

# Engagement with the Private Sector for Effective Trade Facilitation – SASEC Perspective

**Regulatory environment at Borders** 



- Enforcement
  - Customs
  - Border Guards
  - Police
  - Coast Guard
  - Navy
  - Tax

Trade Facilitation

Customs

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- Other Regulatory Agencies
- Licensing Authority
- Custodians
- Banks

Private sector stakeholders



Coordination required for -

- Addressing security threats and regulatory challenges
- Ease of doing business and improved service quality
- Enhancing national competitiveness





WCO tools and WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement has elaborate provisions to promote transparency, consultation and coordination



# WCO SAFE Framework



- The SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade
  - Adopted in 2005; non-binding instrument
  - Pillar 3 Fosters close cooperation between Customs and other government agencies, for effective supply chain security
  - Promotes cooperation between customs and the business community through the authorized economic operator concept
  - Champions seamless movement of goods through secure international trade supply chains.







Transparency and Consultation (Access to Information and prior discussion)

#### Technology

(Digital, non-intrusive technologies and analytics)

#### Procedures

(Simplification, Harmonization and Risk based approach)

#### Infrastructure

(Augmentation in Ports, Airports, Railways, Roads, Dry Ports, Land Borders)

Coordination (Private Sector and Inter-Agency)





# National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) - Basis

Article 23.2 of Section III of WTO TFA:



National Committee on Trade Facilitation:

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



# Institutional structures for stakeholder engagement

Country Name	Status
Bangladesh	National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) headed by the Minister, Ministry of Commerce.
Bhutan	National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) set up in 2015; Better Business Council (BBC) established in 2014 to stimulate dialogue between public & private sectors
India	National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) set up headed by Cabinet Secretary; with a supporting steering committee and adhoc working groups; Local level committees set up for facilitation of cargo clearance
Maldives	National Trade Facilitation committee chaired by Minister of Economic Development - to identify work to be carried out by various government agencies to eliminate barriers to trade



# Institutional structures contd/...

<b>Country Name</b>	Status
Myanmar	National Trade Facilitation Committee set up – with Deputy Minister for Commerce and Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance as the Chairman and Joint Chairman
Nepal	NCTF set up under chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Industries, Commerce and Supplies with private sector participation; Customs Trade Facilitation Committees also set up at national and local levels
Sri Lanka	NTFC was established in April 2016 with Secretariat at the Ministry of Development Strategy and International Trade; and meets every 3 months at the office of the Director General of Customs



# Engagement with Private Sector – Institutional arrangements

- National Committee on Trade Facilitation
- Facilitation Committees (local level)
- Time Release Surveys
- Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) program







# National Trade Facilitation Committee

A <u>central</u> consultation mechanism

- Consists of senior representatives of all key departments, major trade bodies, association of customs brokers, freight forwarders, exporters etc.
- Discusses issues of wider ramification and makes policy recommendations on trade facilitation
- Institutional mechanism for implementing WTO TFA
- Supported by a secretariat





# **Effectiveness of NCTF**

TFA requires multiple stakeholders to come together for better coordination and for better implementation of TFA







In India, a Three-Tier mechanism implemented

National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) chaired by Cabinet Secretary

**Steering Committee** 

co-chaired by Revenue Secretary & Commerce Secretary

Ad-hoc Working Groups to assist with specific provisions.





## **Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee**

- A local level consultation mechanism
- ➢Objective
  - Institutionalizing at the individual seaports, airports, dry ports and Land Custom Stations, an administrative mechanism with responsibility of
    - expeditious clearance of imported and export goods and
    - resolving related trade grievances in a time bound manner.





