

Trade Facilitation: Impact of border processes and the contribution of express delivery

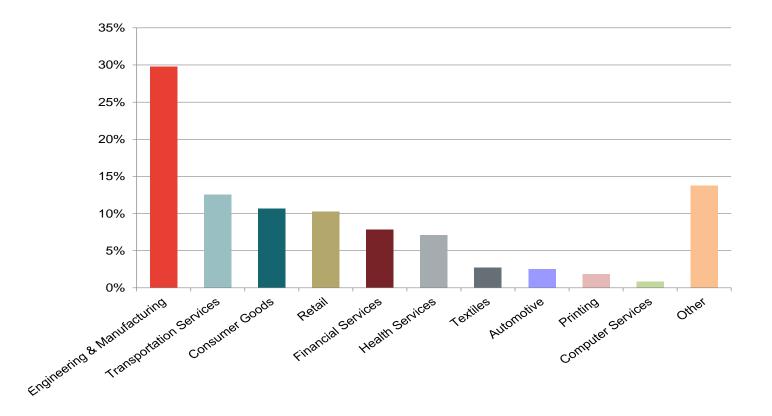
EUROPEAN AVIATION CONFERENCE, CRANFIELD

November 2015

Overview of attributes that customers value in express delivery services

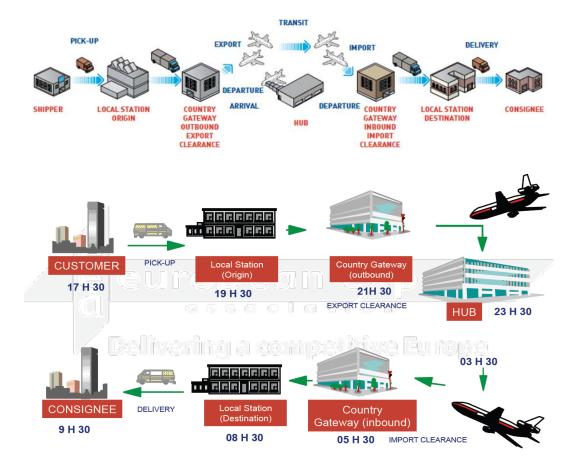


Global breakdown of international express delivery users by sector of activity, 2013



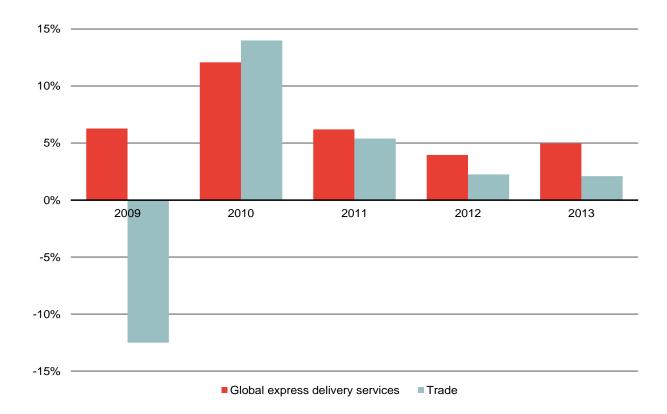
Source: Frontier analysis based on the data of members of the Global Express Association

Steps involved in providing express delivery services



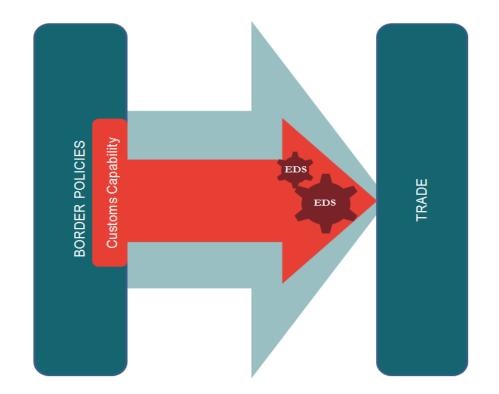
Source: GEA, EEA

Trade and international express delivery services, % year on year change



Source: WTO and GEA members' data

To what extent to border policies impact on trade? Is this just an issue for express delivery?



