

## CEFTA: Regional Findings and Recommendations

CEFTA Week Skopje, Macedonia November 20, 2014



#### **Topics**

- Benefits of TF
- Background and context
- Framework for assessing/understanding the WTO TFA
- Results from CEFTA Self Assessments
- Observations/Recommendations



USAID SUPPORTS TRADE FACILITATION Reducing global trade costs by 1% = Members of the World Trade Organization negotiated A country that fully implements the agreements could reduce total trade cost by: a landmark Trade Facilitation Agreement % Low Income This can lead to dramatic improvements in the speed and efficiency of moving goods across borders USAID supports developing and least-developed countries in implementing this agreement and improving their ability to trade Mekanistan USAID Partnership for Trade Facilitation (PTF) The PTF, launched in 2011, assists 19 developing countries in implementing commitments by providing demand-based, rapid, and flexible support WTO Trade Facilitation Needs Assessments Guatemala 2 Honduras USAID is a leading donor in supporting needs assessments El Salvador 23 completed and 4 scheduled Africa Regional Trade Hubs USAID provides a variety of technical interventions focused on improving the trade facilitation environment. Assistance is provided by the Africa Trade Hubs, based in Botswana, Ghana, and Kenya, as well as through bilateral programs Paragua<sub>3</sub> Countries receiving TFA support from USAID information and Comprehensive Post-Clearance Audit Communications Technology Establishing Risk Approach to Trade Authorized Advance Rulings A Resource Guide Programs: A Businesslike Progurement: Best Practices Management/Cargo Selectivity Capability Economic acilitation and Approach to Customs Guide for Customs Capacity Building Administrations **USAID** Upcoming Activities October October 21-23: Nigeria November 19-20: Macedonia National Workshop on, "Implementing USAID sponsors 2 Customs experts with WCO USAID and AmCham CEFTA Regional Workshop trade facilitation certification to help Southern African Vietnam move forward with the WTO TFA' aims to build an with focus on trade facilitation; Development Community (SADC) develop a Trade Facilitation Alliance understanding of the TFA among national follow-up from recent WTO Comprehensive Trade Facilitation Program Trade Facilitation Task Force members needs assessments September 22-26 October 10: Vletnam November USAID sponsors 2 Customs Modernization Advisors (CMA) from the World Customs-Business Alliance Workshop Burma study tour of Customs Organization (WCO) to attend a WCO CMA Accreditation Workshop on the Implementation of the WTO Laos Trade Portal at the Advanced Training Center for Customs Border Protection in West Virginia Trade Facilitation Agreement





#### **Presentation of the Regional Findings**

USAID has facilitated or supported TFSAs in the following CEFTA countries:

- Macedonia—March 24-28, 2014.
- Albania and Kosovo—May 5-8, 2014.
- Montenegro—July 16-18, 2014.
- Moldova—July 2014.
- Serbia (forthcoming—December 9-11, 2014.



## Framework for understanding the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

- Categories A, B, and C
- Implementation categories
  - USAID has developed an approach to grouping and sequencing implementation of the specific TFA commitments.



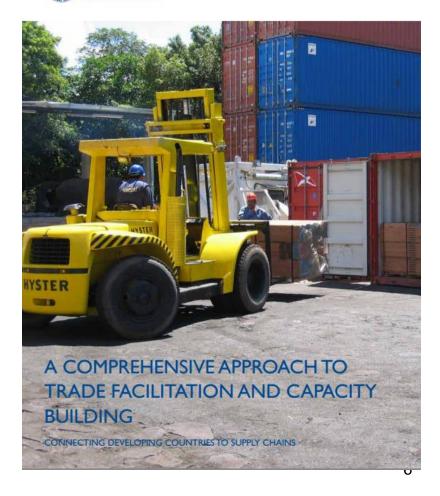
# A Comprehensive Approach to Trade Facilitation Capacity Building

**Connecting Developing Countries** to Supply Chains

**Download at:** 

http://tinyurl.com/tradefacilitation







#### A sequenced approach to technical assistance



- The 13 articles of the text contain a total of 37 specific requirement for border control agencies.
- Political will and implementation of fundamental principles
- 2. Procedural simplification
- 3. Compliance management
- 4. Border agency cooperation



### Political Will and Adoption of Fundamental Principles Sequence Group 1

Article 1 Publication and Availability of Information

Article 2 Opportunity to Comment, Information Before Entry into Force, and

**Consultations** 

Article 13, Paragraph 2 National Committee on Trade Facilitation



#### **Procedural Simplification - continued**

Requirements highlighted in bold text either specifically mention other agencies or logically require collaboration.

