Central and East Asia Breakout Session:

Enhancing trade facilitation by effective dialogues and joint efforts of public and private sectors

Summary report by session chairperson
Kylychbek Djakypov
General Director
State Enterprise “Single Window”
Center for Foreign Trade
Kyrgyzstan

Summary of Discussions and Recommendations, APTFF 2012
Review of issued discussed

- **Turkey**: Modernization of customs procedures of border crossing points and data exchange with EU on trade facilitation
- **Tajikistan**: Modernization of customs administration, progress and challenges for trade facilitation and recommendations
- **Mongolia**: Paperless trade and public-private collaboration for trade facilitation
- **ADB**: Standardization of trade related documents in CAREC member countries, efforts by ADB
- **CFCFA**: Challenges for public-private dialogue from the perspective of CAREC Federation of Carrier & Forwarder Associations
Tangible progress in trade facilitation (1)

• Turkey
  – Turkey has started the New Computerized Transit System (NCTS) in domestic use and will be involved in European NCTS at the end of 2012
  – Based on Public-Private Partnership model, there are 22 projects to rebuild customs establishments, and 7 of them are completed.
  – Has prepared drafting general instruction of single window
  – Agreements with 4 neighbour states have been signed for joint border control
  – Legislation for paperless trade has been designed
Tangible progress in trade facilitation (2)

• Tajikistan
  – Has approved plan for establish single window. Contract has been given to a company for implementation. The implementation is supported by CAREC Program, EU and GIZ
  – Business Process Analysis on regulatory documents have been made
Tangible progress in trade facilitation (3)

- Mongolia
  - Has developed Mongolian National Single Window implementation master plan
  - Published “The roadmap of doing business in Mongolia”
  - Has taken initiatives for monitoring of private sector in the implementation of Electronic Single Window.
  - Has taken measures to build trust of the stakeholders and capacity building
Tangible progress in trade facilitation (4)

• ADB perspective on trade facilitation between Mongolia and China
  – Harmonized customs manifests in the procedure of Joint Customs Control reduced time and cost for traders and reduce incidents for customs violations. It also improved accuracy of data on cross-borer road transport
  – Subregional cooperation provides a neutral platform for countries to agree on equal terms and create consensus on actions (CAREC Customs Cooperation Committee)
Tangible progress in trade facilitation (5)

- Perspective from CAREC Federation Of Carrier & Forwarder Associations (CFCFA )
  - Border crossing time along the CAREC Corridors have been reduced over time
  - Costs for clearance at the border have been substantially reduced over time.
Main challenges identified

- There is still lack of effective channel for dialogue between private and public sectors
- The useful documents produced by international organizations such as ESCAP, ECE, ADB and WB are sometimes difficult to reach private sector
Recommendations – national

• The private sector can also take initiatives for public-private cooperation.
• Traders and regulatory bodies should build trust.
• Compliant traders should benefit from simplified border clearance procedures.
Recommendations – (sub) regional

• National single window can be used to exchange trade data across borders.
• Single window in importing countries can provide service to exporters from other countries.
• This requires regional collaboration on developing services and starting pilot projects.
• Capacity building for entrepreneurs in the region in the fields of logistics and trade facilitation should be supported through networking and exchange of best practice on the regional level.