7: RELEASE AND CLEARANCE OF GOODS

4 Risk Management

Risk management

- 4.1. Each Member shall, to the extent possible, adopt or maintain a risk management system for customs control.
- 4.2. Each Member shall design and apply risk management in a manner as to avoid arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination, or disguised restrictions to international trade.
- 4.3. Each Member shall concentrate customs control and, to the extent possible other relevant border controls, on high risk consignments and expedite the release of low risk consignments. Each Member may also select, on a random basis, consignments for such controls as part of its risk management.
- 4.4. Each Member shall base risk management on assessment of risk through appropriate selectivity criteria. Such selectivity criteria may include, *inter alia*, HS code, nature and description of the goods, country of origin, country from which the goods were shipped, value of the goods, compliance record of traders, and type of means of transport.

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Selected declarations after assessment [1479]			
Section	Cus. reference #	Lane	Examin
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3822	Red	MOJTAD
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3823	Red	
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3825	Yellow	
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3826	Yellow	MOJTAD
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3829	Red	
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3830	Red	
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3833	Red	MOJFIR
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3837	Red	
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3838	Red	
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3842	Red	MOJFIR
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3844	Red	
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3845	Red	
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3846	Red	MOJTAD
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3852	Red	
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3856	Yellow	
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3859	Red	MOJABR
VERIFICATION	2013 C 3864	Yellow	
CLEARANCE	2013 C 3866	Red	
	2013 C 3869	Yellow	MOJTEJ
		Red	
		Red	
		Yellow	MOJTAD

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- View Decl
- Criteria
- Clear
- Re-route blue
- Assignment

- Print
- Options
- Find

F1 Help

1. Manufactured goods
2. Globalized production
3. Security concerns
4. Trade geography

ARTICLE 1: PUBLICATION AND AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

2 Information Available Through Internet

Internet publication

2.1. Each Member shall make available, and update to the extent possible and as appropriate, the following through the internet:

- a. A description¹ of its importation, exportation and transit procedures, including appeal procedures, that informs governments, traders and other interested parties of the practical steps needed to import and export, and for transit;
- b. The forms and documents required for importation into, exportation from, or transit through the territory of that Member;
- c. Contact information on enquiry points.

2.2. Whenever practicable, the description referred to in subparagraph 2.1 a. shall also be made available in one of the official languages of the WTO.

2.3. Members are encouraged to make available further trade related information through the internet, including relevant trade-related legislation and other items referred to in paragraph 1.1.



NXiamen Intercepted First Burberry Trademark Infringement Case

[News Room](#)

- Chaozhou Customs Supports Wedding Dress Export (with photo)
- Dalian Releases quickly "Sky Dancers"(with photo)
- Gongbei Seized over 5000 Undeclared Automobile Spare Parts
- Minister YU Guangzhou Attends the 7th Meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Port and Customs Cooperation subcommittee

[MORE](#)

[Policy and Regulation](#)

- Guide to Customs Clearance of Reporting Equipment Carried by Foreign Journalists
- Announcement of the General Administration of Customs No. 59, 2009
- Decree of the General Administration of Customs Decree of the General Administration of Customs No.183
- Decree of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China No.176
- Decree of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China No.175

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[Import and Export Statistics](#)

Import and Export of China



[IPR Enforcement](#)

- Customs Actions
- Seizure Statistics
- Activities
- Legislation
- IPR Recordation

[MORE](#)

[Guide to Formalities](#)

- Guide to Customs Clearance of Reporting Equipment Carried by Foreign Journalists
- Customs Clearance of Inward/Outward Passengers' Carried Baggage
- Guide for Unaccompanied Baggage of Inward

SPECIAL FEATURES



Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade



[Download](#)

The Second-step Development Strategy of Building a Modern Customs Regime

About China Customs

- Leadership Resume
- Rank Regime
- Headship
- Department

Annual Report

ARTICLE 11: FREEDOM OF TRANSIT

1. Any regulations or formalities in connection with traffic in transit imposed by a Member shall not:

- a. be maintained if the circumstances or objectives giving rise to their adoption no longer exist or if the changed circumstances or objectives can be addressed in a reasonably available less trade restrictive manner,
- b. be applied in a manner that would constitute a disguised restriction on traffic in transit.

2. Traffic in transit shall not be conditioned upon collection of any fees or charges in respect of transit, except the charges for transportation or those commensurate with administrative expenses entailed by transit or with the cost of services rendered.

3. Members shall not seek, take or maintain any quantitative restraints or any other measures on traffic in transit. This is without prejudice to existing and future national restraints on traffic in transit, provided that such restraints are consistent with WTO rules.

4. Each Member shall accord to products which will be in transit through the territory of any other Member treatment no less favourable than that which would be accorded to such products if they were being transported from their place of origin to their destination without going through the territory of such other Member.

5. Members are encouraged to make available, where practicable, physically separate infrastructure (such as lanes, berths and similar) for traffic in transit.

6. Formalities, documentation requirements and customs controls, in connection with traffic in transit, shall not be more burdensome than necessary to:

- a. identify the goods; and
- b. ensure fulfillment of transit requirements.

7. Once goods have been put under a transit procedure and have been authorized to proceed from the point of origination in a Member's territory, they will not be subject to any customs charges nor unnecessary delays or restrictions until they conclude their transit at the point of destination within the Member's territory.

8. Members shall not apply technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures within the meaning of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade on goods in transit.

9. Members shall allow and provide for advance filing and processing of transit documentation and data prior to the arrival of goods.

**Freedom of transit.
“Transit” also included in
several other Articles**

11.4 Each Member shall make available to the public a transit guarantee, including single transaction and, where applicable, multiple transaction guarantees.

11.5 Each Member may require the use of customs escorts for transit only in circumstances presenting high risks or where regulations cannot be ensured through the use of guarantees. Convoys or customs escorts shall be published in accordance with the relevant national procedures.

12. Members shall endeavour to cooperate and coordinate to enhance freedom of transit. Such cooperation and coordination shall be based on an understanding on:

- i. charges;
- ii. formalities and legal requirements; and
- iii. the practical operation of transit regimes.