Article 10, Section 1 Formalities and Documentation Requirements

Article 10, Section 3 Use of International Standards

Article 10, Section 5 Pre-shipment Inspections

Article 10, Section 6 Use of Customs Brokers

Article 10, Section 7 Common Border Procedures and Uniform Documentation Requirements

Article 10, Section 8 Rejected Goods

Article 10, Section 9 Temporary Admission of Goods/Inward and Outward Processing

Article 11 Freedom of Transit <sup>9</sup>



#### **Compliance Management – Sequence Group 3**

Requirements highlighted in bold text either specifically mention other agencies or logically require collaboration.

Article 3 Advance Rulings

Article 4 Appeal or Review Procedures

Article 6, Section 3 Penalty Disciplines

Article 7, Section 4 Risk Management

Article 7, section 5 Post Clearance Audit

Article 7, Section 7 Trade Facilitation Measures for Authorized Operators



#### **Border Agency Cooperation – Sequence Group 4**

Article 7, Section 6 Establishment and Publication of Average Release Times

Article 8 Border Agency Cooperation

Article 10, Section 4 Single Window

Article 10, Section 7 Common Border Procedures and Uniform Documentation Requirements

Article 12 Customs Cooperation



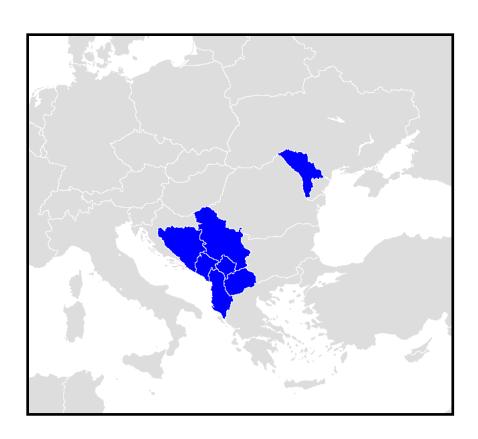
#### **Sequence Group 3: Compliance management**

- Customs in many developing countries have moved from traditional controls to risk-based selective controls.
- Risk management efforts have primarily focused on a single-agency (Customs), rather than a more inclusive approach that would include other agencies with responsibility for agricultural pests, environmental and other public safety issues, etc.



