Aid for Trade

Resource Materials for Trade Development

United Nations
Note

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers of boundaries.
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Introduction

This brochure provides information about the resources available, free of charge, from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) that can be used to support Aid-for-Trade projects. The resources include international conventions, publications, standards and training materials, and are available to all interested stakeholders in Aid for Trade: countries, bilateral donors, development banks, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. They are developed by country-nominated experts and the UNECE secretariat under the supervision of a wide range of intergovernmental bodies. More detailed information about the work of UNECE can be found at www.unece.org

The work of UNECE contributes to three of the four main areas covered by World Trade Organization (WTO) Aid for Trade Initiative: Trade policy and regulation, Economic infrastructure, and Productive capacity-building.

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If you have any questions about the resources described in this brochure or need further information about UNECE activities or resources, please contact us at ctrade@unece.org

1 The fourth area, which is not covered by the UNECE, is “adjustment assistance”.
2 The WTO AIT Initiative is voluntary and is implemented primarily by bilateral donors, either through their national development agencies or through development banks and international organizations. It is coordinated by WTO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Countries report their AIT activities to OECD, which tracks and analyses them. WTO works with countries, development banks and international organizations to encourage AIT implementation. In particular, it holds special sessions on Aid for Trade of the WTO Committee on Trade and Development and, every two years, an Aid for Trade Global Review meeting. More information on Aid-for-Trade can be found at: www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/aid4trade_e.htm
Trade Facilitation Resources

UNECE Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide

Website: tfig.unece.org

The Guide is an interactive reference and training tool. It presents a variety of concepts, standards and recommendations that can simplify trade throughout the international supply chain, and sets out implementation approaches and methodologies. It also discusses the instruments available for applying the facilitation measures under discussion at the World Trade Organization. It is publicly available online.

The Guide targets implementers of trade facilitation reforms and capacity-building programmes. It helps them examine and select solutions and evaluate options and paths for a given policy objective.

Date of publication/release: 2012
Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish

Recommendation N°1: United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents

ECE/TRADE/ 137

Website:  unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html

Recommendation 1 presents the United Nations Layout Key for trade documents and the rules for the location of codes used in this context. It also introduces the United Nations System of Aligned Trade Documents. It should be read together with the “Guidelines for Application. Informative Annex to Recommendation No. 1” (2001).

It provides an international basis for the standardization of documents used in international trade and transport, as well as for the visual display and representations of such documents. It is used globally in a wide range of trade documents including, the European Union’s Single Administrative Document and the FIATA freight-forwarding invoice 1.

Date of publication/release: 1973 (first edition)
English, French and Russian
Recommendation No. 4: National Trade Facilitation Bodies and Guidelines to Recommendation No. 4

**ECE/TRADE/242 and ECE/TRADE/256**

**Website:**
- [unece.org/cefact/platform/display/CNP/Revision+of+Recommendation+4+on+National+Trade+Facilitation+Bodies+and+its+guidelines](http://unece.org/cefact/platform/display/CNP/Revision+of+Recommendation+4+on+National+Trade+Facilitation+Bodies+and+its+guidelines) (2015 revision)

The revised Recommendation suggests that governments establish national trade facilitation bodies (NTFB) as an indispensable component of trade policy formation embracing the views of all stakeholders in pursuing agreement, cooperation and collaboration. The guidelines provide a detailed description of the steps for establishing the national trade facilitation committee, which is also a requirement in the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, adopted in Bali in December 2013. It also includes a terms of reference (non-exhaustive) for the NTFB to use or customize based on the country context.

Date of publication/release: 1974 (first version), First revision 2001, Last revision (2015, currently in public review)
English, French and Russian. For 2015, English only

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Recommendation 40: Consultation Approaches: Best Practices in Trade and Government Consultation on Trade Facilitation Matters

**ECE/TRADE/423**

**Website:**
- [unece.org/publications/oes/welcome.html](http://unece.org/publications/oes/welcome.html)
- [unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html](http://unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html)

The aim of this Recommendation is to inform governments and the business community of approaches to effective consultations that will be flexible, transparent, fair, accountable and participatory. It goes through the basic principles, the different forms and levels of consultation and proposes in annex a toolbox and checklist.

Date of publication: 2015
Note: this publication is in the process of being finalized and will be available before the end of the year.
English, French and Russian
Guide for the Design of Aligned Trade Forms for Paperless Trade

ECE/TRADE/372

Joint UNECE/ESCAP publication

Website:
tfig.unece.org/contents/unnext-guide-document-alignment.htm (English)
unescap.org/tid/unnext/tools/atf-design-ru.pdf (Russian)

Following a short introduction into the history of the United Nations Layout Key, the Guide presents the formatting and physical design aspects of the Key, and details such functional design of forms as the use of semantic repositories, codes lists, and box completion guidelines to develop and to align an efficient system of trade documents.

Date of publication/release: 2011
English, Russian
UNECE, through its Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), has developed many trade code lists. Some of these have become ISO codes and are now maintained by ISO (e.g. country codes, currency codes). Most of them have remained in UNECE and are maintained by UN/CEFACT. The Recommendations for the most important among these codes are listed below:

- N° 15: Simpler Shipping Marks
- N° 16: UN/LOCODE – Codes for Ports and other locations (containing codes for more than 60,000 locations across the world)
- N° 19: Code for Mode of Transport
- N° 20: Codes for Units of Measure Used in International Trade (containing codes for over 3500 different units of measure)
- N° 24: Trade and Transport Status Codes
- N° 28: Codes for Types of Means of Transport

The use of codes for trade is an essential part of document alignment as well as the data harmonization process which is required for the development of electronic messages for business or government.