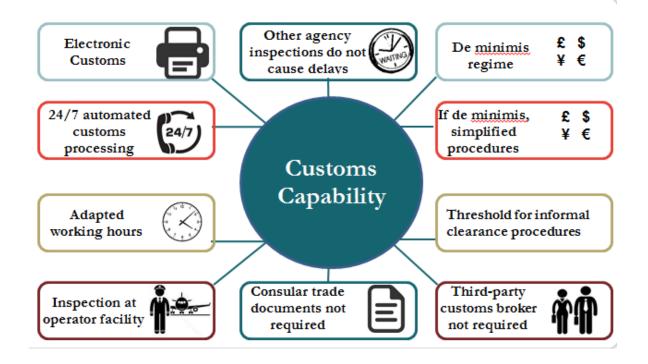
Source: Frontier Economics; EDS : Express Delivery Services

Customs capability database

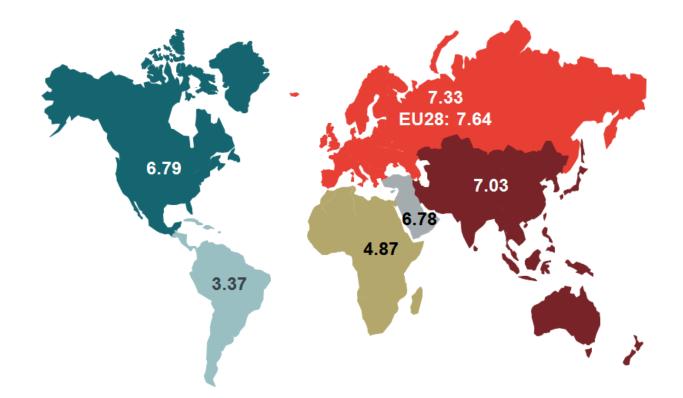


- Covers 139 countries
- Key Performance Indicators of border efficiency (as impact on express carriers)
- Many mirror articles in the WTO Agreement

Overview of customs capability measures for shipment requiring immediate release

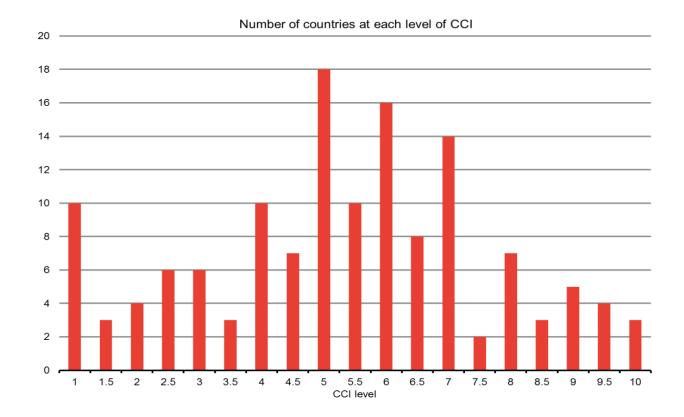


Weighted average CCI by Region (weights based on national GDP)



Source: GEA data, Frontier calculations

Distribution of countries across CCI levels



Source: GEA data, Frontier calculations

Background on trade facilitation

- Extensive research from impact of narrowly defined customs processes to broader issues including transport and communications infrastructure and regulatory institutions (such as standards and testing bodies)
- Barriers considered also include informal and tacit barriers such as measures of corruption
- Common approaches include:
 - compute trade transactions costs of barriers in dollar terms
 - measured restrictiveness of processes by indices (such as the Logistics Performance Index developed by the World Bank)
- The impact of on trade has been estimated in various ways, either econometrically, or by using computable general equilibrium modelling

Recent findings

- An OECD study suggests that even a modest reduction (1%) in trade transactions costs could increase global welfare by US\$40bn annually (Walkenhorst and Yasui, 2009)
- Another OECD study found improvements in measures of customs efficiency have a significant positive impact on imports (Wilson, 2009)
- World Economic Forum has found that reducing supply chain barriers facilitates trade and increases world GDP by several times more than removing all tariffs. CGE modelling indicates that an improvement in border administration and transport and communication infrastructure from current levels halfway to global best practice could increase global trade by 14.5%
- WTO's "Global value chains in a changing world" suggests that a 10% improvement in flow of efficiency in across-the-border operations can boost GDP of APEC economies by US\$21bn annually