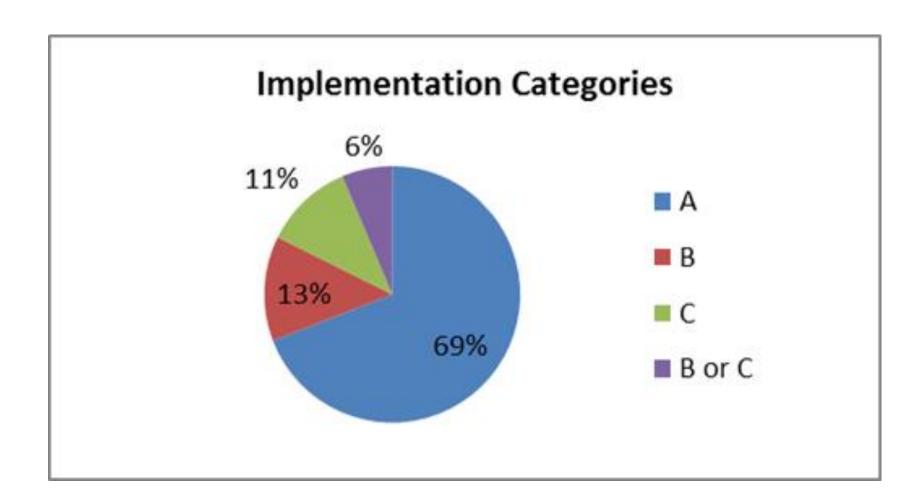


#### **Results of CEFTA\* TF Self Assessments**

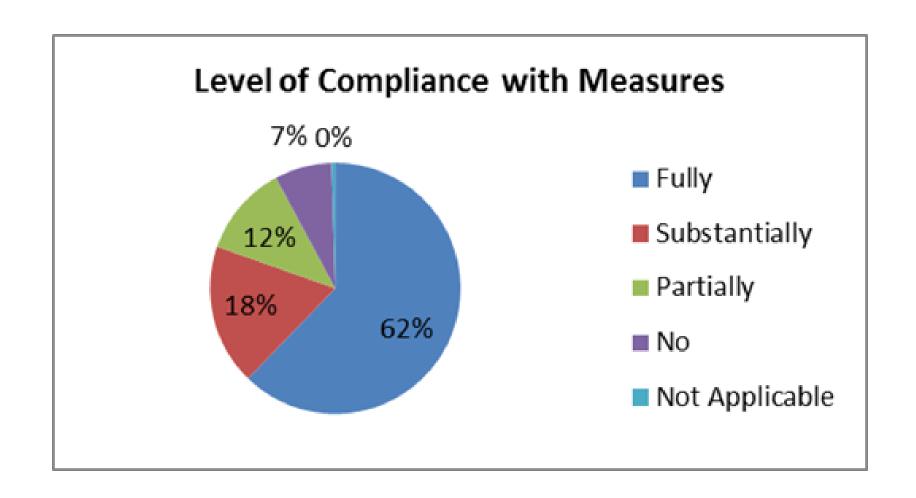


\*Excluding Serbia and BiH

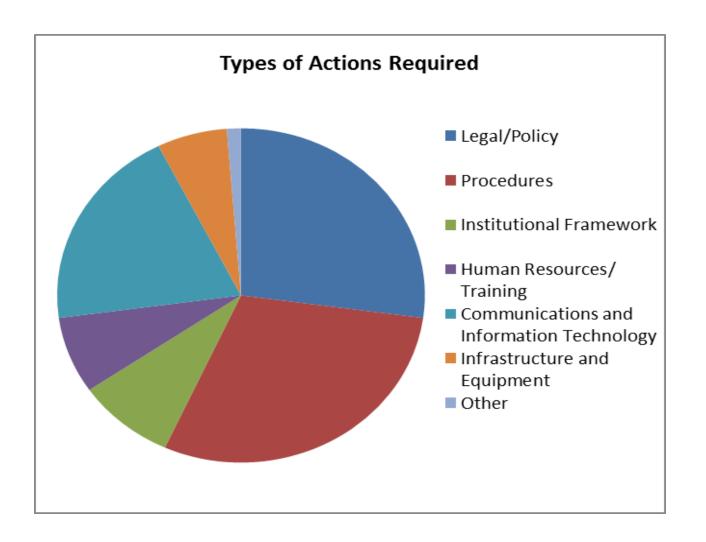










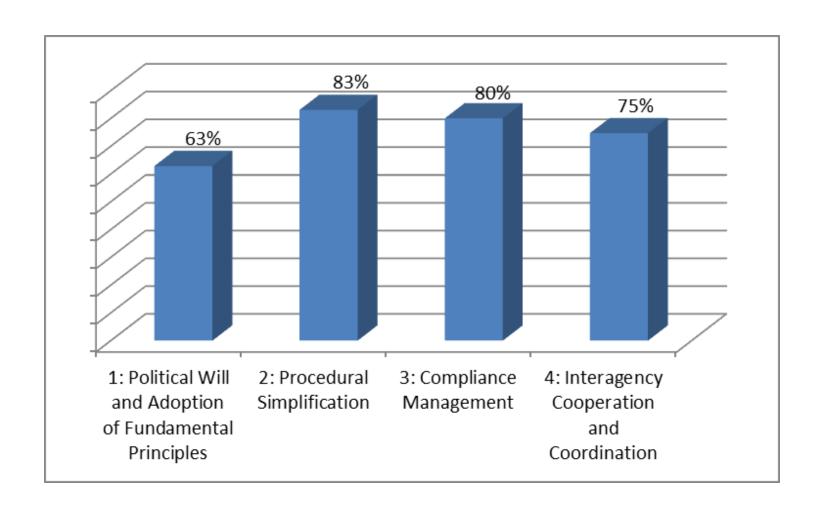




#### **Common challenges within CEFTA Members:**

- Enquiry Points
- Pre-arrival processing
- Single Window







#### **Observations**

- Political Commitment
- Mutual Accountability between Donors and Host Countries
- Public/Private Sector Cooperation and Transparency
- All Agency Inclusion

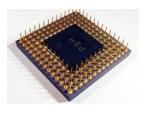




#### Recommendations

### All government agencies and the private sector needs to be involved!

- Need to move away from a Customs Authority-centric approach.
- The priority should be the establishment and operationalization of National Trade Facilitation Committees (Article 13)



















#### Why are National Committees important?

 If properly constituted, motivated, and empowered— National Trade Facilitation Committees can provide the dynamic leadership necessary to bring all of the relevant agencies and private sector stakeholders together in a concerted, collaborative effort to implement the procedural and other improvements required by the TFA.



#### **Working Together**

 USAID and other donors are prepared to work with countries as they implement the TFA, but the responsibility must be shared by all parties as we move forward.







# Thank You!

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