

Connectivity in Central Asia

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies
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Border and Customs Management in Central Asia: Evidence from UNECE national assessments

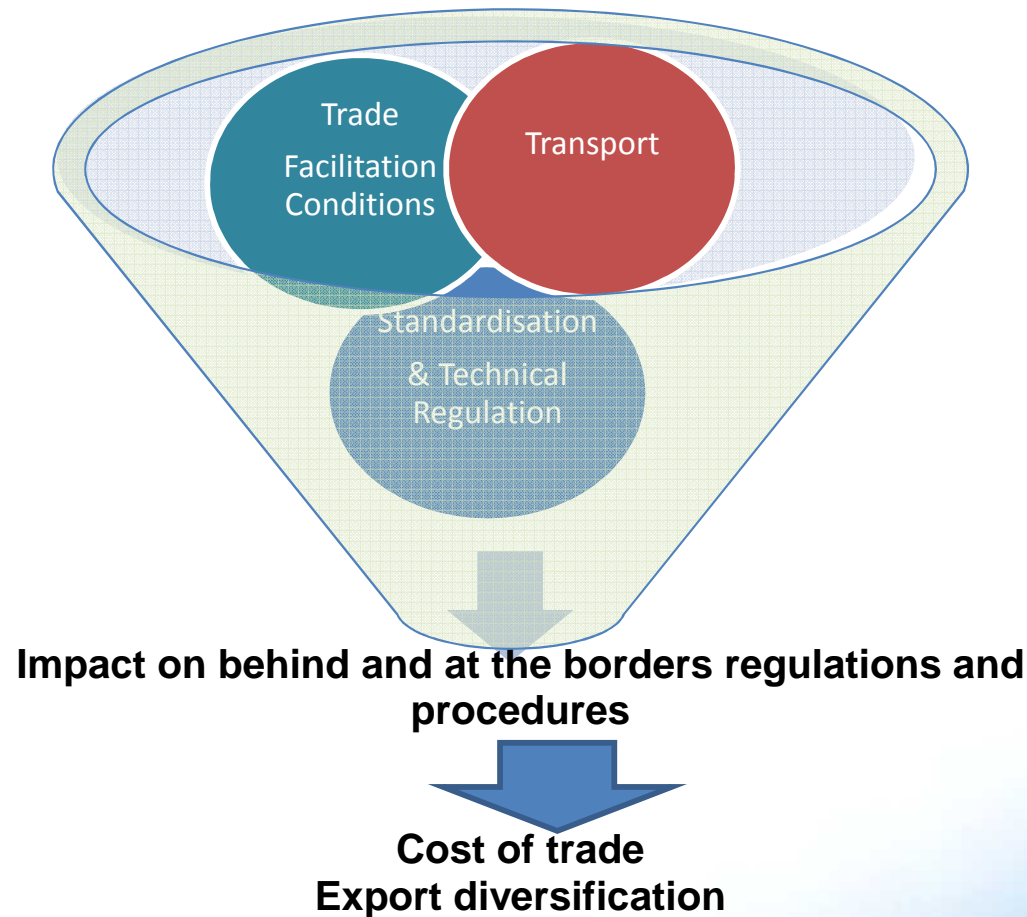
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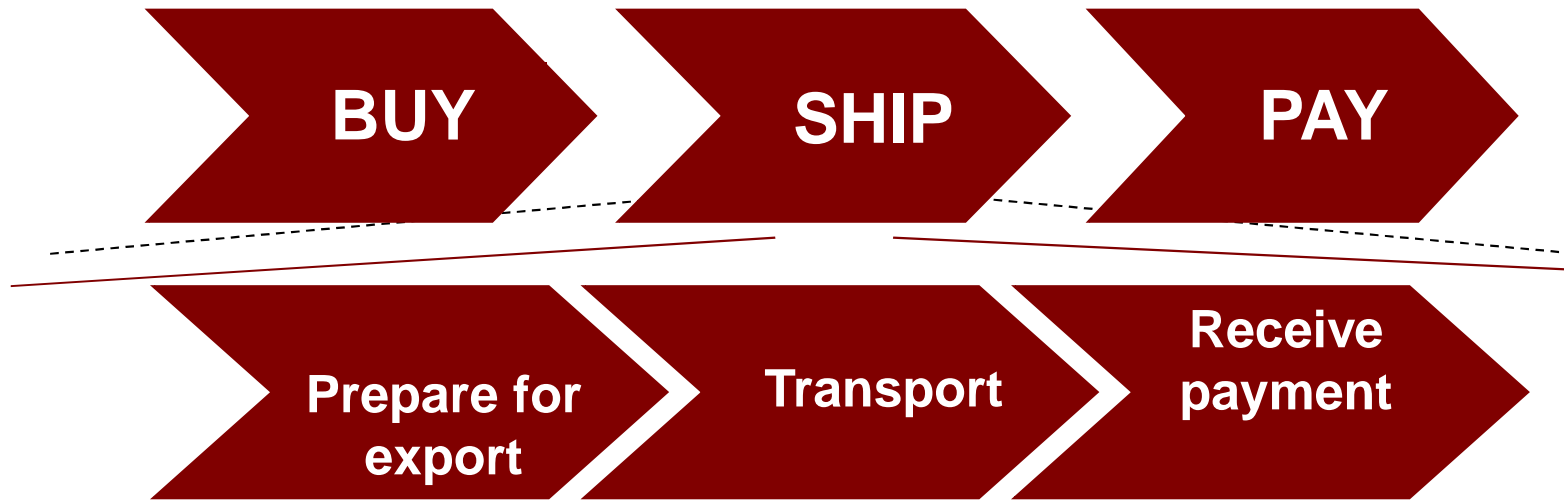
UNECE