Languages: Depending upon the Recommendation, may be available in English, French and Russian
Recommendation N° 33: Recommendation and Guidelines Establishing a Single Window

**ECE/TRADE/352**

**Website:**
[unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html](http://unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html)

The Recommendation and its guidelines provide guidance on establishing a Single Window for import, export and transit procedures. This document presents and discusses the different technological and organizational models of a Single Window, lists benefits both to traders and to public administration, and presents possible services of a Single Window.

The Recommendation and guidelines assist governments and trade in planning and establishing a Single Window facility. They describe the practical steps to be taken, as well as the standards and tools that should be adopted. UNECE, through its Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), also maintains a repository of case studies that provides useful additional information on different countries’ experiences when establishing a Single Window [unece.org/cefact/single_window/welcome.html](http://unece.org/cefact/single_window/welcome.html).

Date of publication/release: 2004 (first version)
English, French and Russian

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Recommendation N° 35: Establishing a Legal Framework for an International Trade Single Window

**ECE/TRADE/401**

**Website:**
[unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html](http://unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html)

Recommendation 35 was developed by the Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) as a complement to Recommendation No. 33 on the Single Window for International Trade. It draws on various country experiences in developing a Single Window for trade and discusses relevant aspects of a legal framework for a national as well as a regional Single Window. It recommends that a gap analysis be undertaken to establish the current legal context, determine gaps and identify appropriate measures to address them. The Recommendation also urges administrations to take into account international standards, international legal instruments, and “soft” legal instruments when amending their regulatory framework.

Date of publication/release: 2011
English, French and Russian
Single Window Planning and Implementation Guide

ECE/TRADE/404
Joint UNECE/ESCAP publication

Website:
unescap.org/tid/unnex/tools/implement-guide.pdf

The Guide presents a systematic, aligned and phased ways of dealing with Single Window implementation challenges. These can be of an organizational managerial, financial, legal, technical, or political nature. The Guide includes guidelines and techniques tailored to the specific context of a Single Window implementation. It presents guidelines and techniques as they apply to stakeholder collaboration, business process analysis, data harmonization and the adaptation of the legal framework.

Date of publication/release: 2012
English, French and Russian

Business Process Analysis Guide to Simplify Trade Procedures

Joint UNECE/ESCAP publication

Website:
tfig.unesc.org/contents/unnex-guide-bpa.htm (English)
unescap.org/tid/publication/tipub2558r.asp (Russian)

This Guide presents a step-by-step approach to business process analysis and to drawing up recommendations for improving processes. The practical steps and activities suggested include: setting the scope of the business process analysis project, planning its implementation, collecting relevant data, and presenting it in an easily understandable manner. It also shows how to analyse the captured data in order to identify bottlenecks and develop recommendations for improvement.

Date of publication/release: 2009; Updated 2012
English, Russian
Recommendation N° 34: Data Simplification and Standardization for International Trade

**ECE/TRADE/400**

**Website:**
[unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html](http://unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.html)

This Recommendation outlines a four-stage process to achieve the objective of a national, simplified and standardized dataset that facilitates information exchange between trade and government, as well as the sharing of information between different government entities.

By following this process, governments should be able to reduce regulatory and official information requirements through eliminating duplicate data submissions and removing redundant elements.

Date of publication/release: 2011
English, French and Russian

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Data Harmonization and Modelling Guide

**ST/ESCAP/2619**

**Joint UNECE/ESCAP publication**

**Website:**
[unescap.org/tid/publication/tipub2619r.pdf](http://unescap.org/tid/publication/tipub2619r.pdf) (Russian)

This Guide presents a step-by-step approach to data harmonization and a basic concept for assembling electronic messages. It guides the user through the process of data harmonization, leading first to the creation of data models that specify the structure and properties of particular documents, and then to the development of electronic messages. It also introduces a range of international standards such as the UNLK, UNTDED, CCL, and data models, in particular the WCO Data Model. It also provides guidelines on the composition of a project team to conduct data harmonization.

Date of publication/release: 2012
English, Russian
The Directory was developed by the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). A UN Layout Key (UNLK) trade document (see p. 1) has boxes that require the entry of specific data. The requirements for each box are recorded in a dictionary called the Trade Data Elements Directory (UNTDED, ISO 7372). The Directory consists of a four-digit number to identify each data element, a data element name and a description that provides a definition of the data element. It provides an internationally accepted standard repository for the semantic definitions of trade data elements used in international trade. The Directory has also been integrated into the latest standards for electronic trade documents, such as the UN/CEFACT Core Component Library (CCL) and UN/EDIFACT. Therefore, the Layout Key, Core Components Library and UN/EDIFACT are intrinsically linked because of the Directory.
Recommendation N° 25: Use of the United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT)

Website:
unece.org/cefact/edifact/welcome.html

UN/EDIFACT is a United Nations recommended standard, and possibly the most widely used standard in the world for structured business and government electronic messages. It provides a set of syntax rules to structure data.

This structure is made up of: data elements, composite data elements, segments and messages. The standard includes a directory/library of each of these elements (see next entry). There are also conventions for placing UN/EDIFACT messages in an “envelope” that identifies the sender and receiver and other attributes of a transmission.