Our approach

- Econometric analysis of trade flows (specifically imports) on a country-pair basis, using 2013 UN Comtrade data – a "gravity" model
- Directional data allows us to assess the impact of border process on both imports and exports. CCI of importing and exporting country used as explanatory factors
- To reduce extent to which CCI captures other institutional factors impacting on trade, also controlled for:
 - World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index
 - World Bank Logistics Performance Index (Infrastructure component)
- Extensive range of other control variables

Control variables used in econometric analysis

Variable	Observation level	Source
Population size	Country level	World Bank Indicators
GDP per capita	Country level	World Bank Indicators
Distance	Country pair level	Frontier analysis – great circle route distance between GPS coordinates of the main airport in each country
Colonial relationship	Country pair level	CEPII (Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales) database
Common language	Country pair level	CEPII (Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales) database
Contiguity	Country pair level	CEPII (Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales) database
Openness	Country level	World Bank Indicators
Express delivery average price	Country pair level	Derived from data from GEA members on volumes and revenue for each country pair

Continuation of control variables used in econometric analysis

Variable	Observation level	Source
Unemployment level	Country level	World Bank Indicators
Inflation rate	Country level	World Bank Indicators
Human Development Index	Country level	World Bank Indicators
OECD	Country level	OECD website indicating the list of countries members of the OECD

Average impact of improving CCI score by 1 on exports, imports and trade

- Model fit good (R² c. 74%)
- Coefficients have expected signs and plausible magnitude
- Most significant at 95% or 99% level

Institutions-related control variable:	World Bank Ease of Business	World Bank LPI Infrastructure	Including both institution related control variables
CCI Export	4.8%	6.0%	5.0%
CCI Import	4.5%	4.6%	3.7%
Average Impact on Trade	4.7%	5.3%	4.4%

Source: Frontier Analysis

Sensitivity tests

- The effect identified is linear, i.e. no detectable sign of decreasing returns to improving border processes, nor "big bang" from starting from a low base
- No significant regional variation in results when restricting sample to smaller subregions (subject to sample size)
- No obvious sign of omitted variable bias with regard to missing CCI data
- Model fit not improved if CCI components modelled independently, suggesting Index is a reasonable measure

Interaction with express delivery

- Individual elements of CCI are border processes especially important for time-sensitive (express delivery)
- But our results relate to trade in total
- Is express the sole (or main conduit) for this additional trade?
 - Additional tests show that parameters on CCI fall between 33% and 66% with the inclusion of (confidential) express volumes in the regression
 - Implies, on average 50% of the trade facilitated by "express" border processes carried by other non-express modes
 - Highlights the facilitating role of express delivery in wider trade flows

Conclusions

- Results confirm earlier findings that non-price factors can make a significant contribution to facilitating trade
- Findings sit comfortably with other evidence from WEF, OECD, WTO which have identified large positive impacts on trade from improving border processes
- The effect is not particular to countries with poor processes, nor is it subject to diminishing returns
- Results provide some support for the idea of express delivery as a facilitator in wider trade flows:

• Annex

Custom Capability Database Variables

Reference name	Corresponding question in Custom Capability Questionnaire	Scoring
Electronic customs / Pre-arrival processing	Does Customs accept and process electronically the data required for release of shipments in advance of their actual arrival so that they can be released either prior to or immediately after arrival?	1 = yes 0 = no
24/7 automated customs processing	Is full-time (24/7) automated processing for the customs ports at which you operate available?	1 = yes 0 = no
Adapted working hours customs personnel	Are the working hours of Customs personnel adapted to commercial needs?	1 = yes 0 = no
Inspection at operator facility or transfer?	For shipments arriving by air, does Customs inspect and release goods at the operator's facility or require their transfer to another facility?	1 = operator's facility0 = transfer required
Other agency inspections cause delays	If there are inspections by agencies other than Customs, do those cause delays?	1 = no 0 = yes
<i>De minimi</i> s regime present?	Does the customs administration apply a <i>de minimis</i> regime that allows goods the value of which does not exceed a certain amount to be exempted from duties and taxes?	1 = yes 0 = no