Studies on Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade

Comprehensive Evaluation Methodology



Trade Facilitation and transport

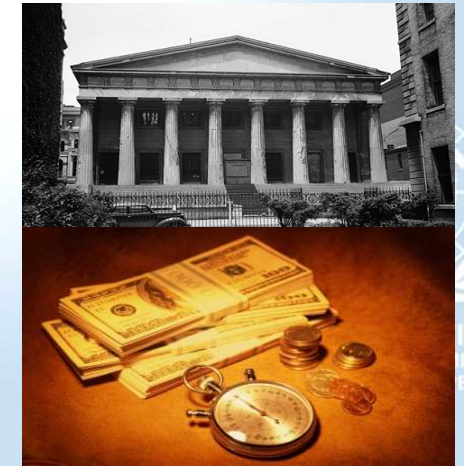
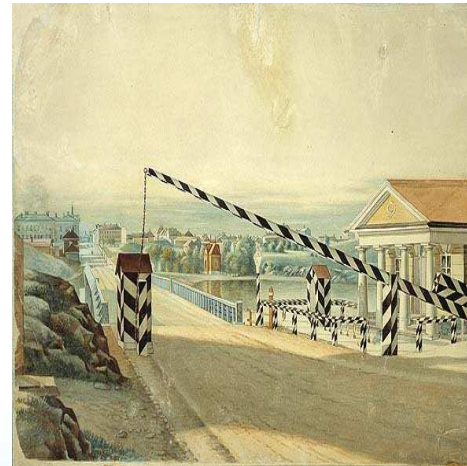


