UNOHRLLS Virtual Training for LLDCs and transit countries 30 September and 1 October 2021

# Addressing Soft Infrastructure

#### International legal instruments for transit

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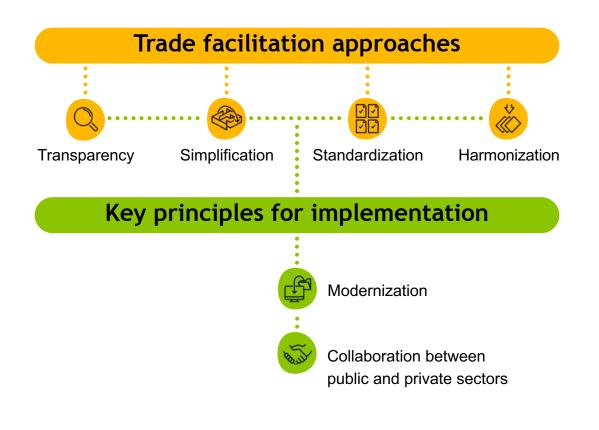


Facilitation principles
International legal instruments

 WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement
 WCO Revised Kyoto Convention
 TIR Convention

Corridor arrangements
Conclusions





(The four main approaches of trade facilitation were defined originally by the Swedish National Board of Trade)



## **WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement**







Trade Facilitation Agreement **Facility** 

The WTO TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.



#### WTO TFA

	1 - Publication and availability of information
<b>Transparency</b> <b>Articles</b> (1-5)	2 - Prior publication and consultation
	3 - Advance Rulings
	4 - Appeal or Review Procedures
	5 - Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency
-	6 - Disciplines on fees and charges imposed on or in connection with import and export
Fees & Formalities	7 - Release and clearance of goods
(6-10)	8 - Border agency co-operation
(0 10)	9 – Movement of goods under customs control intended for export
	10 - Formalities connected with importation and exportation and transit
Transit and	11- Transit
Customs	12 – Customs cooperation
cooperation	
(11-12)	



#### **WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement**

#### 11 Freedom of transit

- 11 Paragraphs 1-3 (transit charges, regulations, and formalities)
- 11 Paragraph 4 (strengthened nondiscrimination)
- 11 Paragraphs 5-10 (transit, procedures and controls)
- 11 Paragraphs 11-15 (guarantees)
- 11 Paragraphs 16-17 (cooperation and coordination)

- Article 11 but also...
  - -Article 1.1. Publication
  - -Article 1.2. publication on the Internet

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- -Article 2.1. opportunity to comment
- -Article 7. Release and clearance
- -Article 8. Border Agency Cooperation
- Article 10. Formalities (various), including Single Window
- -Article 23.2. National Trade Factilition Committee

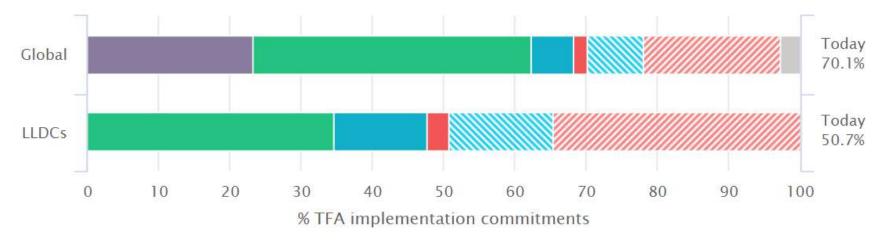


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#### WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation

#### Progress on implementation commitments

**Trade Facilitation Agreement** 

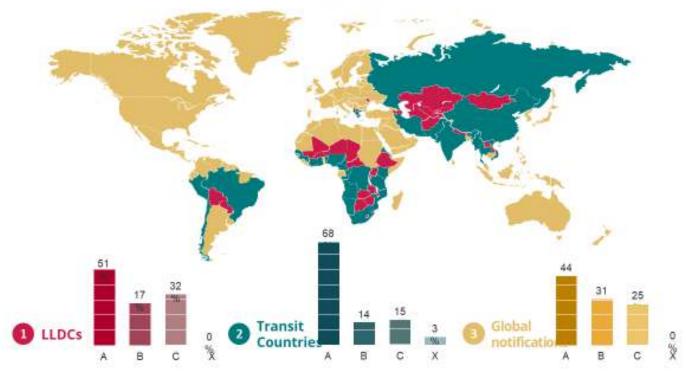


Developed members
Category A current implementation
Category B current implementation
Category B future implementation
Category C current implementation



