



A Need for Coordinated Border Management Approach in the ESA Region

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KIFWA - Objectives

- To promote and protect the legitimate trade of Clearing and Forwarding Agents, Freight Agents, Warehousemen and the logistics Industry in General
- To promote a high and ethical standard of service by its members to their customers.
- To promote the adoption of uniform documents and standard terms and conditions of services provided by members.
- To establish and maintain cordial relationships with our strategic partners KPA, KRA, KMA, KAA, RVR, Shipping Companies/Airlines along with advocacy with the relevant Ministries or institutions as the Association may consider necessary for the benefit of the Industry.



Factors that Affect Border Efficiency

- **Global Trade Environment**
- **Regional Competitiveness**
- **Border Regulatory Environment**
- **Security**
- **Government – Business Partnerships**



Global Trade Environment

Current Trends	Examples of Factors affecting the Trade Environment
Increased International Trade Volumes	BRICS, Regulatory framework
New Business and Logistics Models	Just-in-time distribution, low inventory retention and multi-modal transport
Evolving and emerging risks	Supply chains vulnerable to disruption and exploitation by criminals and terrorists
Economic Competiveness	Government-Business partnerships
Political Change	Nationalism, Brexit, Election of Donald Trump, Rise of right wing parties

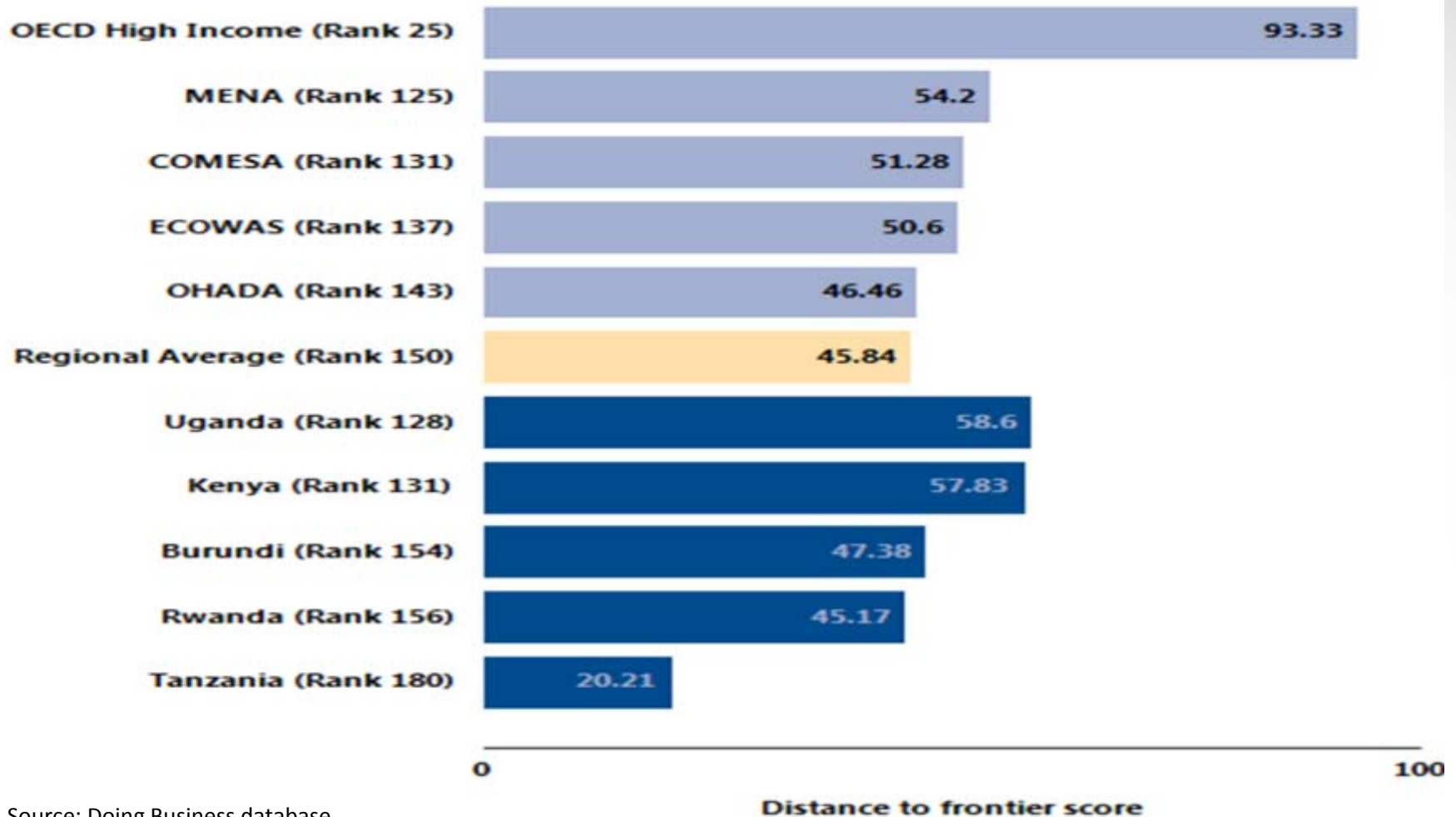


Regional Competitiveness

How are we doing?



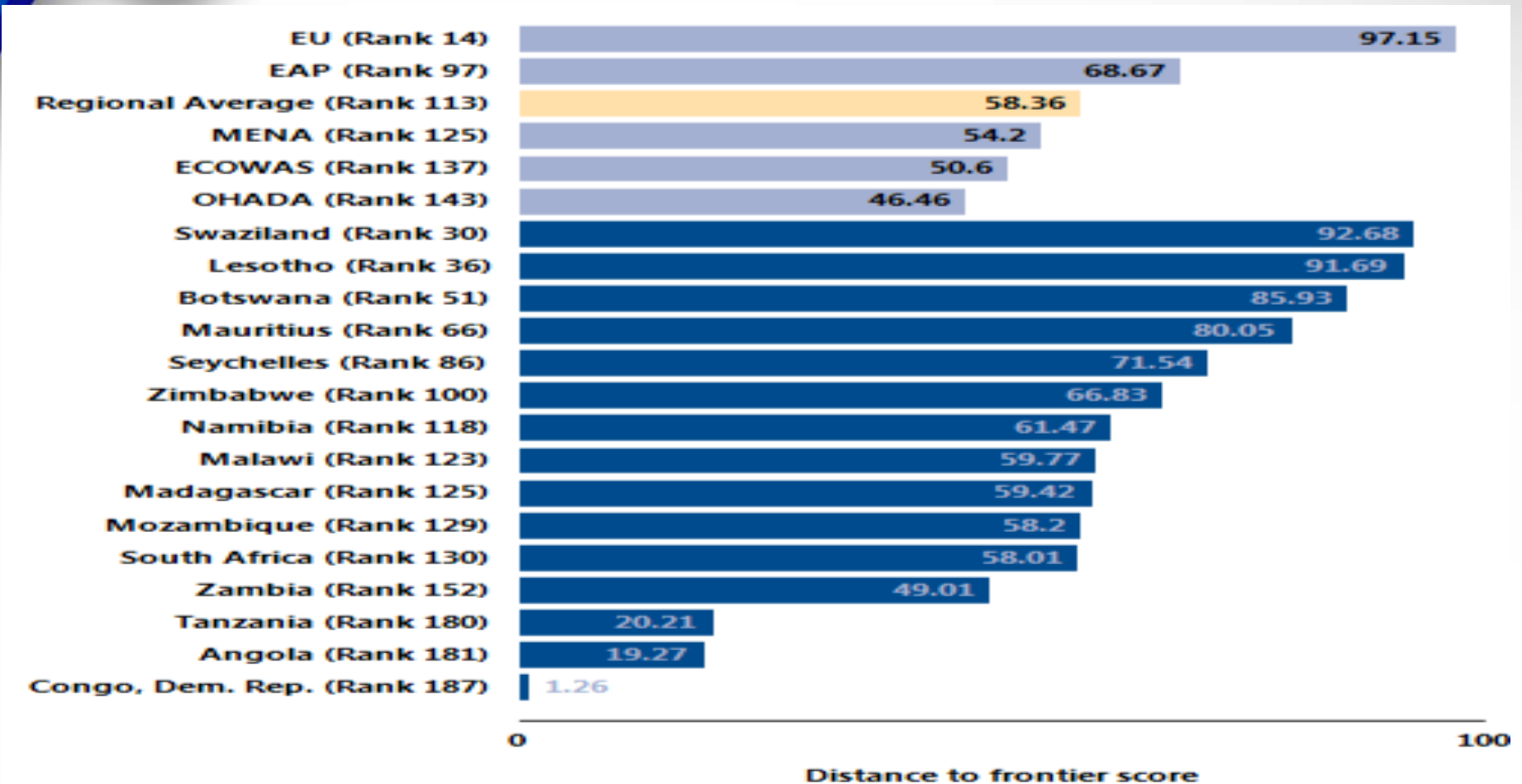
How economies in the East African Community (EAC) rank on the WB Doing Business Trading Across Borders Report - 2016