Commercial
Procedures

Transport
Procedures

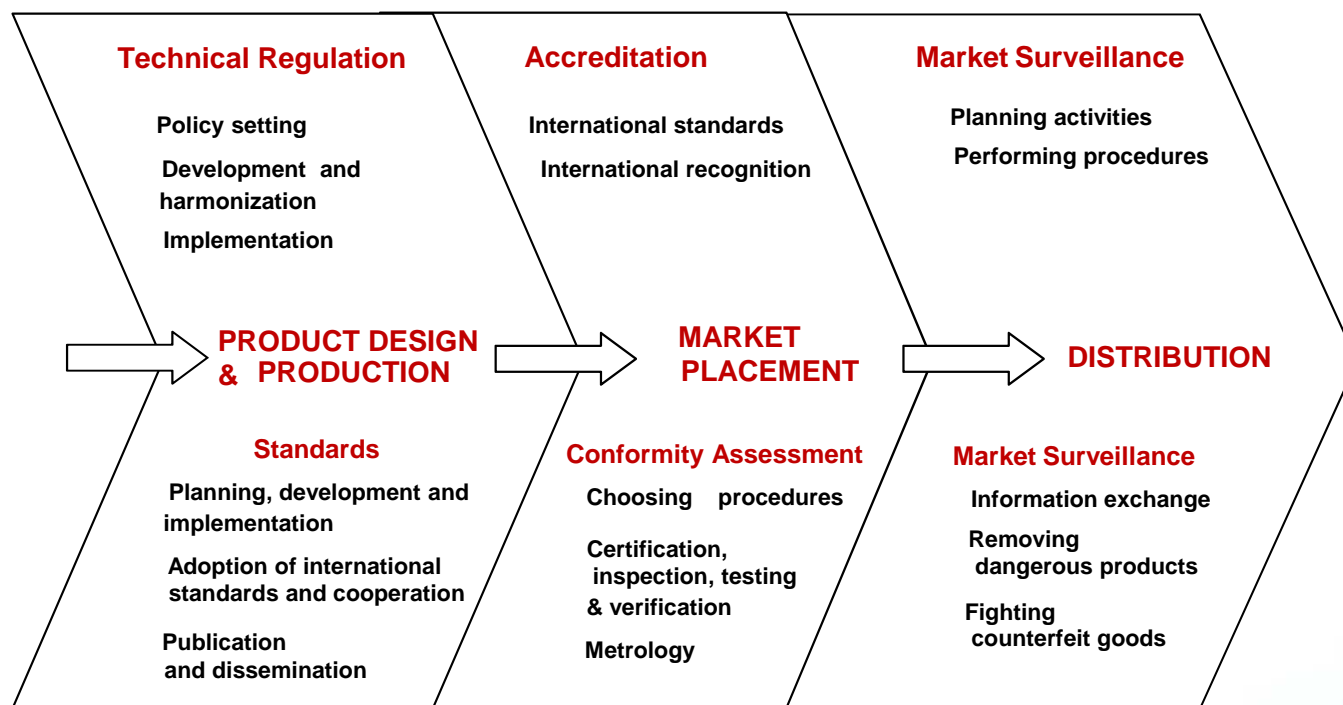
Regulatory
Procedures

Financial
Procedures



Quality control and quality assurance

Infrastructure, competence, management, environment



Regulatory activities

Horizontal analysis

Desk study

Previous studies

Laws, policy documents and government decisions

Development plans

Face-to-face interviews: representatives of Government & trade support institutions

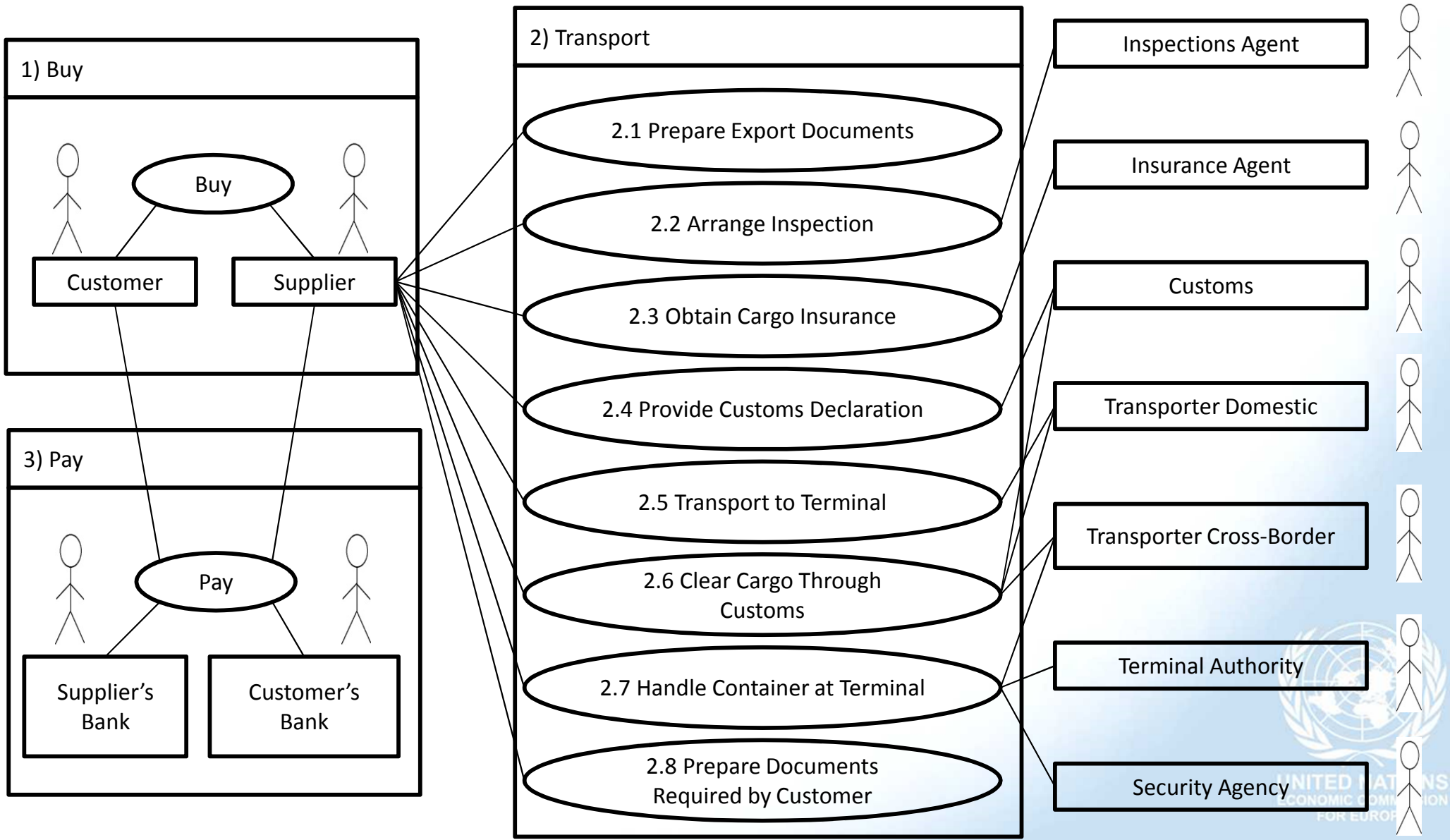
Officials from the National Advisory Working Group

