

UNECE- UN/CEFACT tools

**For Sustainable and Digital Trade facilitation
Reforms in Transition Economies:**

**The United Nations Trade Facilitation
Implementation Guide (TFIG)**

**Blockchain applications for facilitating trade and
enhancing competitiveness**



UNECE



ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific

**41st UN/CEFACT
FORUM**

2-5 OCTOBER 2023 | BANGKOK | THAILAND

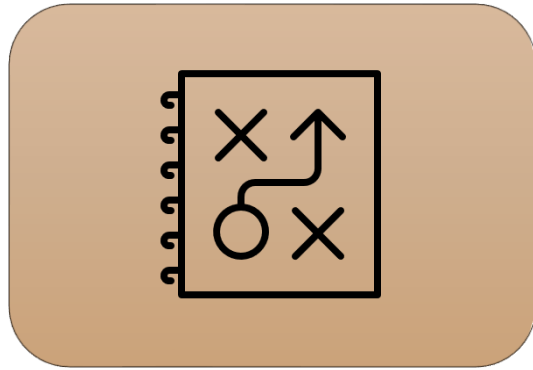
Overview of UN/CEFACT tools in support of SDTF

1



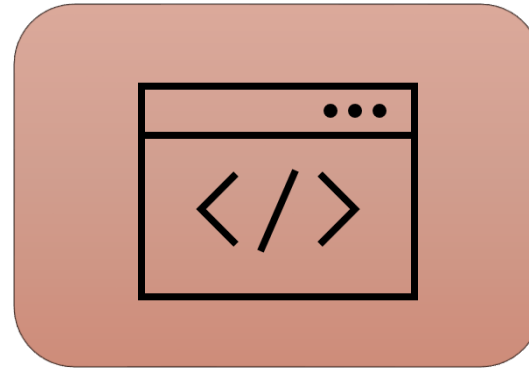
48 Policy recommendations

2



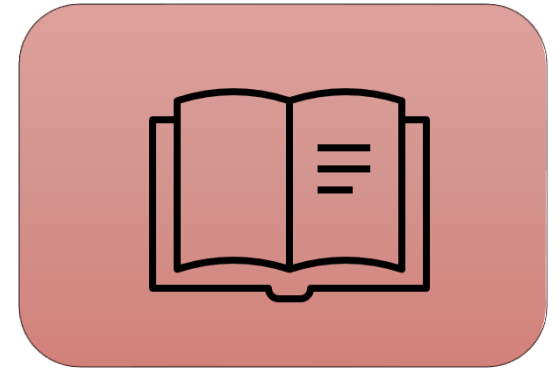
>950 Standards

3



Guidance

4



Capacity building

Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide

TRADE FACILITATION IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

UNECE

English

About Introduction Domains Itineraries Instruments Organizations Case stories Training

Welcome to the Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide

A tool for simplifying cross-border trade

Introduction to trade facilitation WTO TF Agreement

Domains Itineraries Instruments Organizations

Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide: Domains

Business domain

Business domains are subject matter areas shaped by a supply-chain perspective on trade facilitation. These areas take inspiration from the steps and processes of the [UN/CEFACT Buy-Ship-Pay reference models](#). For each business domain the Guide presents key challenges as well as possible reform measures and appropriate solutions and instruments.



Purchasing

The purchasing domain introduces measures and tools that buyers and sellers can adopt for more transparent, smooth and speedy purchasing transactions.

See more



Shipping and Transport

Shipping and Transport addresses trade facilitation issues about the organization and physical movement of goods and services.

See more



Customs and cross-border management

Cross-border Management and Customs covers a wide range of trade facilitation issues with regard to Customs clearance, cross-border management and supply-chain security.

See more



Payment

Payment is a critical phase in international trade transactions. Prompt and full payment affects the ability of companies, and especially small to medium enterprises (SMEs), to compete and survive in the marketplace.