13. Each Member shall endeavour to appoint a national contact point for transit and to respond to requests and proposals by other Members relating to the good addressed.



1. Manufactured goods
2. Globalized production
3. Security concerns
4. Trade geography
5. Regional integration
6. Logistics

Separate release from clearance

ARTICLE 7: RELEASE AND CLEARANCE OF GOODS

3 Separation of Release from Final Determination of Customs Duties, Taxes, Fees and Charges

3.1. Each Member shall adopt or maintain procedures allowing the release of goods prior to the final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges, if such a determination is not done prior to, or upon arrival, or as rapidly as possible after arrival and provided that all other regulatory requirements have been met.

3.2. As a condition for such release, a Member may require:

- a. payment of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges determined prior to or upon arrival of goods and a guarantee for any amount not yet determined in the form of a surety, a deposit or another appropriate instrument provided for in its laws and regulations; or
- b. a guarantee in the form of a surety, a deposit or other appropriate instrument provided for in its laws and regulations.

የሕብረት ባንክ ሞጋ ቅርንጫፍ
UNITED BANK MOJO BRANCH
የደረቅ ወደብ አገልግሎት መስጫ
DRY PORT ONLINE SERVICE



1. Manufactured goods
2. Globalized production

ARTICLE 7: RELEASE AND CLEARANCE OF GOODS

1 Pre-arrival Processing

1.1. Each Member shall adopt or maintain procedures allowing for the submission of import documentation and other required information, including manifests, in order to begin processing prior to the arrival of goods with a view to expediting the release of goods upon arrival.

1.2. Members shall, as appropriate, provide for advance lodging of documents in electronic format for pre-arrival processing of such documents.

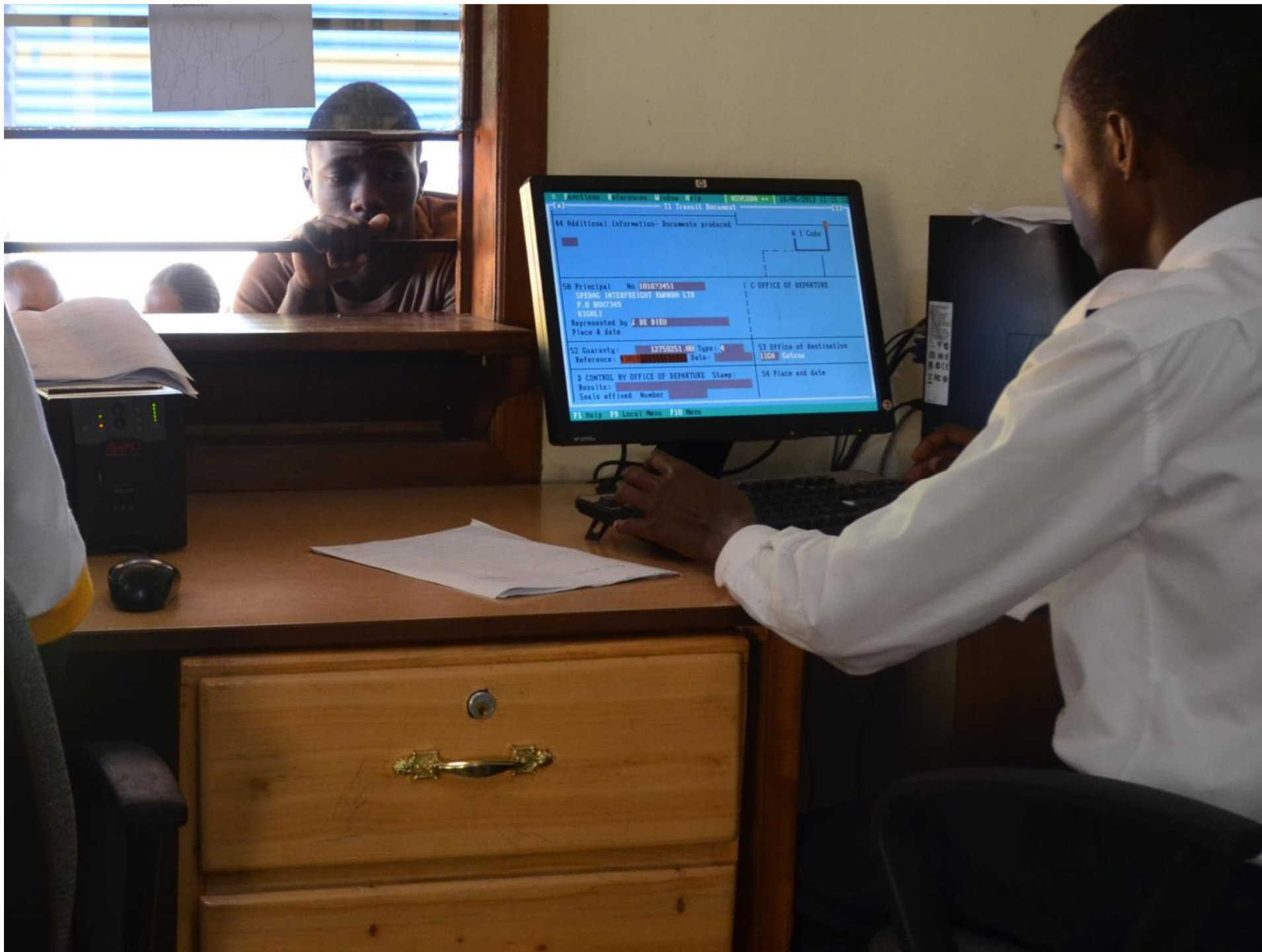
7. Technologies

**Pre-arrival Processing,
Electronic Payments,**

...

2 Electronic Payment

Each Member shall, to the extent practicable, adopt or maintain procedures allowing the option of electronic payment for duties, taxes, fees and charges collected by customs incurred upon importation and exportation.