Logistics service providers, transport operations, trade and enterprise support associations

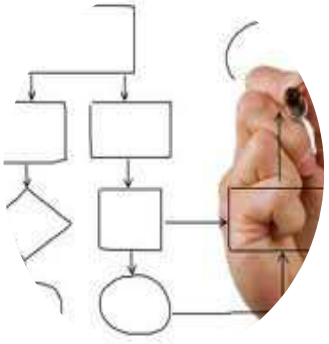
Face-to-Face interviews: traders

At least 30 traders from priority sectors

Sector focused Business process analysis



Main policy implication



➤ **Much has been done. The next step is to consolidate achievements to date within the context of a systems approach.**



➤ **Border and customs management development should take into account the interplay between trade facilitation objectives and quality assurance concerns and be geared to increase the trade sector's contribution to economic growth.**

Single Window arrangements

- Reconsider the pace and sequence of Single Window (SW) implementation
- Promote wider use of electronic documents by traders. Not only training, but also credit facilities to enable enterprises to update their IT systems.

Risk management

- Further refine the risk parameters and profiles of the central risk management system (e.g., risk profiles should be developed for individual customs control points, post-clearance audit)
- Encourage traders to carry out regular self-assessments using a checklist provided by the Customs.
- Establish a customs to business partnership programme, whereby traders who pass the Customs audit could then be accorded significant benefits similar to those provided to Authorized Economic Operators

Inter-agency coordination

- An improved risk management system could serve as a basis for supporting inter-agency cooperation (and, thereof, dispensing with the multitude of risk management systems)
- Foster links and synergies with technical regulations (risk managing in regulatory cooperation)
- Further delegation of at the border control functions
- Provide agencies with advanced training on trade facilitation, with a special focus on whole-government approaches
- In the long term, the Government may consider adopting a common risk management framework, taking into account that such a framework implies formal agreements on information sharing and is complex to establish and maintain.

At the border facilities

- Establish facilities for vehicle and goods inspection.
- Improve traffic management through the proper segregation, into separate lanes, of trucks, buses and cars
- Improve work organization, through the co-location of control agency offices, with a logical work-flow from one to another.
- Introduce non-intrusive inspection equipment, such as x-ray and gamma-ray scanners
- Establish parking areas at BCPs where vehicles, especially trucks, can be located – out of the inward and outward traffic lanes – whilst documentary inspections are being completed, as well as overnight parking areas for commercial vehicles on roads leading to BCPs.

Information dissemination and transparency

- One Stop Shop Information Resource Centre in several languages, not only on laws but also on implications for export and import activities
- Individual agencies should be assisted to develop their online dissemination functions
- Market support institutions should be enabled to assume a lead role
- Trade facilitation committees: Consolidate existing structures as opposed to establishing an institution from scratch

Conformity Assessment & Accreditation

Needs	Recommendations
Strengthen capacities of testing laboratories	Develop the capacities of testing laboratories based on a cost-benefit analysis, and in consultation with CU partners
	Explore options with relevant EU authorities for supporting conformity assessment bodies, which are notified within the framework of the EU and willing to conduct conformity assessment (in the territory of Kazakhstan) of Kazakh exports to the EU.
	Assist enterprises to comply with the requirements of obtaining conformity assessment certificates, including by establishing a help desk for providing them practical advice.
Accreditation	Intensify efforts to enable accreditation bodies to establish the Multilateral Agreements (MLA) with the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC).

Thank you

Third session of the Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards

<https://www.unece.org/trade/meetings.html#/0/0/0/39818>

Studies are available at:

<https://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/studies-on-regulatory-and-procedural-barriers-to-trade.html>