Two UNECE Recommendations, adopted in 1995, recommend the use of UN/EDIFACT in government messaging. Recommendations:

- N°25: United Nations/Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT)
- N° 26: Commercial Use of Interchange Agreements for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

UN/EDIFACT has also been adopted as a United Nations standard by the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations.

Recommendations 25 and 26 assist governments in the adoption of electronic messaging using the UN/EDIFACT

Date of publication/release: 1988 (first release)
Note: UN/EDIFACT directory updates are published twice a year.
English, French and Russian
UN/EDIFACT Directory 2012 B (12B)

Website: unece.org/tradewelcome/areas-of-work/un-centre-for-trade-facilitation-and-e-business-uncefact/outputs/standards/unedifact/directories/download.html

The UN/EDIFACT standard is described in the previous entry on Recommendation 25. The standard itself is published as a set of Directories which are updated on a regular basis and published twice a year. Each Directory is made up of a number of sub-directories. These sub-directories contain definitions for: (1) Message types; (2) Segments; (3) Composite Data Elements; and (4) Data Elements.

Date of last publication/release: November 2012
English

UN/Core Component Library (UN/CCL)

Website: unece.org/cefact/codesfortrade/unccl/ccl_index.html

The UN Core Component Library (CCL) is a library of business semantics (definitions) in a data model that is harmonized, audited and published by UN/CEFACT. The CCL uses Core Component Technical Specifications (CCTS) to ensure consistency and interoperability. The data defined in the CCL are used in a wide range of electronic message standards including those developed by UN/CEFACT. The CCL comprises contributions from many organizations including government and business. It also includes data definitions to support cross-border trade such as electronic messages for Buy, Ship and Pay business processes.

Date of publication/release Note: UN/CCL is updated twice a year.
English
The study provides action-oriented recommendations for removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Tajikistan. The recommendations, which were developed in consultation with public and private sector stakeholders in the country, build on international best practices and UNECE recommendations, norms, standards and guidelines in the areas of trade facilitation and regulatory cooperation.

Tajikistan used the recommendations as a core part of its development strategy for the period 2015-2030. The UNECE recommendations were also integrated into Tajikistan’s post-World Trade Organization accession plan in line with the Presidential Decree No. 691 of 31 October 2014. At the request of the Government, UNECE also included the recommendations in the country’s Aid-for-Trade (AfT) action matrix in order to facilitate the successful implementation of Tajikistan’s regional integration efforts.

Similarly, the Government decided to integrate the recommendations into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2016-2020. The UNECE is working closely with the Government to support the implementation of key recommendations emanating from the study.

The study was carried out in 2013, using the UNECE Evaluation Methodology.

Date of publication/release: 2014

English, Russian
Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in Kazakhstan: Needs Assessment

**ECE/TRADE/407**

Website:
[unece.org/tradewelcome/studies-on-procedural-and-regulatory-barriers-to-trade.html](http://unece.org/tradewelcome/studies-on-procedural-and-regulatory-barriers-to-trade.html)

The study, carried out jointly with the International Trade Center (ITC) in 2012, provides action-oriented recommendations for removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Kazakhstan. The recommendations, which were developed in consultation with public and private sector stakeholders in the country, build on international best practices and UNECE recommendations, norms, standards and guidelines in the areas of trade facilitation and regulatory cooperation as well as on ITC’s experience in supporting enterprise development and export competitiveness.

As a follow-up to the assessment, UNECE is working with the Kazakh Government to implement key recommendations emanating from the study by priority. The Government of Kazakhstan has also requested ITC’s technical assistance in the development of a National Export Strategy, aimed at boosting exports.

Date of publication/release: 2014
English, Russian

Assessing Regulatory and Procedural Measures in Trade: An Evaluation Methodology

**ECE/TRADE/409**

Website:
[unece.org/tradewelcome/studies-on-procedural-and-regulatory-barriers-to-trade.html](http://unece.org/tradewelcome/studies-on-procedural-and-regulatory-barriers-to-trade.html)

This methodology measures the impact of trade-related regulations, administrative procedures, documentary requirements and support services on the transaction costs (i.e. time and money) incurred by traders. The publication includes analytical parameters and 15 actor-oriented questionnaires focusing on: (a) trade facilitation measures; (b) quality control systems embodied in standardization policies, technical regulations, quality assurance, accreditation and metrology; and (c) trade-related infrastructure, including transport and logistical support.

This publication provides a framework for use in designing survey-based needs assessments of regulatory and procedural measures governing export and import transactions. The resulting needs assessment could be used as the basis for: (a) decisions by the concerned national governments and their development partners on targeted interventions, and (b) discussions among member States over bilateral and regional trade arrangements.

Date of publication/release: 2013
English, Russian
Trade Facilitation Terms: An English-Russian Glossary

ECE/TRADE/377/Rev.1

Website:
unece.org/index.php?id=30241

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), working with the Secretariat of the Commission of the Customs Union (CCU) of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, the predecessor of the Eurasian Economic Commission, as well as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, developed a revised second edition of the UNECE English-Russian Glossary of trade facilitation terms (Trade Facilitation Terms: An English-Russian Glossary of Terms). As a source of standard terminology, the Glossary is meant to help improve understanding in the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union of the issues, terms international standards and best practices for trade facilitation. The Glossary is intended for professionals in the field of trade regulation, government officials, company managers, teachers and university students. It aims at providing practical assistance in developing international economic relations, common standards and tools for trade facilitation. It should be of help for international trade negotiators, linguists and translators, by providing the basis for standard translation of these terms for all stakeholders. UNECE would wish to work with other agencies on the revision and expansion of this Glossary to other official UN languages.