# **General Mandate**

- Ensuring and monitoring expeditious clearance of imported and export goods;
- Identifying and resolving bottlenecks, if any, in the clearance procedure of imported and export goods;
- Conducting Time Release Studies for improvement in the clearance time of imported and export goods;
- Having internal consultations to speed up the clearance process of imported and export goods and recommending best practices to H.Q; and
- Resolving grievances of members of the trade and industry on clearance process





Key Objectives of TRS

- Analyze Business Processes and practices followed by regulatory agencies, logistics service providers and traders to identify bottlenecks and inefficiencies in international trade
- Publication of Cargo Release Time at Ports, Airports and Land Customs Stations
- <u>Develop evidence-based work plan</u> for implementing further trade facilitation reforms to bring down cargo release time





# **TRS under SASEC**

- TRS conducted by SASEC countries at major customs locations
  - Chattogram
  - Colombo
  - Mumbai (JNCH), Chennai
  - Male
  - Biratnagar
  - Phuentsholing
  - Asia World Port, Yangon Aerodrome and Muse Border Check Point

India

- National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP) sets target of clearance within 24 hours for sea cargo and 12 hours for air cargo
- TRS at major ports, airports, ICDs and land borders in 2 phases –
  - 7 locations in August 2019
  - 8 locations in September 2019





# **Inter-Agency Coordination**





### GLOBAL INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS

TOOLS





# **Revised Kyoto Convention**

### 3.35. Transitional Standard

- If the goods must be inspected by other competent authorities and the Customs also schedules an examination, the Customs shall ensure that the inspections are co-ordinated and, if possible, carried out at the same time.
- Inspection of goods should take place in coordination with other competent authorities.
- Customs should establish effective communications with other competent authorities for this purpose.





# WTO TFA – Border Agency Cooperation

#### Article 8

1.Each Member shall ensure that *its authorities and agencies* responsible for border controls and procedures dealing with the importation, exportation and transit of goods *cooperate with one another and coordinate their activities in order to facilitate trade.* 

2. Each Member shall, to the extent possible and practicable, cooperate on mutually agreed terms *with other Members* with whom it shares a common border with a view to coordinating procedures at border crossings to facilitate cross-border trade. Such cooperation and coordination may include:

- a) alignment of working days and hours
- b) alignment of procedures and formalities
- c) development and sharing of common facilities
- d) joint controls
- e) establishment of one stop border post control





# Need for Border Agency Cooperation

- Multiplicity of agencies
- Duplication of work
- Excessive compliance requirements
- Effective enforcement

- Customs and border agencies need to find the right formula to work together
- Everyone wants to "coordinate" – no one wants to be "coordinated"





# Inter-Agency Coordination – Institutional arrangements

- National Committee on Trade Facilitation
- Customs Clearance Facilitation Committees (local level)
- Time Release Surveys
- Single Window environment
  - Data Harmonization
  - Integrated Risk Management
- Co-location and sharing of regulatory facilities ICPs
- Joint Inspections



# **NSW and Data Harmonization**

- One of the most complex system for integration of Government - Business processes
- to accomplish formalities for import, export, transit and release of goods, means of transport and persons in international trade.
- Leveraging Technology

- Standardized and harmonized sets of data for submission by Trade to Customs and other agencies
- Enables better coordination & interoperability





# **Data Harmonization**

- Standardized and harmonized sets of data for submission by Trade to Customs and other cross-border regulatory agencies
  - to accomplish formalities for import, export, transit and release of goods, means of transport and persons in international trade.
- Enables coordination & interoperability between systems of regulatory agencies
- Leads to better coordination and cuts down duplication.





- Coexistence
- Communication
- Cooperation
- Co-ordination
- Collaboration

- Degree of formality is important

   informal / personal
   arrangements are not
   sustainable
- Process: The work of Customs, other government agencies and Trade needs to be understood in terms of interactive processes and shared ownership



# **Engagement with Private sector - Lessons learnt**

- Political will and buy-in
- Clarifying expectations
- Sustainable mechanism
  - Institutionalised with clear mandate and placement
  - Staffing and allocation of resources (incl. financial)
- Central, local (multi-tiered) consultation mechanisms
- Appropriate representation (including MSME, Sectoral)
- Follow up action





# **Lessons learnt** contd/...

- Predictability and transparency highly desired by Private sector
- Use of technology Trade Portals, paperless processing etc.
- Partnership approach
- Key deliverable is to promote voluntary compliance through outreach





# Thank you.