Continuation of Custom Capability Database Variables

Reference name	Corresponding question in Custom Capability Questionnaire	Scoring
If <i>de minimis</i> , simplified procedures?	If yes, are those goods subject to simplified procedures e.g. consolidated release/clearance?	1 = yes 0 = no
Threshold for informal customs procedure	Does the customs administration apply a de minimis regime that allows dutiable goods the value of which does not exceed a certain amount to be exempted from formal declaration procedures	1 = yes 0 = no
Necessity to provide a consular	Does Customs or any other agency require in connection with importation of goods that the importer provide any of the following items:	1 = no
trade document?	 a consular invoice a consular visa for a commercial invoice other trade document 	0 = yes
Third-party customs broker?	Does Customs or any other agency require clearance of import shipments by a third-party customs broker?	1 = no 0 = yes

CCI effect on trade – regression results

	reg 1					; 3		reį	; 1	reg	2	reg 3	
	of doing l	Regression with Ease F of doing business In dex		infrastructure component		with both		Regression of doing In d	business	Regression infrastr compo	ucture	Regression	with both
	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)		coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)
orig_CCI	0.0481***	(0.0145)	0.0604***	(0.0150)	0.0505***	(0.0152)	orig_if1	-0.0386***	(0.00688)	-0.0323***	(0.00691)	-0.0287***	(0.00694)
dest_CCI	0.0451***	(0.0152)	0.0463***	(0.0147)	0.0371**	(0.0154)	dest_infl	0.00617	(0.00842)	0.00872	(0.00854)	0.00867	(0.00854)
In_orig_pop	1.311***	(0.196)	1.395***	(0.227)	1.369***	(0.225)	orig_hdi	-0.160	(0.152)	-0.482***	(0.151)	-0.455***	(0.153)
In_orig_pop2	0.00152	(0.00577)	-0.00598	(0.00649)	-0.00481	(0.00647)	dest_hdi	-0.126	(0.165)	-0.160	(0.167)	-0.153	(0.167)
ln_dest_pop	0.931***	(0.197)	1.010***	(0.249)	0.991***	(0.248)	oecd	0.0791	(0.0845)	-0.00891	(0.101)	0.00939	(0.100)
ln_dest_pop2	0.00637	(0.00578)	0.00118	(0.00719)	0.00213	(0.00719)	oecdrest	0.259***	(0.0565)	0.255***	(0.0560)	0.267***	(0.0566)
In_orig_gdppercapita	2.225***	(0.227)	3.174***	(0.244)	3.093***	(0.249)	Inprice	0.930**	(0.391)	1.127***	(0.414)	1.098***	(0.409)
ln_orig_gdppercapita2	-0.0604***	(0.0124)	-0.125***	(0.0137)	-0.122***	(0.0138)	Inprice2	-0.147***	(0.0487)	-0.173***	(0.0521)	-0.169***	(0.0515)
ln_dest_gdppercapita	1.939***	(0.249)	2.566***	(0.274)	2.476***	(0.276)	orig_easeofdoingbusiness	-0.00605***	(0.000965)			-0.00237**	(0.00102)
In_dest_gdppercapita 2	-0.0569***	(0.0136)	-0.100***	(0.0154)	-0.0962***	(0.0154)	dest_ease of doing business	-0.00370***	(0.000917)			-0.00193**	(0.000952)
Indist	-3.301***	(0.434)	-2.905***	(0.421)	-2.975***	(0.418)	orig_openess	0.00564***	(0.000389)	0.00387***	(0.000416)	0.00389***	(0.000416)
Indist2	0.142***	(0.0279)	0.123***	(0.0272)	0.127***	(0.0271)	dest_openess	0.00340***	(0.000528)	0.00266***	(0.000557)	0.00274***	(0.000555)
colony	0.537***	(0.121)	0.384***	(0.132)	0.397***	(0.131)	origInfrastructure			1.004***	(0.0924)	0.911***	(0.0955)
comlang_off	0.858***	(0.0791)	0.912***	(0.0832)	0.915***	(0.0837)	destInfrastructure			0.640***	(0.0870)	0.585***	(0.0902)
contig	0.171	(0.163)	0.445***	(0.161)	0.404**	(0.162)	Constant	-35.17***	(3.640)	-47.02***	(3.768)	-44.79***	(3.837)
orig_unemp	0.0244***	(0.00890)	0.00793**	(0.00400)	0.0110***	(0.00400)	Observations	7,046		6,125		6,125	
dest_unemp	-0.00551	(0.00464)	-0.00837*	(0.00480)	-0.00565	(0.00488)	R-squared	0.743		0.746		0.747	