Date of publication/release: 2012
English, Russian
Best Practices in Trade Regulation and Standardization Policy

Recommendations on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies

**ECE/TRADE/379**

**Website:**
unece.org/index.php?id=29472

Sixteen UNECE recommendations have been adopted by the UNECE Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies since 1970 to address standardization and regulatory issues. They set out good practice regarding regulatory cooperation, metrology, standards and norms, conformity assessment and market surveillance.

Date of publication/release: January 2012
English, French and Russian

Risk Management in Regulatory Frameworks

**ECE/TRADE/390**

**Website:**
unp.un.org/Details.aspx?pid=23517
unece.org/index.php?id=31684

This publication guides policymakers in the design of regulatory systems that result in an efficient, effective and transparent management of risks. It shows how laws, administrative measures and technical regulations can be used to make products safe and business processes stable, without compromising competitiveness.

Using a model of a regulatory system, with real-life examples and case studies, this publication aims at making best practice readily available and useful to policymakers.

Date of publication/release: 2013
English, Russian
Aid for Trade in Trade-Related Standards


This paper argues for increasing resources for assistance in trade-related standardization matters, and for more resources to be used to envision and implement tailor-made, coherent and integrated strategies that will enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to participate as full players in standards-development processes. In particular, the paper identifies three priority areas for action:

(a) Promoting the use of standards as a means of making firms more competitive, and helping them move up the value chain

(b) Strengthening the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in standards-making bodies, WTO and other international and intergovernmental forums;

(c) Assisting firms and institutions in complying with safety, quality and technical regulations of increasing complexity.

Date of publication/release: November 2008
English

A Glossary of Market Surveillance Terms

Website: unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trade/Publications/WP6-MARS-Glossary-389_EFR.pdf


Through its Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies, UNECE has developed a body of best practice in addressing the challenges caused by the proliferation of dangerous and counterfeit goods on consumer markets. Counterfeits also undermine local industry, which is frequently unable to compete against a massive inflow of cheap and inferior-quality goods.

Market surveillance is an important regulatory response to ensure that products placed on the market, whether imported or produced locally, conform to national technical regulations, are safe and are not counterfeit or pirated. The Glossary establishes common ground and facilitates regional and international cooperation for stronger enforcement of technical regulations.

Date of publication/release: 2011
English, French and Russian
Key Transport and Border Crossing Facilitation Resources

International Transport Conventions Facilitating International Freight and Passenger Mobility


Website:
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/conventn/ECE-TRANS-55r2e.pdf (English)
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/conventn/ECE-TRANS-55r2f.pdf (French)
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/conventn/ECE-TRANS-55r2r.pdf (Russian)
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/conventn/ECE-TRANS-55r2s.pdf (Spanish)

The International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods, of 1982, is a framework Convention that aims at facilitating border crossing in international transport of goods through harmonization and reduction of the requirements for completing formalities and the number and duration of border controls.

The Convention establishes the recommended procedures for carrying out efficiently all types of controls that may be necessary at borders, including Customs controls, medico-sanitary, veterinary, and phytosanitary inspections, controls of compliance with technical standards and quality controls. Procedures largely call for national cooperation and coordination of the various services among them, as well as for international cooperation between the respective border services of the adjacent countries. The Convention foresees measures that include joint controls of goods and documents through the provision of shared facilities, same opening hours and same types of services at the same border. These procedures apply to all goods being imported, exported or in transit and to all modes of transport. It establishes, through its Annex 8 dedicated to road transport, the International Vehicle Weigh Certificate (IVWC) and the International Technical Inspection Certificate (ITIC) which contribute to facilitating border procedures by relying on mutual recognition of those certificates to avoid repetitive border controls. The Convention provides for a reduction in the number and duration of all types of controls and best practices for efficient controls of goods at border crossings. It aims at promoting the one-stop-shop principle for border controls. As a result, the Convention reduces border delays, which through lowering transport costs reduces trade costs.

Date of Convention: October 1982
English, French, Russian and Spanish
The Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), of 1975, sets up the international Customs Transit procedure that permits the international carriage of goods by road vehicles or containers from a Customs office of departure to a Customs office of destination, through as many Contracting Parties as necessary, without intermediate check of the goods carried and without the deposit of a financial guarantee at each border.

The procedure includes the use of secure vehicles or containers that have to be approved by authorities according to standards prescribed in the Convention in order for them to be used for TIR operations. It also includes an international guarantee chain, set up under the Convention, to cover duties and taxes at risk throughout the journey and whereby in each Party a duly authorized association provides a guarantee towards national competent authorities. In addition, each vehicle must carry an international Customs document, the TIR Carnet, which certifies the contents of the cargo as checked at the Customs Office of departure and which equally serves as a guarantee document. The Customs authorities at intermediate borders recognize the role of the TIR Carnets and, as a general rule, trust the information contained therein and do not undertake checks unless deemed necessary for any reason. The procedure foresees a controlled access to the TIR system and the exclusion from the system of operators who misuse it for illegal purposes.

The advantages of TIR to trade and to transport are obvious. Goods may travel across frontiers with a minimum of interference by Customs administrations. By easing traditional impediments to the international movements of goods, the TIR system encourages the development of international trade.