Source: Doing Business database



How economies in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) rank on the WB Doing Business Trading Across Borders Report - 2016



Source: Doing Business database



What it takes to export across borders in the East African Community (EAC) economies - Doing Business Trading Across Borders Report - 2016

		Border Compliance – Time to Export (hours)	Border Compliance – Cost to Export (US\$)	Documentary Compliance – Time to Export (hours)	Documentary Compliance – Cost to Export (US\$)
	OECD	15	160	5	36
	Regional Average	70	376	68	166
1	Burundi	59	106	120	150
2	Kenya	21	143	19	191
3	Rwanda	97	183	42	110
4	Tanzania	96	1160	96	275
5	Uganda	77	287	64	102

Source: Doing Business database



What it takes to import across borders in the East African Community (EAC) economies - Doing Business Trading Across Borders Report - 2016

		Border Compliance – Time to Export (hours)	Border Compliance – Cost to Export (US\$)	Documentary Compliance – Time to Export (hours)	Documentary Compliance – Cost to Export (US\$)
	OECD	9	123	4	25
	Regional Average	233	774	186	522
1	Burundi	154	444	180	1025
2	Kenya	130	908	84	550
3	Rwanda	282	680	290	366
4	Tanzania	402	1350	240	375
5	Uganda	149	489	138	296

Source: Doing Business database



What it takes to export across borders in economies in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) - Doing Business Trading Across Borders Report - 2016

		Border Compliance – Time to Export (hours)	Border Compliance – Cost to Export (US\$)	Documentary Compliance – Time to Export (hours)	Documentary Compliance – Cost to Export (US\$)
	EU	8	95	1	16
	Regional Average	111	531	113	359
1	Angola	240	735	169	240
2	Botswana	8	317	24	179
3	Congo Dem. Republic	515	1323	698	2500
4	Lesotho	4	150	3	90
5	Madagascar	70	868	59	117
6	Malawi	85	243	131	342
7	Mauritius	48	269	9	128
8	Mozambique	78	602	70	435
9	Namibia	120	745	90	348
10	Seychelles	84	332	44	115
11	South Africa	100	428	68	170
12	Swaziland	3	134	4	76
13	Tanzania	96	1160	96	275
14	Zambia	136	370	130	200