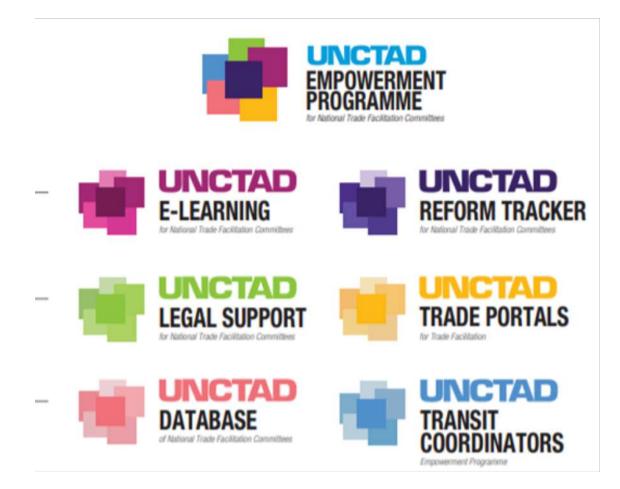
#### WTO TFA Art. 11 Freedom of transit implementation

Freedom of transit Article 11





#### UNCTAD Trade Facilitation Implementation support





#### WTO TFA Article 11. 17 Transit Coordinator



Each Member shall endeavor to appoint a national transit coordinator to which all enquiries and proposals by other Members relating to the good functioning of transit operations can be addressed

- UNCTAD Regional workshops for transit coordinators
- Training and capacity building and experience and best practice sharing with other transit coordinators
- Training on transit concepts, rules and regulations
- Develop Terms of Referrence
- Draft Work plan for national transit coordinator
- Establish network



#### **UNCTAD ASYCUDA Programme in LLDCs**



#### Vienna Progranme of Action for LLDC for 2014-2024 Priority Area 3 (b) Trade Facilitation

- Further streamlining and harmonization of customs and transit procedures and formalities and transparent and efficient border management and coordination of agencies involved in border clearance should have a concrete and direct impact on reducing the cost of doing trade and stimulating faster and competitive trade for landlocked developing countries"
- UNCTAD ASYCUDA Programme is operational in 21 LLDCs:
  - ASYCUDAWorld integrated Customs management systems;
  - Single Window systems, enhanced coordination of border agencies;
  - 100% DTI, streamlining of procedures, digitalization of customs documents;
  - E-borders, pre-arrival processing, automated control and monitoring of transit operations;;
  - Increased revenue collection, E-payment, automated calculation of duties;
  - Risk management, valuation control, post audit;
  - Anticorruption mechanism, minimization of physical checks, performance measurement
  - Real time statistics for economic decisions;
  - Cross-border paperless data exchange
- New requests for UNCTAD ASYCUDA technical assistance:
  - Kyrgyz Republic
  - Republic of Tajikistan



#### **WTO Revised Kyoto Convention**

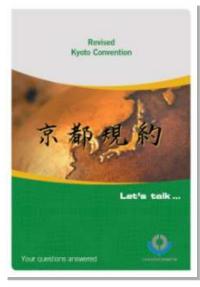


## Revised Kyoto Convention World Customs Organizatzion

- WCO is an independent intergovernmental organization exclusively focused on Customs matters
- 183 Members
- WCO develops international standards, fosters cooperation and builds capacity to facilitate legitimate trade, to secure a fair revenue collection and to protect society, providing leadership, guidance and support to Customs administrations



# **Revised Kyoto Convention**



- International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (as amended)
- Adopted by the WCO Council in June 1999 as the blueprint for modern and efficient Customs procedures in the 21st century
- Currently 120 Contracting Parties
- Largely the basis for the WTO TFA

# **UNITED NATIONS** Specific Annex E to the RKC

### Chapter 1 Customs transit

- accepted by 30 CPs, 7 of those with reservations
- contains definitions, 15 standards, 11 recommended practices and an Appendix



# WCO Transit Guidelines



Transit Guidelines Route for efficient transit regime

World Customs Organization

- Launched at the Global Transit Conference, 10-11 July 2017, WCO Headquarters in Brussels
  - Conference attended by over 200 delegates from more than 80 countries
- Supplement the Transit Handbook released by the WCO in 2014
- The Transit Guidelines contain 150 guiding principles
- Organized in 13 sections
- Available in four languages -English, French, Spanish and Russian at

http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/facilitation/instrument-and-tools/tools/transit-



## **Scope of the Transit Guidelines**

- 1. Legal framework
  - 2. ICT and efficient information management
    - 3. Guarantee system
      - 4. Fees and charges
        - 5. Simplification of formalities
          - 6. Risk management
            - 7. Authorized Economic Operators
          - 8. Customs seals and other security measures
        - 9. Coordinated Border Management
      - 10. Hard infrastructure and equipment
    - 11. Transparency and anti-corruption
  - 12. Partnership with Business
- 13. Performance measurement