The TIR Convention is one of the most successful international transport conventions and is so far the only universal Customs transit system in existence. To date, it has 68 Contracting Parties and around 3 million TIR transports are carried out per year.

Date of Convention: November 1975
English, French and Russian
The Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) (1956), facilitates international road transport by providing common conditions applicable to international road transport contract, including a common consignment note and harmonized liability limits. The CMR fixes the conditions governing the contract for the international carriage of goods by road between the carrier and the shipper and sets the conditions of liability of the carrier in case of total or partial loss of goods or delays. The CMR has no direct implications for governments as it regulates through private law. However, in order for transport operators to take advantage of the Convention, it must be included in national legislation. An additional Protocol to the CMR has entered into force to facilitate the use of an electronic consignment note (eCMR), with, at present, 7 Contracting Parties. The CMR Convention helps to maintain fair competition between carriers and limits the costs of international road transport, including insurance costs.

The Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, of 1978, modifies Article 23 of the CMR Convention to introduce the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) as currency reference for the calculation of compensation due in case damage to the goods.

Date of Convention : May 1956
English, French and Russian
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), of 1957 and its Protocol of 1993

Website:
Agreement :
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/adr/ADRagree_e.pdf (English)
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/adr/ADRagree_f.pdf (French)
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/adr/ADRagree_r.pdf (Russian)

Full text of ADR 2015 and additional information can be found on the UNECE website:
unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2015/15contentse.html (English)
unece.org/fr/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2015/15contentsf.html (French)
unece.org/ru/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2015/15contentsr.html (Russian)

The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), of 1957, aims at ensuring the highest possible level of safety in the transport of dangerous goods at an economically acceptable cost. It identifies the substances that are considered as dangerous goods and that can be admitted in international transport as well as those that cannot be admitted.

For the former, the ADR establishes the conditions under which they can be carried. These include the classification of substances according to their specific type of danger (explosives, flammable liquids, flammable gases, corrosive substances, etc.), packing conditions, labelling, marking, placarding, documentation and special requirements for tanks. The ADR also contains requirements on transport operations, driver training as well as vehicle construction and approval. Security provisions have recently been included. While obliging Contracting Parties to accept vehicles coming from other Parties if they comply with the ADR, the Agreement preserves the right of Contracting Parties to prohibit, for reasons other than safety during carriage, the entry of dangerous goods into their territory. Contracting Parties also retain the right to arrange less stringent conditions of international transport on their territories, by special bilateral or multilateral agreements. The ADR is open for accession to all United Nations member States. Accession to the ADR has no financial implications for countries. However, for exporting countries, it imposes administrative structures for testing and approval of packagings, tanks and vehicles, for driver and dangerous goods safety adviser training and for issuing the corresponding certificates. The ADR provides for a high level of safety and security during the international carriage of dangerous goods. It also facilitates transport and trade of such goods resulting from mutual recognition of packaging, tank, vehicle and driver training certificates. Being harmonized with the United Nations Model Regulations that serve as a basis for all modes of transport and most national regulations at worldwide level, the ADR also facilitates compliance, enforcement and control.

Date of Convention: 1957
English, French and Russian
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage (ATP), of 1970

The Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage (ATP), of 1970, establishes uniform prescriptions for the preservation of the quality of perishable foodstuffs during their international transport. It defines uniform norms and standards for the special transport equipment required, and sets up uniform distinguishing marks to be affixed to the special equipment. Also temperature conditions for frozen and chilled foodstuffs are specified. The conformity of the equipment is confirmed through an international certificate and an ATP plate affixed to the vehicle / equipment, allowing easy identification of ATP transport and mutual recognition, thereby avoiding repetitive controls.

The objectives of the ATP are to facilitate international transport of perishable foodstuffs and to ensure a high level of preservation of the quality of perishable foodstuffs during their carriage. The improvement of those conditions promotes the expansion of trade in perishable foodstuffs.

Date of Convention: 1970
English, French and Russian
European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), of 1970

Website:
Convention:
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2010/sc1/ECE-TRANS-SC1-2010-AETR-en.pdf (English)

The European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), of 1970, aims at preventing drivers and crews of commercial vehicles of more than 3.5 tonnes, or transporting more than 9 people, engaged in international road transport, from driving excessive hours. Driver fatigue is known to increase the risk of serious road accidents. Non-standardized working hours may create disparities in the working conditions of professional drivers and may impact a company’s competitiveness. To this end, the AETR regulates the driving times and rest periods of professional drivers. The Agreement also defines control devices that are used to control those periods, and sets up technical requirements for the construction, testing, installation and inspection of these devices. Additionally, the AETR also sets up requirements for the checking of driving hours by competent authorities. By regulating the driving times and rest periods of drivers of commercial vehicles engaged in international transport, the AETR creates a level playing field in the road haulage industry and helps prevent road accidents.

Date of Convention: 1956
English, French and Russian
European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC)

Website: unec.org/trans/wp24/agtc_text.html

The AGTC provides a detailed list of combined transport lines and related installations with the aim of facilitating this type of transport and across the ECE Region. It also provides an inventory of standards that are necessary to use this infrastructure.

Date of Convention: 1991
English, French and Russian


Website: unec.org/trans/wp24/protocol_text.html

The Protocol to the AGTC extends the provisions to inland waterways with the aim of facilitating the use of this mode of transport in intermodal transport movements.