File Edit View Window Help NOVEMBER 11 16:06:2012 11:11:11
T1 Transit Document

44 Additional Information- Documents produced

50 Principal No 101873451
SPENAC INTERFREIGHT RWANDA LTD
P.O BOX 7349
KIGALI
Represented by J DE BIEU
Place & date

52 Currency: 12750251.00 Type: 4
Reference: 101873451 Date: 11/11/2012
53 Office of destination
IGA Gitega

54 Place and date

51 Help F9 Lock Menu F10 Menu

1. Manufactured goods
2. Globalized production
3. Security concerns
4. Trade geography
5. Regional integration
6. Logistics
7. Technologies
8. Private sector participation

National TF Committee

2 NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE FACILITATION

Each Member shall establish and/or maintain a national committee on trade facilitation or designate an existing mechanism to facilitate both domestic coordination and implementation of provisions of this Agreement.

1. Manufactured goods
2. Globalized production
3. Security concerns
4. Trade geography
5. Regional integration
6. Logistics
7. Technologies
8. Privatizations
9. Tariff reductions
10. WTO TFA

Transport costs and trade facilitation more important than tariffs !

- 
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**... a *response* to trends
in international trade,
transport, logistics and
technologies !**

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- **TF and development**
- TF implementation



Developing ICTs



The introduction of
ICTs by Customs
encourages SMEs to
also connect to the
internet



Developing e-commerce



Reforms of legal regimes that facilitate the use of electronic documents help modernize other business practices

Developing Transit

A framework for
bank guarantees
for transit trade
helps improve the
financial system



Developing trust

Increased transparency is good for good governance in general



Developing Single Windows

A single window experience for trade may help to introduce single windows elsewhere



Developing Trade Facilitation Committees

Mechanisms to consult
with stake holders are
good practice not only
for trade facilitation





**Is red tape an obstacle to
development?**

OR

**Is red tape the result
of a lack of development?**

ANSWER: It is both

More income to finance trade
facilitation

-> Better trade facilitation

-> More Trade

-> More income to finance trade
facilitation





Better services

-> More trade

-> More income to
finance infrastructure

-> Better services



Lower Trade Costs

-> More trade

-> Economies of scale

-> Lower Trade Costs

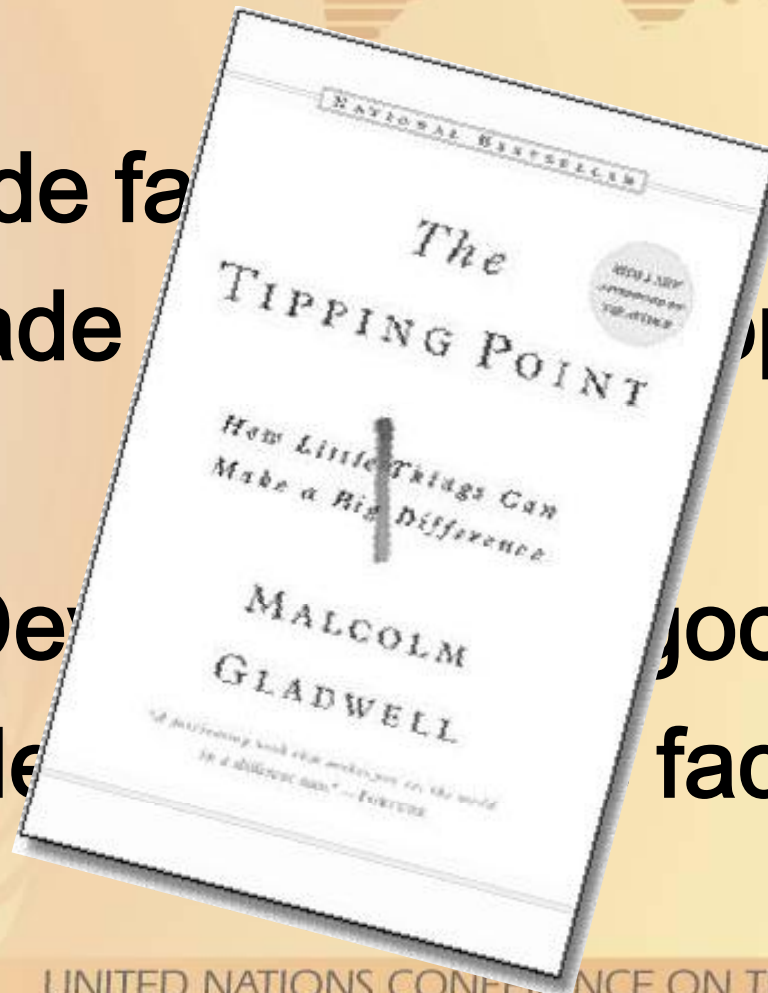
The “tipping point”: Start with Trade Facilitation

Trade facilitation
for trade

Good
development

Development
for trade

Good
facilitation



Trade Facilitation and Development

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UNCTAD's Trade Facilitation Programme



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD's Trade Facilitation Programme (1)

Research

- Basic data, annual and quarterly reports



UNCTAD's Trade Facilitation Programme (1)

Research

- Basic data, annual and quarterly reports
- Technical Notes
- National trade facilitation committees
- Regional agreements and TF
- Multilateral negotiations
- Implementation plans



UNCTAD's Trade Facilitation Programme (2)

Consensus building

- Multilateral
- Regional
- National task forces



UNCTAD's Trade Facilitation Programme (3)

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

- Donors:
European Union, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,
United Nations Development Account, World Bank.
- Programmes:
Multilateral, regional, national support groups

3 levels of TF implementation

1. The TFA

- Categories
- Notifications
- Ratification

2. Compliance with the TFA

- National TF committee
- Implementation plans
- Almost 40 individual measures

3. Ambitious TF reforms, beyond the TFA

UNCTAD Trade Facilitation Implementation Plans

- 30 countries so far
- in 2012-2013
- LDCs and DCs;
LLDCs, transit, and SIDs;
LAC, Africa, and Asia
- In collaboration with other Annex D

Programme per country

1. Introductory seminar and recruitment of a national UNCTAD consultant
2. Systematic interviews and production of draft national implementation plan by consultant (2-4 months)
3. Validation conference with all stakeholders
4. Finalization of report by UNCTAD
5. Handing over to government

Outcomes



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Outcom

- National TF implementation plan

EU-TBAY-PLAN NATIONAL-REPUBLICA DOMINICANA-2012

CONTENIDO

I. INTRODUCCION.....

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ENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes

- National TF implementation plan
- Strengthened national capacity and national trade facilitation committee

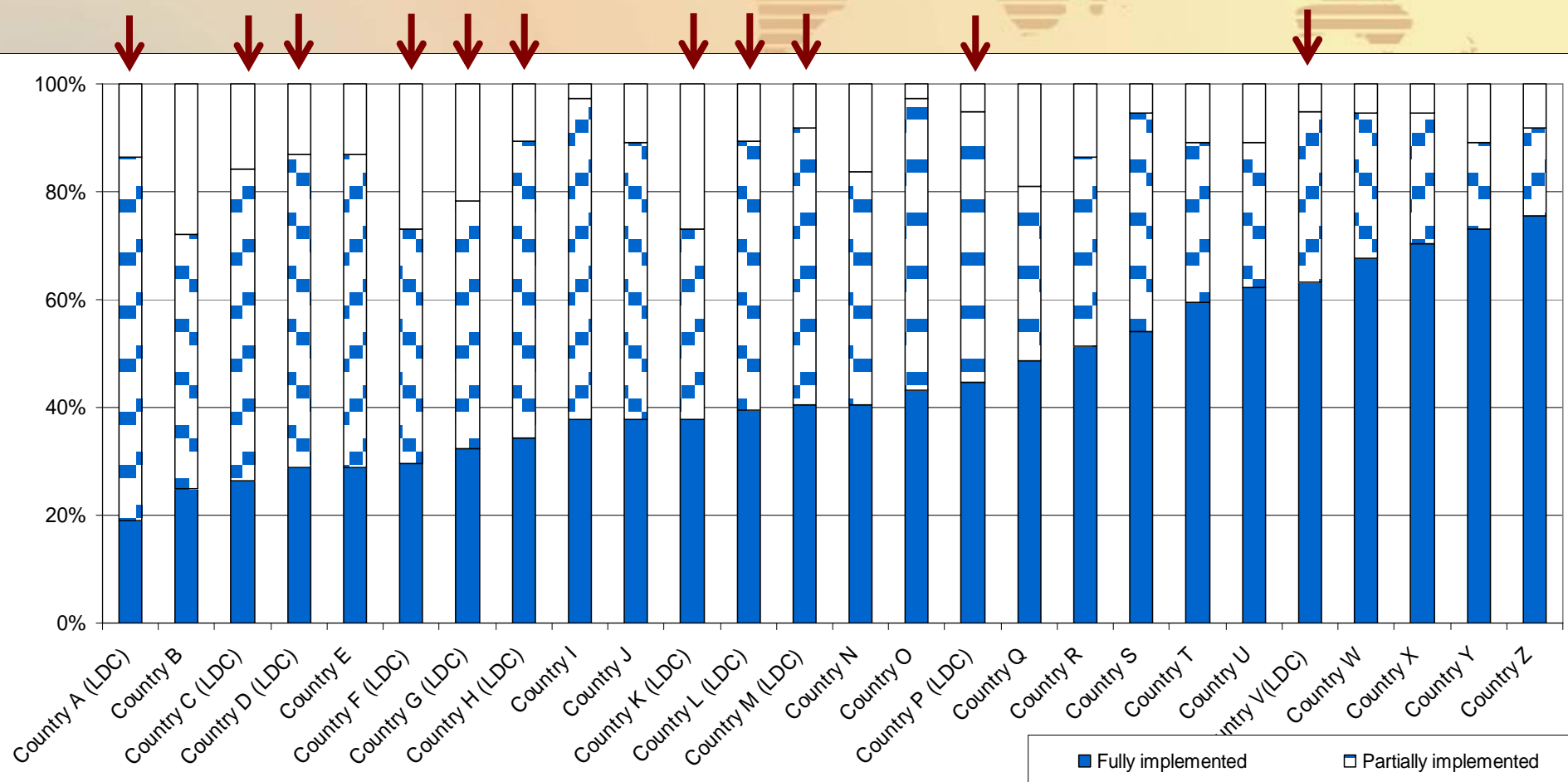


Lessons learned



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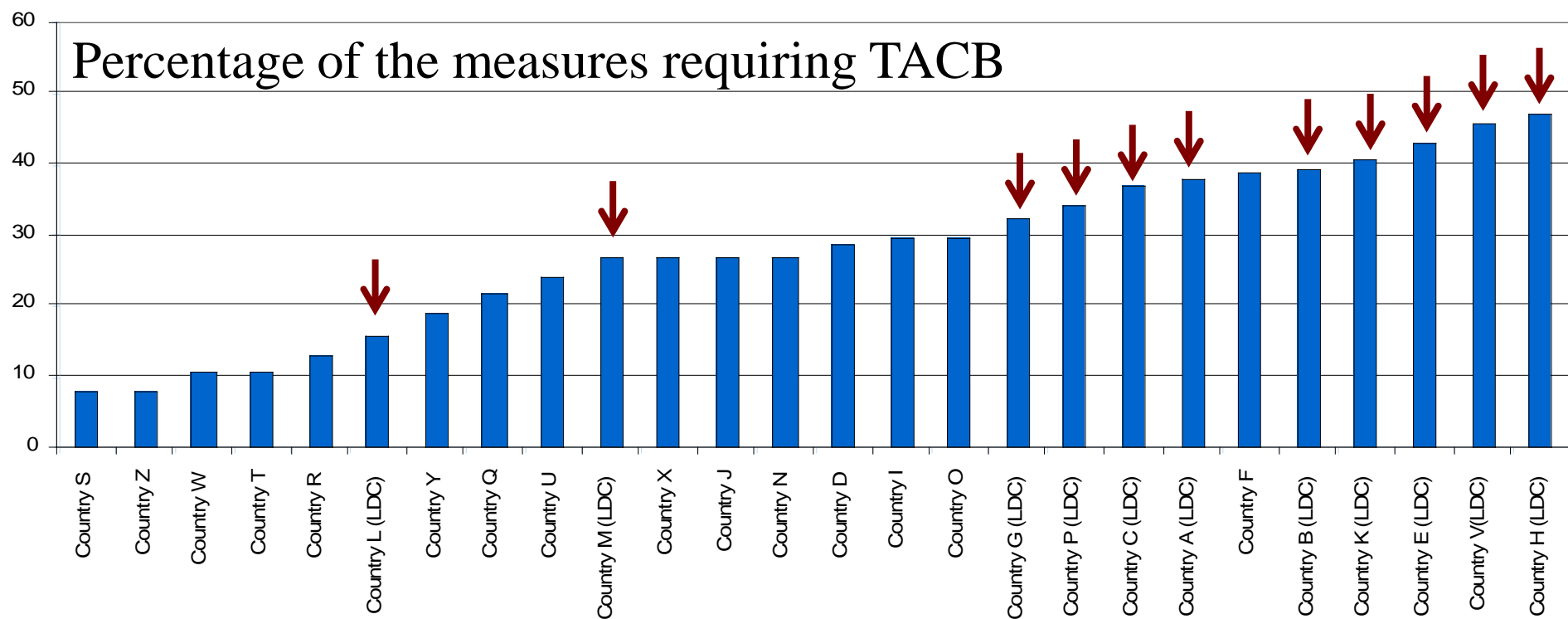
Implementation is lower in LDCs



