Role of Government Regulations in Trade Facilitation

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Background

- It has been realized that:
 - Trade facilitation is an important part of trade reform
 - Trade facilitation cuts red tape and improves time, cost and predictability of international transaction
 - Trade facilitation can generate more trade than tariff liberalization

Definition of Trade Facilitation

- There is no universal definition of trade facilitation
- In narrow sense, it is systematic rationalization of customs procedures and documents
- In broader sense, it is a whole process of movement of goods, documents and money in the context of trading across the border.

UNCEPACT International Trade Transaction Model

- According to this model, to complete a international trade transaction following procedures have to be followed
 - Commercial procedures
 - Transport procedures
 - Regulatory procedures
 - Financial procedures

Improving Procedures

- · For improving above procedures, we need
 - Better transport connectivity
 - Better information and communication connectivity
 - Efficient and automated customs
 - Harmonization of standards at entry point
 - Better government regulations

Government Regulations

- Trade facilitation related government regulations can be classified into:
 - Trade regulation: licensing, quota allotment etc.
 - Customs regulation: valuation, tariff classification, advance lodgment, advance ruling, appeal etc.
 - Product specific regulation: pharmaceuticals, agroproducts, etc.
 - Sectoral regulation: transport, communication, finance etc.

Government Regulations (Contd.)

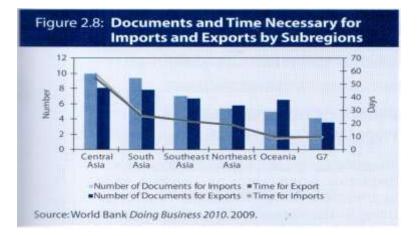
- Government regulations should be business friendly
- Government regulations should be accessible to all stakeholder
- Government regulations should be disseminated in time through appropriate means to all stakeholder
- Better to consult stakeholder in formulating regulations

Consultation with Stakeholders

- Enhances predictability of regulatory environment
- · Improves public confidence and support
- Increases prospect of compliance
- Provides opportunity for improving regulatory quality

Trade Facilitation Status in South Asia

Copied from Designing and Implementing Trade Facilitation in Asia and The Pacific, ADB and UNESCAP, 2009

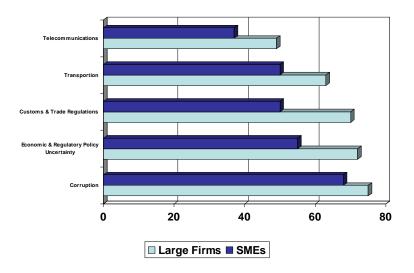


Trade Facilitation Measures taken in Nepal

- ASYCUDA implemented in 1996 in process of automation of customs
- Three year customs reform plan (2003/04 2005/06) implemented
- New Custom Act 2007 implemented incorporating WTO Customs Valuation Rules
- Single window system implemented in Birgunj customs in 2006 on trial basis for overseas cargo
- Inland Container Depots (ICDs) were established in some trading points
- Trade point networks developed
- New Trade Policy 2008 announced with special focus on agro products

Nepal	2008		2009		2010	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Document (number)	9	10	9	10	9	10
Time (days)	43	35	41	35	41	35
Cost per 20 ft container (US \$)	1600	1725	1764	1900	1764	1825

Major Problems



Regulatory Reform: Some Issues

Issue of Integration

- Integration among regulatory bodies reduce time and cost of transaction
- Integration may be among agencies behind the border or beyond the border
- Integration may be national, bilateral or regional

Issue of ICT Use

- Hardware and software development
- Adoption capability
- Cyber laws and regulations

Contd.

Issue of Single Window

- National Level
- Regional Level
- International Level

Issue Cost of Regulation

- Cost of formulating new laws or amendments of existing laws
- Cost of building institutions
- Cost of physical facilities
- Cost of training manpower as required by regulatory reform

Contd.

- Issue of Resistance to Change in Regulation
 - Frequent change reduces predictability
 - Reluctance in bearing cost of adjustment
- Issue of Transit Country Regulation
 - Change in regulation in transit country affects trade of landlocked country

Conclusion

- The role of government regulation is crucial in trade facilitation
- Regulatory reform is needed to make regulations transparent, predictable, stable and business friendly so that it reduces cost and time of transaction and enhances efficiency and competitiveness
- As countries are at different level of trade facilitation more aid for trade facilitation should be directed towards least developed and landlocked countries.

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Thank You.