Date of Convention: 1997
English, French and Russian
European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC)

Website: unec.org/trans/main/sc2/sc2_agc_text.html

The European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC) provides the international legal framework for the development of a coherent international rail network in Europe, aiming to facilitate international rail traffic throughout the continent. The AGC identifies the rail lines of major international importance, the E-rail network, and defines the infrastructure parameters to which they should conform.

Date of Convention: 1985
French, Russian

Other UNECE transport agreements and conventions

Website: unec.org/trans/conventn/legalinst.html

Through its Transport Division, UNECE works to facilitate the international movement of persons and goods by inland transport modes and improve competitiveness, safety, energy efficiency and security in the transport sector taking into account environmental protection to levels that reduce adverse environmental impact of transport activities and contribute effectively to sustainable development. The listing of all the international agreements and conventions is available at the above address.

Many of its Conventions have an impact on international trade.
Other Transport and Border-crossing Facilitation Resources


ECE/TRANS/TIR/6/Rev.10

Website: unece.org/tir/tir-hb.html

The objective of the TIR system is to minimize the time and cost for goods in transit. The Handbook contains three major sections. The first describes the TIR Customs transit system, its coverage, objective and functioning and analyses possible future developments. The second contains the complete consolidated text of the TIR Convention, 1975. The layout of this section basically follows the structure of the TIR Convention, 1975. However, Explanatory Notes contained in Annex 6 and Annex 7, Part III of the Convention have been placed with the provisions in the Convention to which they relate (with the exception of the sketches contained in Annex 6). The third section provides information on the application of the TIR Convention, 1975, the text of adopted resolutions and recommendations related to the Convention and gives examples of best practices.

Date of publication/release: regular updates (last version 2013)
English, French and, Russian (2013),
Arabic, Chinese and Spanish (2010, 2013 version forthcoming)
Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings - A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective

Joint UNECE/OSCE publication

Website:
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/bcf/publications/OSCE-UNECE_Handbook.pdf (English)

Prepared jointly with the OSCE, the Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings – A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective offers a unique opportunity for countries both in and beyond the OSCE/UNECE region to develop border and customs policies that increase security and more efficiently facilitate international trade and transport.

Growing cross-border trade and transportation in the globalized world economy are compelling governments to develop more efficient border management procedures. Cumbersome procedures at borders increase the cost of transport operations, hampering international trade and foreign investment. With this in mind, the Handbook provides tools that can be used to harmonize and simplify existing procedures and regulations and to improve inter-agency co-operation. It also draws attention to the need to apply best practices and internationally accepted norms and standards.

The Handbook is a reference document containing key information for the following groups:

- High and mid-level officials from transport, trade and finance ministries, customs agencies as well as senior staff of border crossing points.
- Transport, freight and logistics communities as well as business associations seeking an improved operating environment.
- Civil society, academia and researchers.

The Handbook aims to raise awareness of the range of instruments available for developing and implementing better trade, transport, border and customs policies. Drawing upon operational evidence and case studies, it offers best practices from both the public and private perspectives. It focuses on road border-crossing points, but also refers to rail and sea crossings.

Date of publication/release: 2012
English, Russian
Euro-Asian Transport Linkages: Paving the Way for a More Efficient Euro-Asian Transport

ECE/TRANS/230

Website:
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/main/eatl/docs/EATL_Report_Phase_II.pdf

The United Nations has a long history of support for developing transport connections between Europe and Asia. The Euro-Asian Transport Linkages (EATL) project in Phase I (2003-2007) identified the principal international EATL transport linkages in order to connect the European and Asian transport networks. The present EATL Phase II (2008-2012) study involves 27 countries and covers 9 EATL road routes, 9 EATL rail routes, 17 water transport links, 52 inland river ports and 70 maritime ports. Some 311 transport infrastructure projects totalling US$ 215 billion were included in the study, out of which 188 were identified as high priority, with a total cost of US$78 billion.

In addition to the multi-country transport investment needs assessment, the paper includes the comparative analysis of the maritime and land transport between Europe and Asia.

In the past four years participating governments have reviewed the non-physical obstacles to international transport along the EATL routes and identified the needed actions in order to reduce the economic distance among themselves, as well as from their major markets. Finally, the EATL project developed its Geographic Information System (GIS) database and thus improved EATL maps are available.

Date of publication/release: 2013
English, Russian
Hinterland Connections of Seaports

ECE/TRANS/210


This study examines transport issues through the prism of hinterland connections to seaports. Such an approach is warranted by the fact that more than 90 per cent of global trade goes through at least one maritime port and, with containerization rapidly expanding, bottlenecks in the hinterlands become bottlenecks to global trade. Consequently, landlocked countries must struggle all the more for integration in the global economy. They depend on the development of ports, but they are not considered major stakeholders –unless a new form of cooperation among “hinterland countries” evolves.

Hinterland Connections of Seaports investigates the ways in which seaports and their hinterland connections can help improve supply chain performance, by removing bottlenecks and improving the efficiency and sustainability of port hinterland links in UNECE countries. The study objectives were:

(a) To determine the key issues in the existing literature relating to the performance of seaports and their hinterland connections;
(b) To assess the key trends in the container and ferry markets in the UNECE region, including port hinterland flows;
(c) To identify good practice in achieving efficient and sustainable hinterland goods movements;
(d) To consider ways in which the landlocked emerging economies can overcome the specific problems;
(e) To recommend ways in which the connectivity of seaports and their hinterlands can be improved.