Source: Frontier analysis of data from GEA members and publicly available sources. Standard errors in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Linearity tests

	Regression with Ease of doing business Index				Regression	with both		Regression with Ease of doing business Index		Regression with LPI - infrastructure component		Regression	n with both	
	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)		coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	
In_orig_pop	1.281***	(0.202)	1.445***	(0.231)	1.469***	(0.232)	orig_hdi	-0.0929	(0.156)	-0.365**	(0.158)	-0.385**	(0.156)	
In_orig_pop2	0.00297	(0.00595)	-0.00653	(0.00662)	-0.00756	(0.00663)	dest_hdi	-0.112	(0.169)	-0.131	(0.171)	-0.137	(0.171)	
In_dest_pop	0.914***	(0.201)	0.983***	(0.254)	1.000***	(0.255)	oecd	0.0475	(0.0888)	-0.0465	(0.106)	-0.0625	(0.105)	
In_dest_pop 2	0.00724	(0.00590)	0.00271	(0.00736)	0.00181	(0.00735)	oecd rest	0.274***	(0.0591)	0.275***	(0.0591)	0.265***	(0.0586)	
In_orig_gdppercapita	2.218***	(0.230)	3.069***	(0.253)	3.136***	(0.248)	Inprice	0.866**	(0.391)	1.015**	(0.410)	1.040**	(0.414)	
In_orig_gdppercapita2	-0.0601***	(0.0126)	-0.121***	(0.0140)	-0.124***	(0.0139)	In price2	-0.139***	(0.0487)	-0.159***	(0.0517)	-0.162***	(0.0522)	
In_dest_gdppercapita	1.887***	(0.251)	2.434***	(0.280)	2.518***	(0.279)	orig_easeofdoingbusiness	0.00586***	(0.000989)	-0.00204*	(0.00104)			
In_dest_gdppercapita2	-0.0538***	(0.0137)	-0.0940***	(0.0156)	-0.0977***	(0.0156)	dest_easeofdoingbusiness	0.00371***	(0.000935)	-0.00191*	(0.000974)			
Indist	-3.366***	(0.450)	-3.017***	(0.435)	-2.950***	(0.437)	orig_openess	0.00594***	(0.000408)	0.00418***	(0.000435)	0.00416***	(0.000434)	
In di st2	0.143***	(0.0291)	0.127***	(0.02.82)	0.123***	(0.02.84)	dest_open ess	0.00348***	(0.000553)	0.00281***	(0.000580)	0.00272***	(0.000582)	
colony	0.745***	(0.144)	0.607***	(0.154)	0.590***	(0.154)	orig In frastructure			0.956***	(0.0977)	1.037***	(0.0941)	
comlang_off	0.880***	(0.0833)	0.915***	(0.0878)	0.909***	(0.0872)	dest in frastructure			0.602***	(0.0920)	0.656***	(0.0886)	
contig	0.0615	0	0.297*	0	0.336**	0	orig_l	0.0993***	(0.0294)	0.0962***	(0.0807)	0.112***	(0.0805)	
orig_un emp	0.0240***	(0.00408)	0.0101**	(0.00411)	0.00748*	(0.00412)	dest	0.0883***	(0.0507)	0.0738**	(0.0813)	0.0906***	(0.0502)	
dest_unemp	-0.00564	(0.00479)	-0.00599	(0.00501)	-0.00861*	(0.00494)	- Constant	-33.83***	(3.755)	-44.57***	(3.987)	-45.51***	(3.915)	
orig_ifl	-0.0413***	(0.00709)	-0.0305***	(0.00718)	-0.0336***	(0.00714)	Observations	6,695		5,805		5,805		
dest_infl	0.00382	(0.00877)	0.00668	(0.00890)	0.00666	(0.00890)	R-squared	0.739		0.743		0.743		

Source: Frontier analysis of data from GEA members and publicly available sources. Standard errors in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Regional homogeneity tests