#### **UNECE TIR Convention**



#### **UNECE, Centre of UN Transport Conventions**









International Carriage of Goods by Road



Harmonization of

Frontier Controls of

Goods



Number of agreements





30.0 \*\*





International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways







Work of Crews of Vehicles

engaged in International

Road Transport / Digital

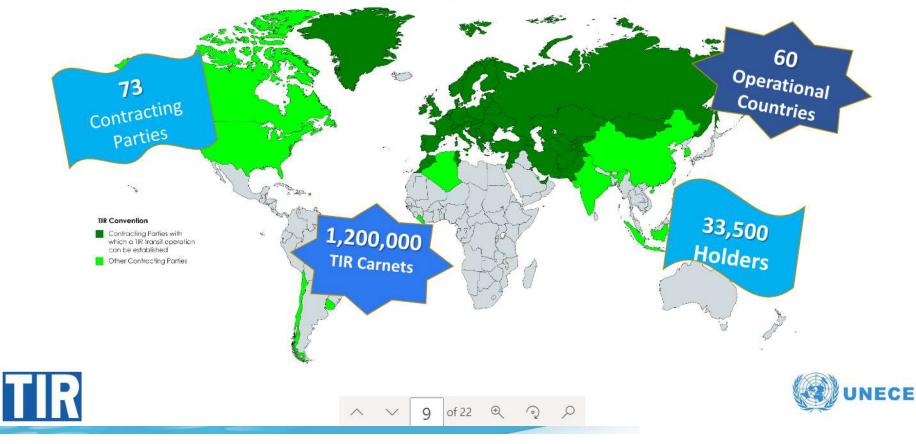
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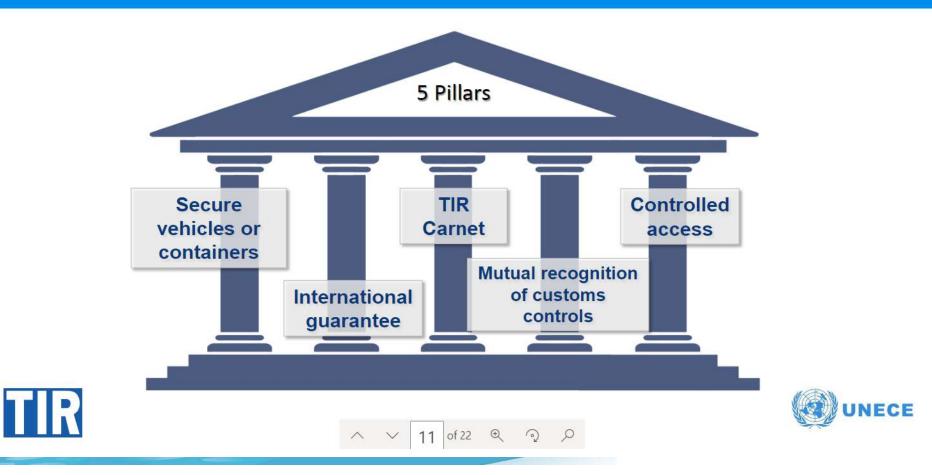


#### Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention, 1975)

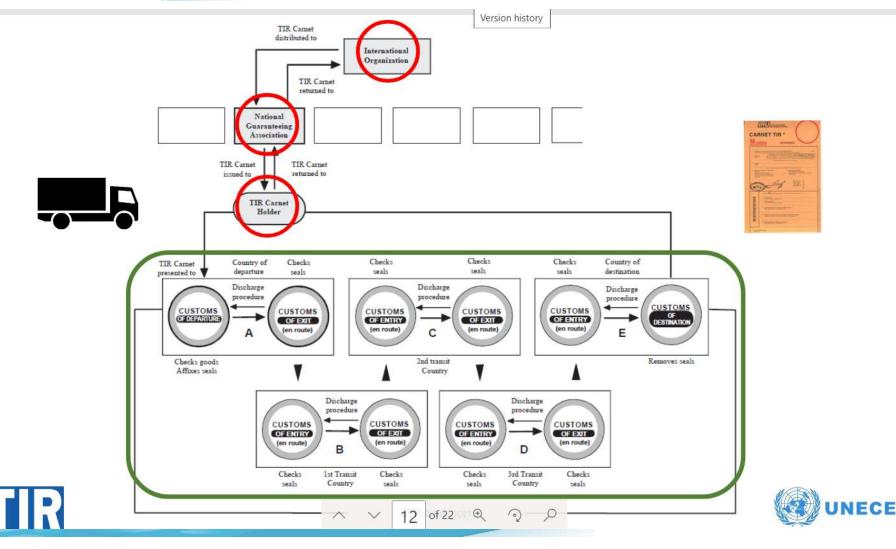




#### **Principles**









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- Fully computerised control and monitoring of transit
- Integrated transit control system
- Management of guarantees
- Enhanced technical and functional capabilities