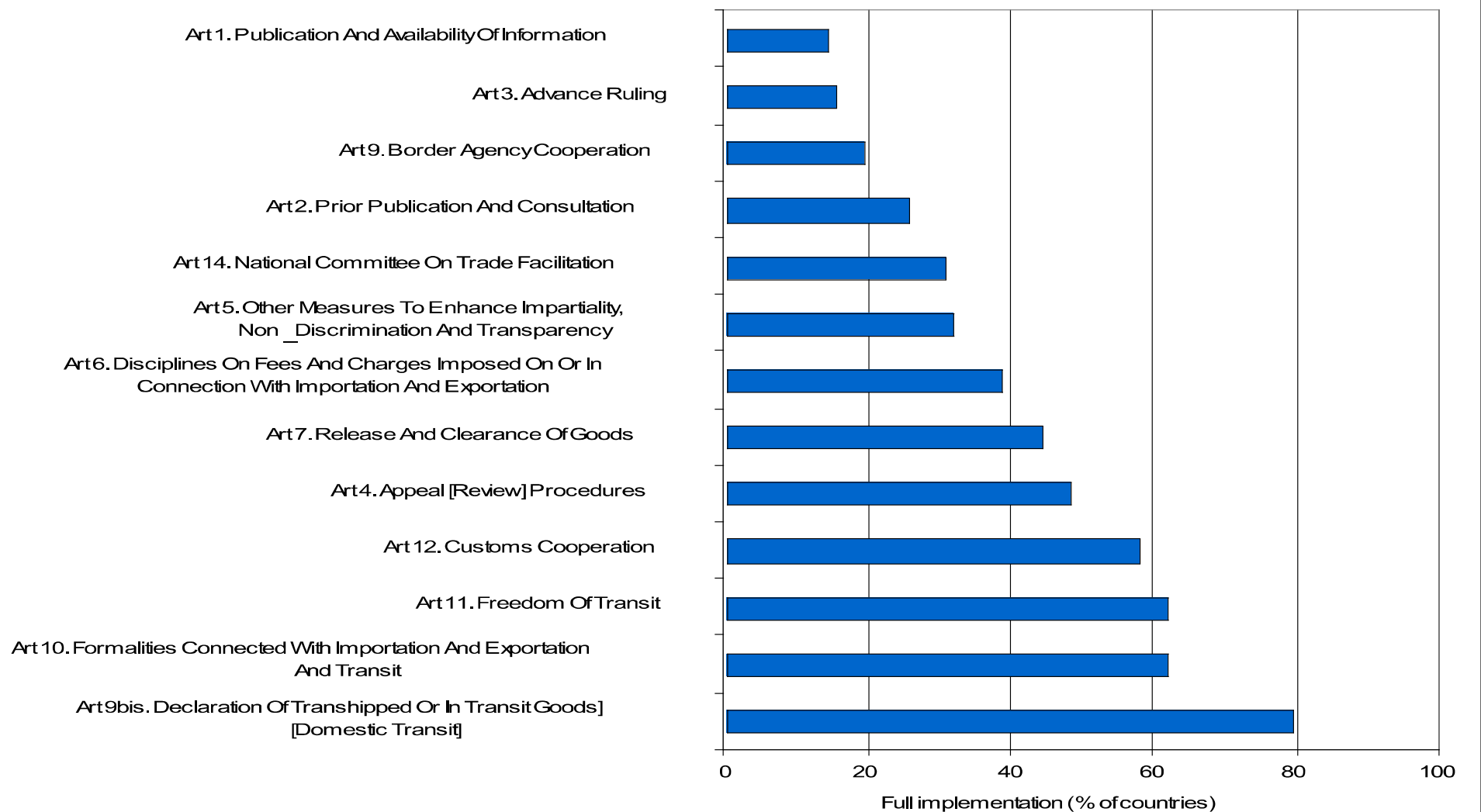
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Preliminary results – not to be quoted