	All countries to all countries - same as reg 3 in fig 1		countries-same as		countries-same as		countries-same as		countries-same as		countries-same as		countries-same as OECD to OECD		OECD to non-OECD and viceversa		non-OECD to non- OECD			All countries reg 3 i	- same as	O ECD to	OECD	OECD to n and vic		non-O ECC OE(
	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)		coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)	coefficient	(S.E.)										
orig_CCI	0.0505***	(0.0152)	0.253	(0.219)	0.0108	(0.0867)	0.0422**	(0.0179)	orig_ifl	-0.0287***	(0.00694)	-0.128**	(0.0580)	-0.0209*	(0.0112)	-0.0288***	(0.00949)										
dest_CCI	0.0871**	(0.0154)	0.0437	(0.0536)	0.02.88	(0.0220)	0.0428**	(0.0207)	dest_infl	0.00867	(0.00854)	-0.0106	(0.0278)	0.00785	(0.0129)	0.00429	(0.0115)										
In_orig_pop	1.369***	(0.225)	-9.998	(9.271)	1.139***	(0.269)	2.086***	(0.636)	orig_hdi	-0.455***	(0.153)	1.283	(1.979)	-0.979***	(0.217)	0.0155	(0.224)										
In_orig_pop2	-0.00481	(0.00647)	0.306	(0.253)	0.000963	(0.00747)	-0.0252	(0.0190)	dest_hdi	-0.153	(0.167)	0.132	(0.521)	-0.0531	(0.237)	-0.270	(0.234)										
In_dest_pop	0.991***	(0.248)	0.573	(0.770)	1.148***	(0.388)	1.064***	(0.342)	oecd	0.00939	(0.100)																
In_dest_pop 2	0.00213	(0.00719)	0.0109	(0.02.42)	-0.00358	(0.0112)	0.000941	(0.00989)	oecd rest	0.267***	(0.0566)																
In_orig_gdppercapita	3.093***	(0.249)	-4.089	(19.56)	3.649***	(0.510)	2.354***	(0.297)	Inprice	1.098***	(0.409)	2.708	(1.715)	1.119**	(0.485)	1.379**	(0.623)										
In_orig_gdppercapita2	-0.122***	(0.0138)	0.149	(0.908)	-0.156***	(0.0282)	-0.0790***	(0.0165)	In price2	-0.169***	(0.0515)	-0.364	(0.224)	-0.146**	(0.0598)	-0.211***	(0.0785)										
In_dest_gdppercapita	2.476***	(0.276)	0.781	(1.997)	3.397***	(0.391)	1.895***	(0.378)	orig_easeofdoingbusiness	-0.00237**	(0.00102)	0.00816	(0.0321)	0.00119	(0.00187)	·0.00464***	(0.00130)										
In_dest_gdppercapita2	-0.0962***	(0.0154)	0.00215	(0.104)	-0.147***	(0.0221)	-0.0644***	(0.0211)	dest_easeofdoingbusiness	-0.00198**	(0.000952)	-0.00553*	(0.00299)	-0.000936	(0.00128)	-0.00195	(0.00131)										
In di st	-2.975***	(0.418)	-0.545	(1.035)	-0.348	(0.662)	-4.638***	(0.538)	orig_op eness	0.00589***	(0.000416)	-0.0227	(0.0285)	0.00557***	(0.000714)	0.00275***	(0.000592)										
In di st2	0.127***	(0.0271)	-0.0265	(0.0686)	-0.0450	(0.0427)	0.235***	(0.0848)	dest_openess	0.00274***	(0.000555)	-0.00266	(0.00172)	0.00235***	(0.000850)	0.00338***	(0.000752)										
colony	0.397***	(0.131)	0.620	(0.423)	0.803***	(0.205)	0.0223	(0.179)	origin frast ru ctu re	0.911***	(0.0955)	-0.159	(0.573)	1.096***	(0.172)	0.990***	(0.120)										
comlang_off	0.915***	(0.0837)	0.173	(0.194)	0.761***	(0.147)	1.159***	(0.105)	dest in frastructure	0.585***	(0.0902)	-0.214	(0.338)	0.607***	(0.134)	0.627***	(0.121)										
contig	0.404**	(0.162)	0.238	(0.296)	0.152	(0.217)	0.812***	(0.226)	Constant	-44.79***	(3.837)	109.9	(181.1)	-60.46* **	(5.834)	-40.64***	(6.791)										
orig_unemp	0.0110***	(0.00400)	-0.0490	(0.0641)	0.0814***	(0.00991)	0.00184	(0.00487)	Observations	6,125		184		2, 159		3,782											
dest_unemp	-0.00565	(0.00488)	-0.0212	(0.0143)	-0.0131**	(0.00659)	-0.00208	(0.00664)	R-s quared	0.747		0.907		0.798		0.709											