Date of publication/release: 2010
English, Russian
Inventory of Main Standards and Parameters of the E [European] Waterway Network (The Blue Book)

**ECE/TRANS/SC.3/144/Rev.2**

**Website:**
unece.org/index.php?id=26056

The objective of the Blue Book is: (a) to establish an inventory of existing and envisaged standards and parameters of E waterways and ports in Europe; and (b) to show, on an internationally comparable basis, the current inland navigation infrastructure parameters in Europe as compared to the minimum standards and parameters prescribed in the European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN). This publication enables member governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned to monitor the progress made in implementing the Agreement.

Date of publication/release: 2012
English (French and Russian under development)

White Paper on Efficient and Sustainable Inland Water Transport in Europe

**ECE/TRANS/SC.3/189**

**Website:**
unece.org/index.php?id=26068

Inland water transport is, on many European transport corridors, a competitive alternative to road and rail transport, offering an economical, sustainable and environment friendly mode of transport. However, in most UNECE countries it is still largely under-used and its development calls for a pro-active policy by Governments and international bodies. The UNECE White Paper on Efficient and Sustainable Inland Water Transport in Europe describes the current stage of inland water transport development in Europe and beyond, presents the existing legal and institutional framework for inland navigation and puts forward policy recommendations for international cooperation on developing this mode of transport in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Date of publication/release: 2011
English, French and Russian
Harmonised navigation rules are essential to facilitate traffic on inland waterways and ensure safety. The European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI) was first established in 1962 and has since that time been maintained by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Working Party on Inland Water Transport (SC.3). It contains the core uniform rules applicable to the traffic on inland waterways, such as marking on vessels, visual signs on vessels, sound signals and radiotelephony, waterway signs and markings, rules of the road, berthing rules, signaling and reporting requirements, and prevention of pollution of water and disposal of waste. The provisions of CEVNI are traditionally based on the relevant regulations of river commissions for the Sava, Rhine and Danube and adjusted to the pan-European scope of the code.

Date of publication/release: 2009
English, French and Russian

The UNECE Recommendations on Harmonized Europe-Wide Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels (Resolution No. 61) establish a Pan-European regime of technical requirements for inland navigation vessels engaged in international transport of goods and passengers. They are a result of Governments efforts, aimed at unifying the divergent regulations in force within different intergovernmental organizations and within individual UNECE member countries. The unified regulations contained therein have been brought in line with relevant European Union's legislation and are to facilitate the recognition of ship's certificates issued on their basis, thus avoiding the need for vessels engaged in international transport by inland waterway to undergo a double inspection. The Recommendations contain, in particular, strict regulations on limitation of air and water pollution by vessels and on abatement of noise produced by them as well as the internationally agreed standards for minimum manning requirements and working and rest hours of crews.

Published: 2011
English, French and Russian
The Standardized UNECE Vocabulary for Radio-Connections has been prepared with a view to:

- improving the safety of navigation and the piloting of vessels;
- standardizing the vocabulary used for communications in inland navigation.

Published: 2009
English, French, German and Russian

Other UNECE transport resources

Website: unece.org/transport/resources/publications.html

Through its Transport Division, UNECE facilitates the international movement of persons and goods by inland transport modes and improve competitiveness, safety, energy efficiency and security in the transport sector taking into account environmental protection to levels that reduce adverse environmental impact of transport activities and contribute effectively to sustainable development.

Many of its publications are also relevant for trade. For detailed information on the activities of the UNECE Transport Division, please consult the website at:

www.unece.org/trans/welcome.html
Public-Private Partnerships and Innovation

Innovation Performance Reviews of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine

ECE/CECI/21 (Armenia)
ECE/CECI/11 (Belarus)
ECE/CECI/14 (Kazakhstan)
ECE/CECI/16 (Ukraine)

Website: unec.org/ceci/publications.html

The series of national Innovation Performance Reviews benchmarks national innovation systems and policies against international good practice and recommends improvements with a view to strengthening international competitiveness and long-run economic performance.

Date of publication/release: 2011-2014
English, Russian

Innovation Policy for Green Technologies – Guide for Policy Makers in the Transition Economies of Europe and Central Asia

ECE/CECI/20

Website: unec.org/fileadmin/DAM/ceci/publications/GreenTechnology/ECE_CECI_20_web.pdf

This Guide reflects the findings of assessments on innovation policy — with special reference to green technologies—that were conducted by the UNECE for Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in 2012 and 2013. It can be used as a textbook for group training or for self-learning.

Date of publication/release: 2013
English, Russian
Guidebook on Promoting Good Governance in Public-Private Partnerships

**ECE/CECI/4**

**Website:**
- unece.org/index.php?id=2147 (English)
- unece.org/index.php?id=2147&L=2 (Russian)

In the delivery of public services, public-private partnerships (PPPs) have become a worldwide phenomenon and are generating great interest. They combine the best of both worlds, and also present a strong organizational and institutional challenge for the public sector. Policymakers, government officials and the private sector will find in this publication essential guidance on the good governance principles for PPPs and their implementation.

A key resource for establishing good governance in public-private partnerships for the delivery of public services.

Date of publication/release: 2008
English, Russian

Fostering Innovative Entrepreneurship: Challenges and Policy Options

**ECE/CECI/13**

**Website:**
unece.org/index.php?id=29167

This publication presents good practices for fostering innovative enterprises and highlights some policy action that may be required for this in the emerging market economies of the region. It also summarizes the recommendations developed by the 2010 UNECE International Conference “From Applied Research to Entrepreneurship: Promoting Innovation-driven Start-ups and Academic Spin-offs.”