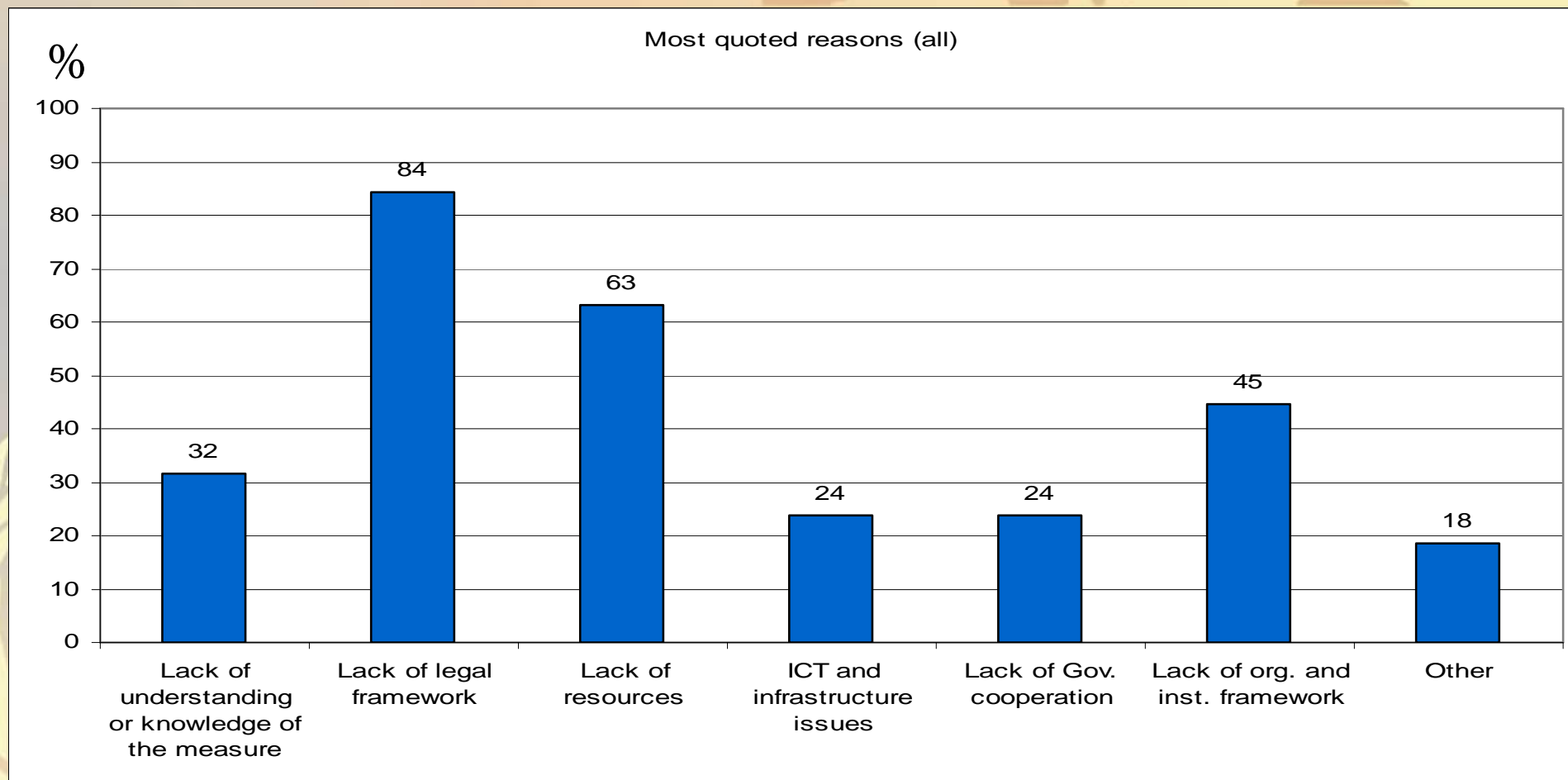
LDCs require more TACB



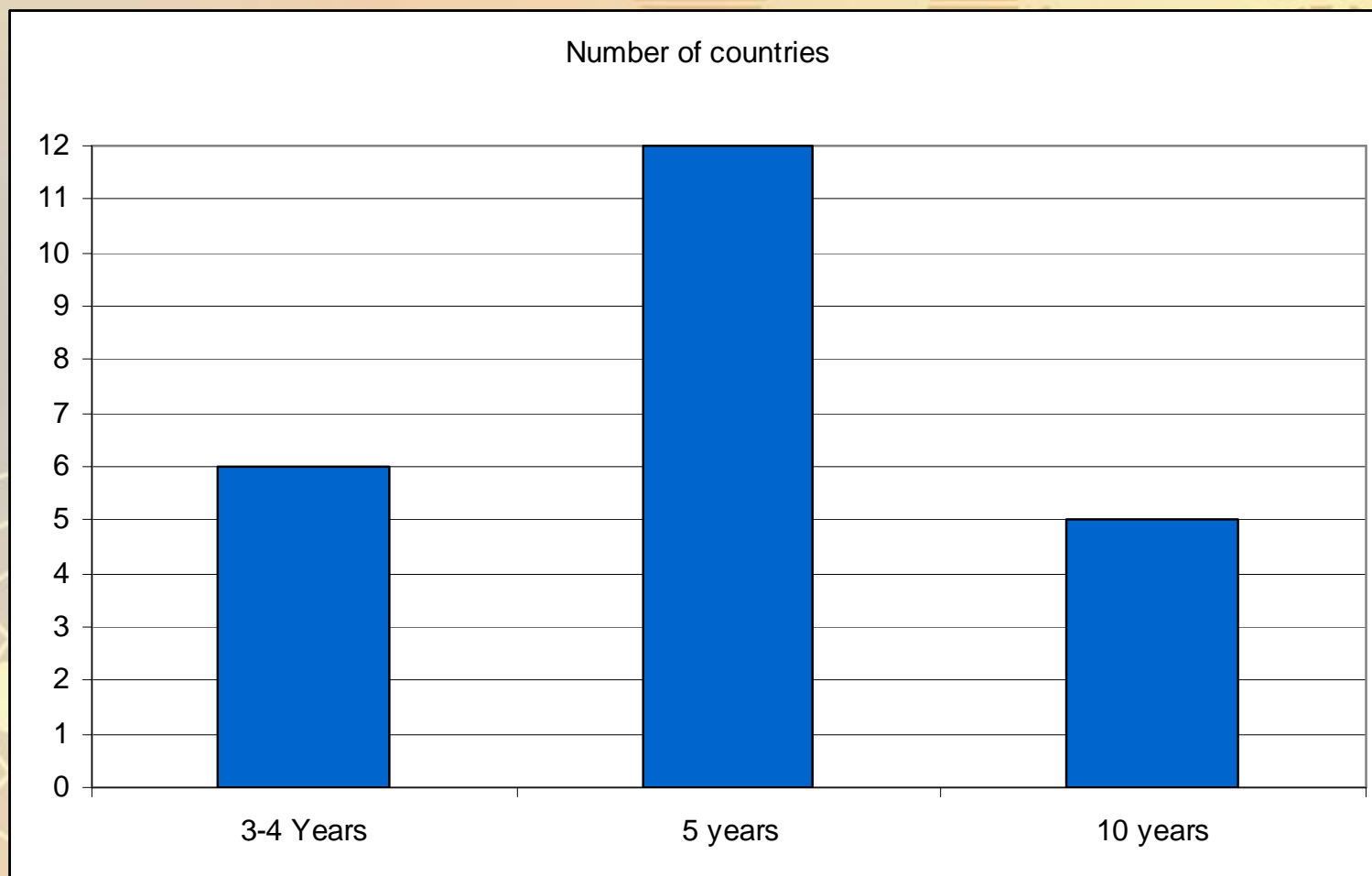
Least implemented measures



Main hurdles



How long would it take?