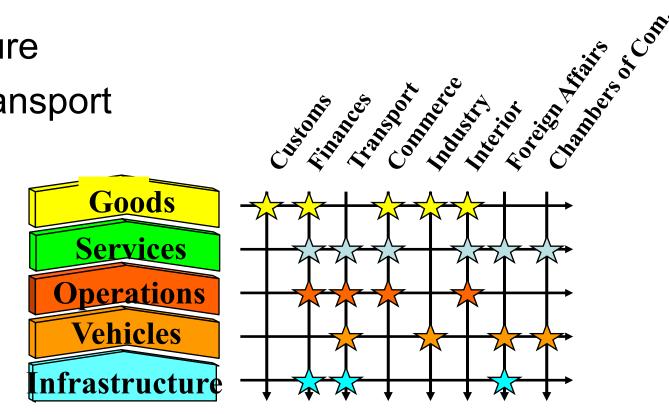
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## **Transit conditions and procedures**

## What conditions can a transit state impose?

- Infrastructure
- Mean of transport
- Operation
- Services
- Goods





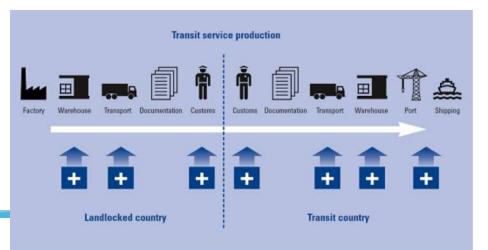
#### **Corridor arrangement**



## **Transit facilitation measures**

#### **Corridor arrangements**

- Focused approach
- Limited number of stakeholders
- Specific interest of all stakeholders
- Potentially easier to negotiate

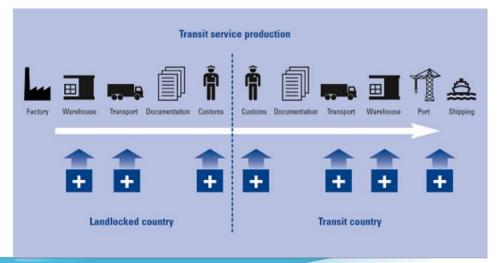




Example of UNCTAD ongoing technical assistance activities for LLDCs :

# a) Building institutional capacity through corridor management arrangements and regulatory framework

Strengthen the operational performance and management of corridors to become a successful region **Economic Corridor**; and promote coordination and collaboration among corridors stakeholders, public regulators, private operators, etc. E.g. promotion and the commercialization of the Trans-Saharan Road Corridor (joint UNCTAD- IsDB project).





# Example of UNCTAD ongoing technical assistance activities for LLDCs

# b)Building capacities to assess, develop and implement sustainable freight transport (SFT) and investment strategy.

UNCTAD SFT programme offers tools and instruments to support countries and corridors including LLDCs to mainstreaming sustainability criteria into their freight transport systems. This includes: Quick SFT Assessment tool; Framework for SFT Strategy (that includes operational, technological and institutional measures, KPIs, and financing); and Green and Sustainable Freight Transport and Finance Training modules.. E.g. Northern and Central Corridors in East Africa

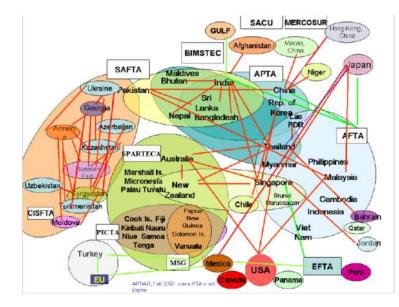




## **Regional Trade Facilitation**

#### **REC Coordination and Institutional architecture**

- Clear need for a coordinating mechanisms linking national, subregional and regional implementation with global implementation
- WTO TFA with regional agreements.
- Issues
- Experience sharing
- Joint implementation
- Addressing challenges
- Ensure national coordination of agreement implementation





#### Transit, selected key issues

- LLDCs to move from victim scenario to partner scenario
  - LLDCs and transit partner countries
  - Public and Private stakeholders
  - Corridor approach and land-linking role
  - Regional collaboration
- LLDCs focus on <u>national trade facilitation compliance</u>
  - Based on international legal instruments and good practices
- Transit is right but not unrestricted, respect rules
- Avoid transshipment and reloading
  - Containerize.
  - Dry ports
- Achieve <u>better container returns</u>. Container guarantee system?
- Increase competition: Avoid permit systems, freight syndicates
- Develop on gamechangers in transit
  - Data interconnectivity
  - Guarantee portability or replace with other solutions, e.g tracking

# Thank You

Division on Technology and Logistics Trade Logistics Branch Trade Facilitation Section

www.unctad.org/TTL www.unctad.org/RMT www.unctad.org/TransportNews



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