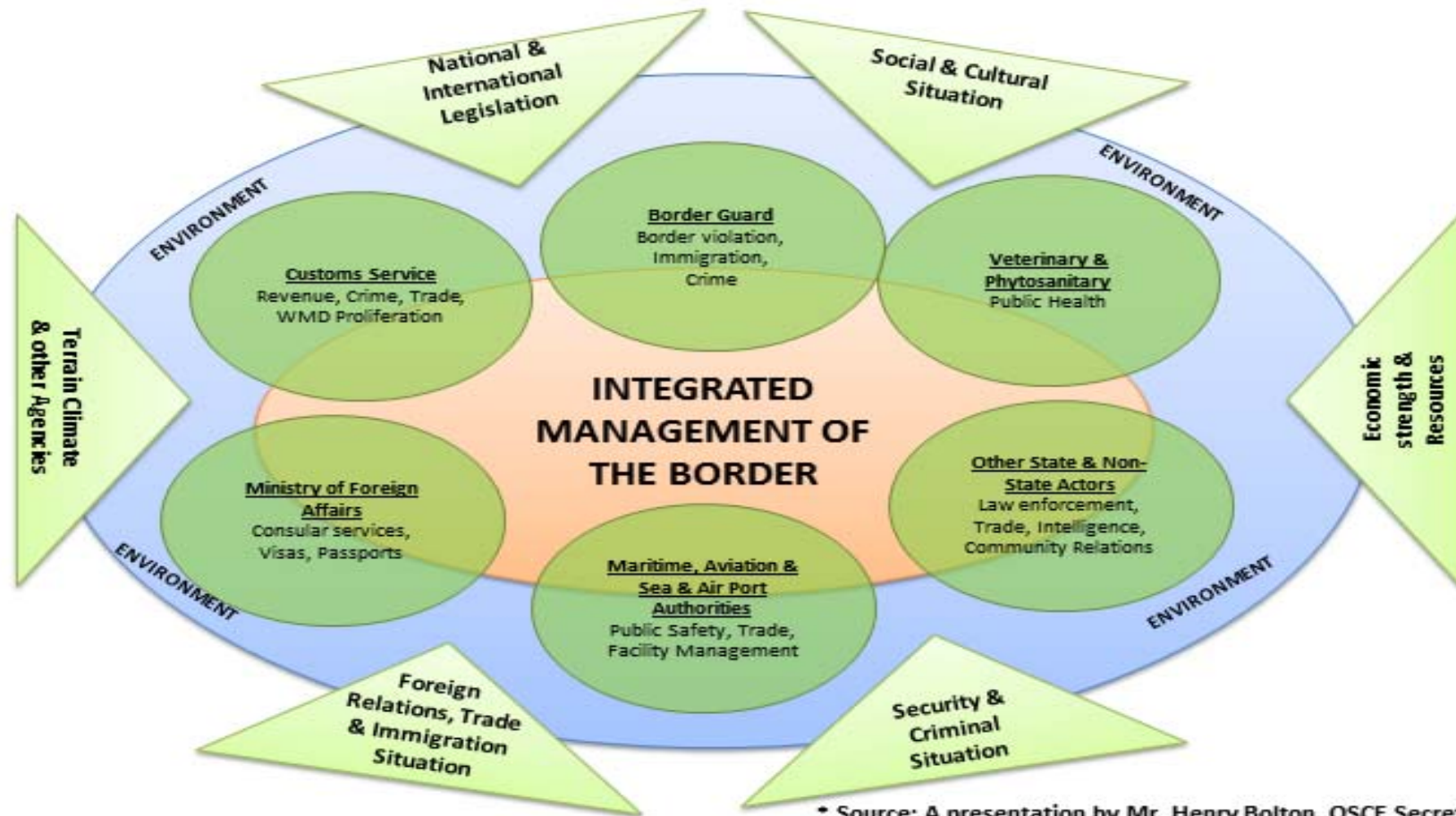


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14	Zambia	136	370	130	200
15	Zimbabwe	72	285	99	170



Border Regulatory Environment



* Source: A presentation by Mr. Henry Bolton, OSCE Secretariat



Border Regulatory Environment

- Duplication of inspections and requirements by multiple Government Agencies
- Poor co-ordination and organisation of border control processes
- Result:
 - Slow clearance times
 - Delays
 - Increased non-compliance
 - Increased costs to Trade



Government – Business Partnerships

- Ensure compliance: level playing-field
- Reward compliance
- Reduce costs (delays, interventions)
- Certainty: “rules-of-the-game”



Solutions at National Level

- Whole-of-Government” approach
- Movement control system: ports of entry, BPR
- Common risk management approach: intel focus
- Single window
- Others: agency arrangements, joint training etc
- No standardized approach, no one-size fits all
- Countries must apply a solution that fits its domestic context



Solutions at Regional Level

- Data and Intelligence sharing: joint operations
- OSBPs
- AEOs
- Mutual recognition: AEOs, controls etc
- Single window approach –people, processes, technology & law



Some Available Tools

- WTO TFA Implementation
- WCO Tools – CBM Compendium, Revised Kyoto Convention on Simplification of Customs Procedures, Economic Competitiveness Package, SAFE Framework: AEO concept etc
- WB – Single Window Manual



COORDINATED BORDER MANAGEMENT

Refers to:

The coordinated approach by border control agencies, both **domestic** and **international**, in the context of **seeking greater efficiencies** over managing trade and travel flows, while **maintaining a balance with compliance requirements**



Success factors

- Political will
- Legal basis
- Private sector buy-in
- Organizational will



Benefits

- Enhanced risk management
- Resource efficiencies
- Internal and external policy cohesion
- Increased accountability / transparency



THANK YOU

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