See more

Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide: Itinerary

WTO Agreement on TF

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement entered into force on 22 February 2017 to much public acclaim. WTO Director General Azevêdo called this a milestone for the WTO and the multilateral trading agreement, as the Agreement is set to make a big difference for growth and development, [by cutting trade costs globally by an average of 14,3%*](#).

The Agreement is the most comprehensive of existing legal trade facilitation instruments; it binds all WTO Members (* de jure it is only binding on those Members that have accepted the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement) and the rules covers all import, export and transit formalities and procedures.

The objective of the Agreement is to further expedite the movement, clearance and release of goods, enhance assistance for capacity building in this area, and fostering cooperation in the field of trade facilitation and customs cooperation.

This itinerary provides an overview of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. It explains the structure of the Agreement and introduces the technical rules set out in Articles 1-12, the special and differential treatment provisions set out in Articles 13-22, and the institutional provisions set out in Article 23-24.

WTO MAP

[Full text of the Agreement](#)

[Wto trade facilitation agreement and implementing instruments](#)



WTO Agreement on TF

- ● WTO Agreement on TF
- The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement
 - › Negotiating process / history
 - › Rationale for the Agreement
- Implementation
- Substantive Obligations of the Agreement
- Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) Implementation modalities
 - › Notification obligation for LDC Members
 - › Notification obligation for Developing Country Members
- Technical Assistance
- Planning for implementation

Blockchains for facilitating trade and enhancing competitiveness – UNRECs UNCTAD

- **Objective:** The project will strengthen national innovation and technological capacities related to the use of blockchain technology in customs and trade operations in five selected developing countries, to boost trade and enhance competitiveness in support of sustainable development
- ECE target country: Uzbekistan
- ECE has partnered with UNDP to prepare the **Paper on policy and regulatory analysis on blockchain application** in Uzbekistan. This paper aims to conduct a comprehensive regulatory and policy analysis of the Uzbekistan for the adoption of blockchain, with the goal of identifying gaps and proposing a roadmap for future development. The focus sectors will cover the key sectors of the Uzbek economy including garment and footwear, minerals and agriculture.
- **Next event:**
- 19 October 2023: Consultation workshop on Harnessing the potential of blockchain technology for sustainable trade facilitation in Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Better Cotton – Samarkand cotton cluster use case

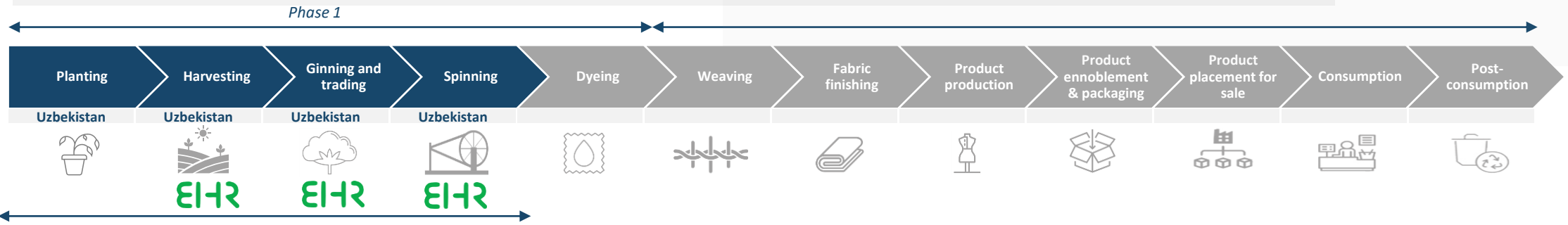
Traceable asset

“Better Cotton” yarn

Claim

The Better Cotton has been grown in accordance to Better Cotton Principles and Criteria (and enhanced decent work monitoring) and the cotton follows the Chain of Custody Standard (v0.3) through the clusters internal supply chain

Value chain



Sustainability risks covered

- Biodiversity
- Pesticides/ Insecticides
- Soil/ Land Degradation
- Labour Rights
- Water Consumption

Transparency evidences



Traceability evidences

Bill of Lading, Waybill, Commercial Invoice





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Thank you!

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