Source: Frontier analysis of data from GEA members and publicly available sources. Standard errors in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Overview of CCI scores by country

Country Name	CCI	Country Name	CCI	Country Name	CCI	Country Name	CCI	Country Name	CCI	Country Name	CC
Albania	6	Dominican Republic	6	Myanmar	1			CODE:			-
Algeria	6	Ecuador	5	Nepal	1	Burkina Faso	4.5	Italy	6	Slovak Republic	7
Andorra	6	Egypt	2.5	Netherlands	9.5	Burundi	4	Jamaica	5	Slovenia	8.5
Angola	2.5	El Salvador	2	New Zealand	10	Cambodia	8	Japan	9	South Africa	6
Antigua and Barbuda	1	Eritrea	2.5	Nicaragua	3	Cameroon	5	Jordan	5	Spain	9
Argentina	5	Estonia	6.5	Nigeria	4.5	Canada	8	Kazakhstan	1.5	Sri Lanka	1.5
Armenia	5	Ethiopia	5	Norway	7	Central African Republic	3.5	Kenya	5.5	Suriname	1
Australia	7	Fiji	6	Oman	5	Chile	7	Kiribati	1	Sweden	8
Austria	8	Finland	9	Pakistan	5	China	6	Republic of Korea	10	Switzerland	7
Azerbaijan	6.5	France	6.5	Panama	4	Taiwan, province of china	9.5	Kuwait	5	Thailand	9.5
Bahamas	4	Gabon	4.5	Paraguay	3	Colombia	7	Kyrgyzstan	7	Togo	5.5
Bahrain	7	Gambia	6.5	Peru	7	Comoros	1	Latvia	7	Trinidad and Tobago	2
Bangladesh	2.5	Georgia	9	Philippines	7	Democratic Republic of the	See.		100		
Barbados	1.5	Germany	8	Poland	5.5	Congo	4	Lebanon	4	Turkey	8
Belarus	3.5	Ghana	9.5	Portugal	5.5	Congo	5	Liberia	6	Uganda	5.5
Belgium	6.5	Greece	5.5	Qatar	3	Cook Islands	1	Lithuania	5	Ukraine	3.5
Belize	3	Guatemala	4	Romania	8.5	Costa Rica	8.5	Luxembourg	6.5	United Arab Emirates	6
Benin	4	Honduras	5.5	Russian Federation	5.5	at a constant of the constant of the constant		The former Yugoslav	0.0		
Bermuda	5	Hong Kong SAR, China	7	Rwanda	4	Cote d'Ivoire	5	Republic of Macedonia	1	United Kingdom	10
Bhutan	4	Hungary	1	Saint Lucia	6	Croatia	4.5	Madagascar	6.5	United States	7
Bolivia	3	Iceland	5	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.5	Cyprus	5.5	Malaysia	6	Uruguay	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5	India	4.5	Saudi Arabia	7.5	Czech Republic	6	Malta	6.5	Venezuela	5.5
Brazil	1	Indonesia	6	Serbia	5	Denmark	8	Mexico	2	Vietnam	6
Brunei Darussalam	4	Ireland	5	Sierra Leone	5 9	Djibouti	2.5	Montenegro	4.5		
Bulgaria	6	Israel	7.5	Singapore	9	Dominica	2	Morocco	7		

Source: Frontier analysis

frontier economics

Frontier Economics Limited in Europe is a member of the Frontier Economics network, which consists of separate companies based in Europe (Brussels, Cologne, London and Madrid) and Australia (Melbourne & Sydney). The companies are independently owned, and legal commitments entered into by any one company do not impose any obligations on other companies in the network. All views expressed in this document are the views of Frontier Economics Limited.

FRONTIER ECONOMICS EUROPE LTD. BRUSSELS | COLOGNE | LONDON | MADRID

Frontier Economics Ltd, 71 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6DA Tel. +44 (0)20 7031 7000 Fax. +44 (0)20 7031 7001 www.frontier-economics.com