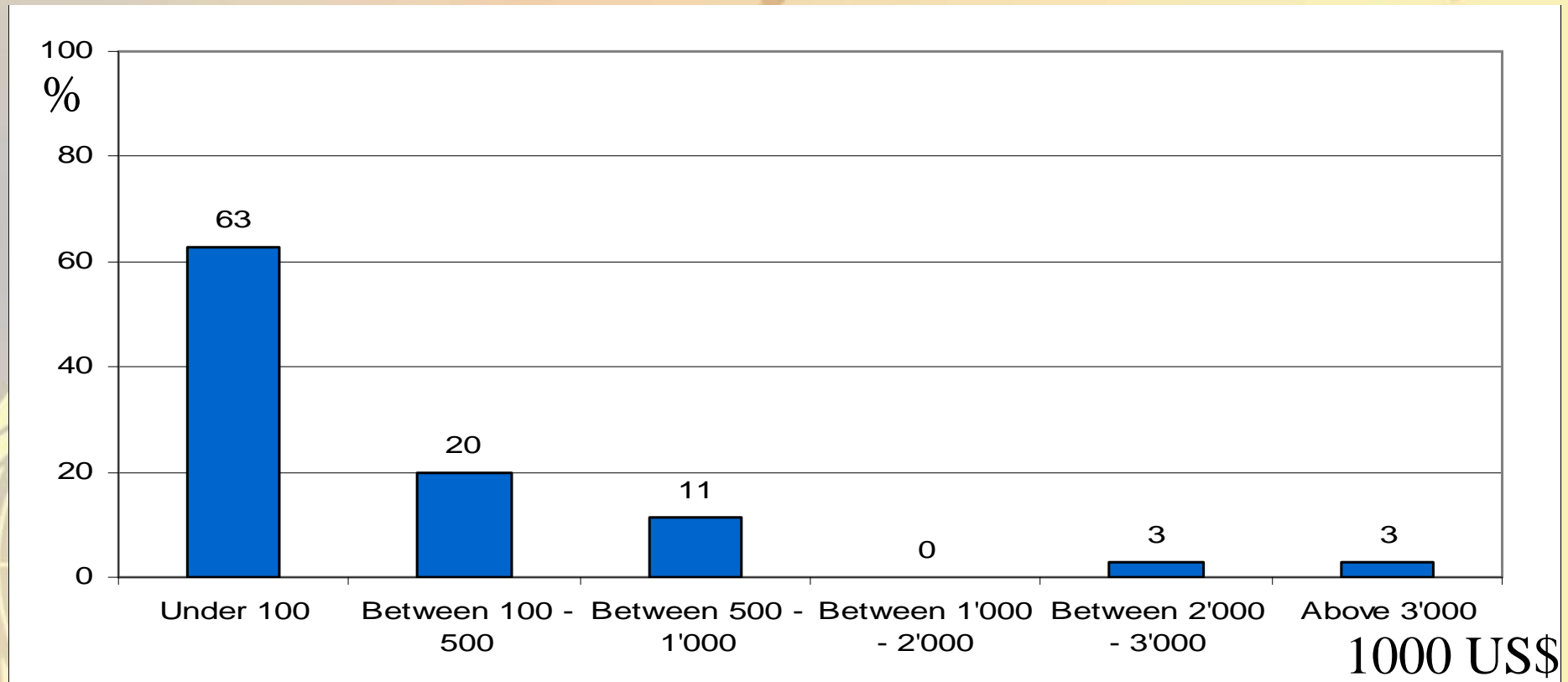


How much would it cost?

It depends...

- Starting point
- Each country is different (size, geography...)
- Ambition
- Trade-offs (time/money; national/international financing)

How much would it cost? (per measure, average)



Trade Facilitation and Development

- 10 global trends in Trade and Logistics
- TF measures
- **TF and development**
- TF implementation



Motivations for TF

- 1) It's good for trade. And trade is usually good for development.
- 2) It is also good for Customs:
It increases revenue collection and saves resources.

3) Plus: Most measures, on their own, are good for development

Beyond *trade* policies... Trade Facilitation is good for development

Trade Facilitation reforms help to ...



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Beyond trade policies...