Date of publication/release: 2012
English, Russian
Intellectual Property Commercialization: Policy Options and Practical Instruments

**ECE/CECI/12**

**Website:**
[unece.org/index.php?id=26564](unece.org/index.php?id=26564)

This publication focuses on the practical problems of using intellectual property rights in the innovation process, i.e., on the commercialization of intellectual property, and on the question of what economic policy can do to support the various stakeholders. Specifically, it discusses the role of intellectual property in the transfer of technology from public research organizations to the business sector, the management of intellectual property in small and medium-sized enterprises, and the auditing, valuation of and accounting for intellectual property.

This is a valuable resource guide for governments looking to improve the policy environment for innovation and to encourage the transfer of technology from public research organizations into the business sector and the economy. It can also be used as a resource by SMEs and people working with them to encourage the full economic use of their intellectual property.

Date of publication/release: 2011
English, Russian

Promoting Innovation in the Services Sector: Review of Experiences and Policies

**ECE/CECI/9**

**Website:**
[unece.org/index.php?id=16163](unece.org/index.php?id=16163)

This publication addresses a wide range of issues related to the promotion of innovation in the services sectors, as well as policy lessons learned in this area, drawing on the experiences of different countries.

Date of publication/release: 2011
English, Russian
Enhancing the Innovative Performance of Firms

ECE/CECI/8

Website: unece.org/index.php?id=2123

This publication identifies policy options and instruments available to enhance the innovative capabilities of firms. It is illustrated with examples of practical know-how, hands-on experiences and case studies.

Date of publication/release: 2009
English, Russian

Policy Options and Instruments for Financing Innovation

ECE/CECI/7

Website: unece.org/index.php?id=2134

This Guide offers practical advice on the different sources of financing available to innovative companies in the early stages of their development. It also presents the various policy options and instruments that can be deployed by the public sector to increase the supply of potentially successful innovative companies and to mobilize private financing to support the development of these companies. It discusses different good practices and institutions that can increase the effectiveness of various agents, both private and public, involved in the financing of innovative enterprises.

Date of publication/release: 2009
English, Russian
Presenting Trade Data

Making Data Meaningful Part 1: A Guide to Writing Stories about Numbers

ECE/CES/STAT/NONE/2009/4

Website: unece.org/stats/documents/writing/

The guide is intended as a practical tool to help managers, statisticians and media relations officers to use text, tables, graphics and other information to bring statistics to life using effective writing techniques.

Organizations use this publication to communicate statistics on different topics including trade to wider audiences using simple and easy-to-understand language and tools.

Date of publication/release: 2007
English with unofficial translations into Croatian, Japanese and Spanish


ECE/CES/STAT/NONE/2009/3

Website: unece.org/stats/documents/writing/

This publication aims to help readers find the best way to get their message across to non-specialists, using the most suitable set of tools and skills now available from an array of communication methods.

Organizations use this publication to communicate statistics on different topics, including trade, to wider audiences using simple and easy-to-understand language and tools.

Date of publication/release: 2009
English with unofficial translations into Croatian, Japanese and Spanish
Making Data Meaningful Part 3: A Guide to Communicating with the Media

ECE/CES/9

Website:
unece.org/stats/documents/writing/

The publication is intended as a practical tool for managers, statisticians, and communication and media relations officers in statistical organizations, particularly in those organizations that are in the process of developing their communication strategies. This guide aims to help producers of statistics to find the best way to get their message across and to communicate effectively with the media.

Organizations use this publication to communicate statistics on different topics, including trade to wider audiences using simple and easy-to-understand language and tools.

Date of publication/release: 2010
English with unofficial translations into Croatian, Japanese and Spanish

Making Data Meaningful Part 4: A Guide to Statistical Literacy

ECE/CES/33

Website:
unece.org/stats/documents/writing/

The Guide covers techniques, current initiatives and best practices to promote statistical literacy among different user groups, such as opinion leaders, decision makers, the education community, businesspersons and the general public.

Organizations use this publication to communicate statistics on different topics, including trade, to wider audiences using simple and easy-to-understand language and tools.

Date of publication/release: 2013
The Impact of Globalization on National Accounts

**ECE/CES/14**

**Website:**

Globalization is a growing phenomenon that affects the compilation of familiar national accounts indicators and related source statistics. This Guide provides comprehensive guidance for both producers of economic statistics and those who use the data for policy analysis and research. It reviews the many ways in which globalization affects measures of economic activity, highlights areas that increasingly need attention and resources to maintain the quality of national accounts and related statistics, examines the behaviour of multinational enterprises and how this may affect the compilation of national statistics and includes many examples showing how countries have responded to statistical challenges brought by globalization.

This publication reviews the process of production of statistics with globalization in mind. It provides techniques and best examples in the field.

Date of publication/release: 2012

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Measuring Sustainable Development

**ECE/CES/77**

**Website:**
unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/Measuring_sustainable_development.pdf

This publication thoroughly explores the capital approach to measuring sustainable development and compares the indicators that result from this approach with those in already existing indicator sets. In this way, it draws the best from the conceptual work of researchers and the practical work of policy makers and statisticians. It is hoped that this work will provide an impetus for further work on statistics for sustainable development in national statistical offices.

Date of publication/release: 2009
Dedicated with sincere gratitude
to the thousands of country-nominated experts,
the many donors,
and the staff of UNECE,
who have made this work possible