Trade Facilitation is good for development

Trade Facilitation measures

- formalize trade,



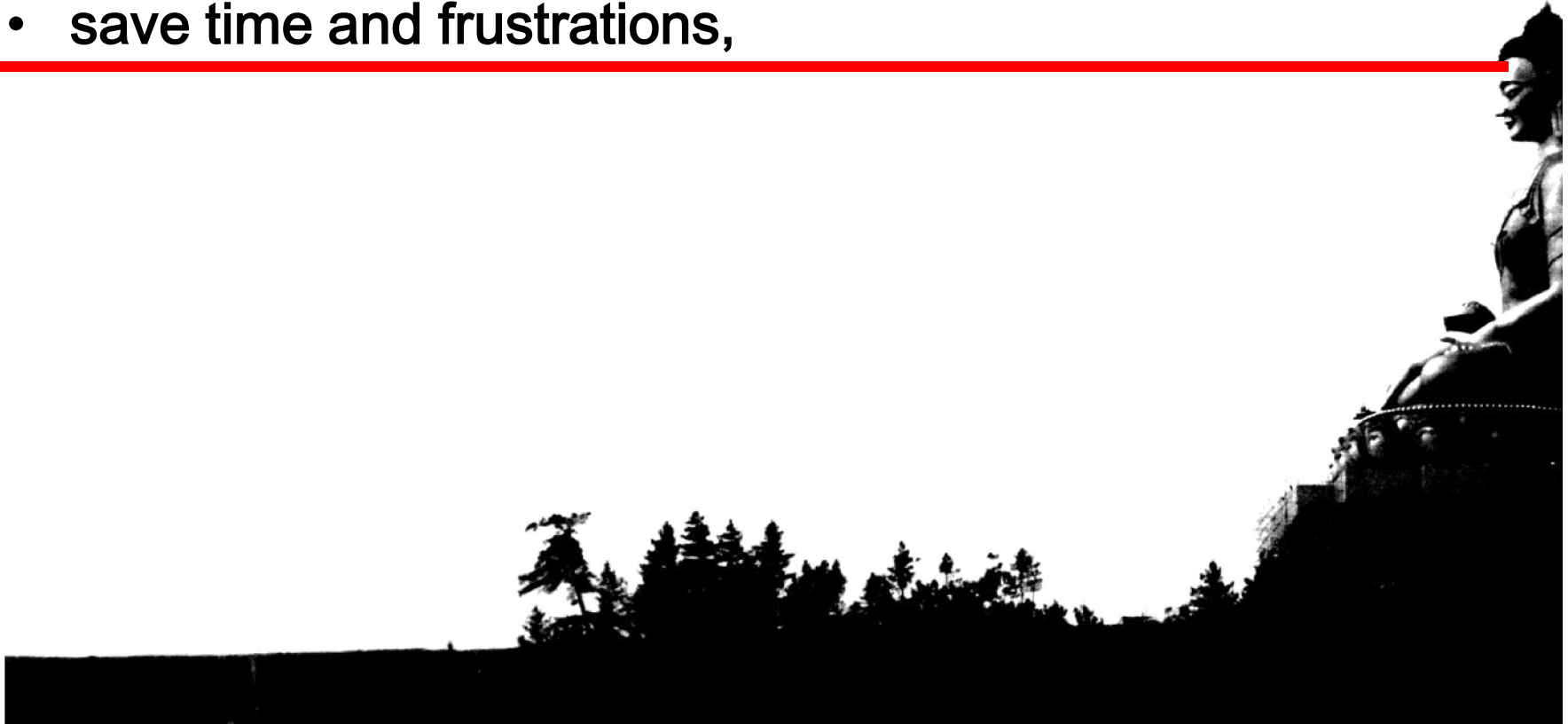
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Beyond trade policies...

Trade Facilitation is good for development

Trade Facilitation reforms help to ...

- formalize trade,
- save time and frustrations,



Beyond trade policies...

Trade Facilitation is good for development

Trade Facilitation reform

- formalize trade,
- save time and frustration
- improve governance,



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Beyond trade policies...

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Trade Facilitation reforms help to ...

- formalize trade,
- save time and frustrations,
- improve governance,
- empower women entrepreneurs,



Beyond trade policies...

Trade Facilitation is good for development

Trade Facilitation reforms help to .

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- improve governance,
- empower women entrepreneurs
- strengthen regional integration,

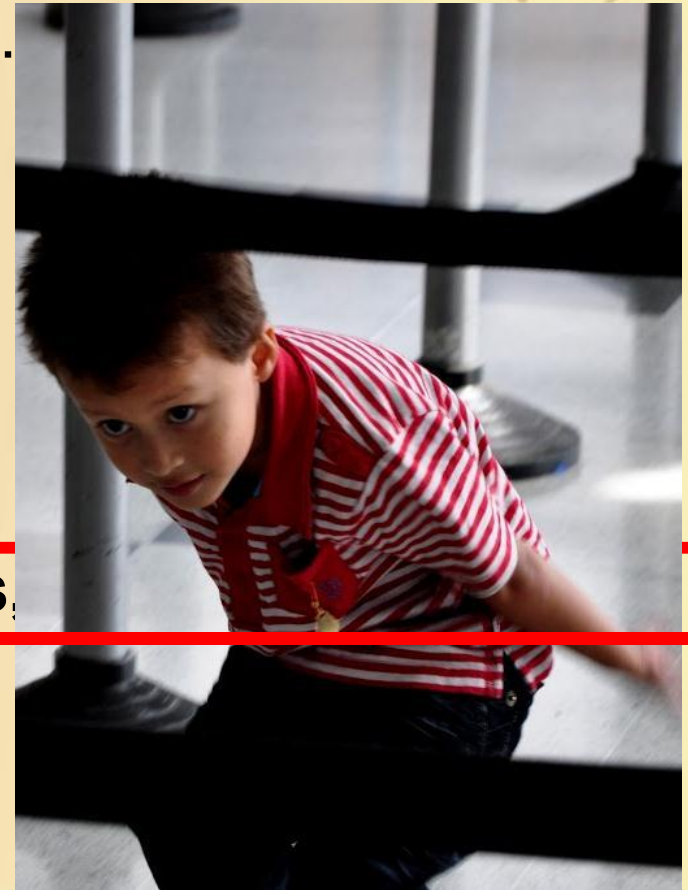


Beyond trade policies...

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Trade Facilitation reforms help to ...

- formalize trade,
- save time and frustrations,
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- strengthen regional integration,
- modernize public administrations.



Beyond trade policies...

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Trade Facilitation reforms

- formalize trade,
- save time and frustration
- improve governance
- empower women entrepreneurs
- strengthen regional trade
- modernize public administration
- foster IT capacities,



Beyond trade policies...

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Trade Facilitation reforms help to ...

- formalize trade
- save time and frustrations
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- modernize public administrations
- foster IT capacities
- Improve security





- increase revenue collection.



- **increase revenue collection.**

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Beyond trade policies...

Trade Facilitation is good for development

Trade Facilitation reforms help to ...

- formalize trade,
- save time and frustrations,
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- strengthen regional integration,
- modernize public administrations,
- foster IT capacities,
- Improve security, and
- increase revenue collection.

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Trade Facilitation and Development

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