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Assessing Trade and Transport Bottlenecks: Different Tools for Different Purposes

Methodologies recently applied in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS):

- The Blue Book (Time-Cost-Distance Model) by ADB
- Trade and Transport Facilitation Assessment by WB
- Transport Corridor Logistics Assessment by ADB
- Business Process Analysis by UN ESCAP
- Time Release Studies

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Assessing Trade and Transport Bottlenecks: Different Tools for Different Purposes

Methodologies recently applied in the Greater Mekong Subregion:

Time-Cost-Distance Model (The Blue Book)

Trade and Transport Facilitation Assessment

## Background

- UNESCAP's methodology applied to the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC)
- ADB invested heavily in upgrading the infrastructure impact?
- Private sector reported high trade and transport costs evidence?
- No performance monitoring tool available for the SEC

Much progress in infrastructure; less on software!



## Objectives

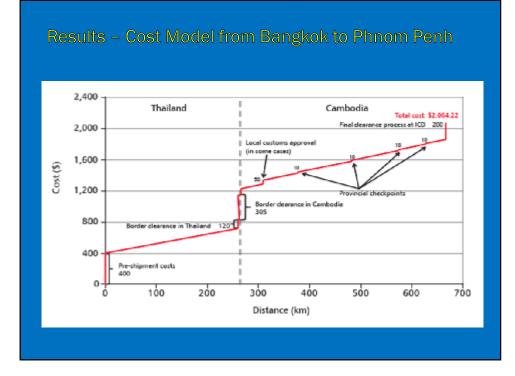
- Indices i.e. LPI, Doing Business, etc. lack the level of detail for targeted policy formulation
- Snapshot of the performance of the SEC
- Verify complaints from the private sector
- Identify policy measures for faster, cheaper, and more reliable transport and trade

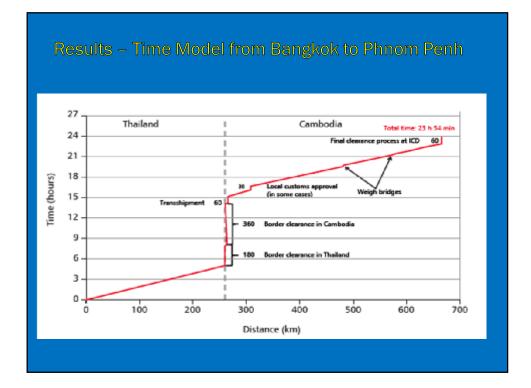
## Methodology

- Primary data collection through semi-structured interviews and workshops with users of the corridor
  - Transporters
  - Freight forwarders
  - Customs brokers
  - Exporters/importers
  - Other logistics providers such as ICDs, etc.
- Verification with officials

#### Assumptions

- Exact route of transport
- Type of good and its requirements
- Vehicle operating costs (VOC)
- Travel speed of trucks
- Duties and taxes
- Office hours, operation hours of ferries etc.





	Bangkok to Phnom Penh		Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City	
Process	Time (minutes)	Cost (\$)	Time (minutes)	Cost (\$)
Pre-shipment process				
Deliver original documents		40.00		0
Obtain documents	2–3 days	350.00	1–2 days	110.00
Process documents		20.00	240	90.00
Trucking	724	869.22	289	338.36
River crossing			30	15.00
Police checkpoints	0	40.00	0	80.00
Weigh bridges	20	0	10	0
Transshipment (TEU)	60	80.00	60	80.00
Border process, incl. local customs	570	465.00	210	80.00
Final clearance	60	200.00		
Total	1,434.00	\$2,064.22	839.00	\$793.36

Res	ults – Overview by	Country		
	Item	Total	Cambodia	Thailand
	Total distance (km)	665.8	405.8	260.0
	Total time (hours)	23.9	15.9	8.0
	Total logistics cost (\$)*	2,064.22	1,607.08	457.14
	Average time (min/km)	2.2	2.3	1.8
	Average speed (km/h)	27.9	25.6	32.5
	Average cost (\$/km)	3.10	3.96	1.74
	Transport cost per ton-km*	0.07	0.09	0.06
	Logistics cost per ton-km*	0.16	0.20	0.09
	Item	Total	Cambodia	Viet Nam
	Total distance (km)	237.1	167.1	70.0
	Total time (hours)	14.0	9.0	5.0
	Total logistics cost (\$)*	793.36	649.14	144.22
	Average time (min/km)	3.5	3.2	4.3
	Average speed (km/h)	17.0	18.7	14.0
	Average cost (\$/km)	3.35	3.88	2.12
	Transport cost per ton-km*	0.11	0.13	0.07
	Logistics cost per ton-km*	0.17	0.19	0.10

## **Results – Overview by Country**

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### **Policy Recommendations**

- Based on interviews and validation workshops with stakeholders
- Supported by the Time-Cost-Distance Model
- Selection was guided by
  - Magnitude of impact on improving logistics;
  - Ease of implementation; and
  - Capability of being acted on within 2 years

#### **Overview of Proposed Measures**

Measure 1: Increase Availability of Information about Agreements,
Laws, Rules and Regulations

- Measure 2: Adjusting Road Regulations including their Strict Enforcement
- Measure 3: Eradicate Checkpoints along the Corridor
- Measure 4: Extend Opening Hours of Border Points and Logistics Services
- Measure 5: Strengthen Cooperation and Coordination of the Public and Private Sector
- Measure 6: Expedite Border Procedures by Enhancing Risk Assessment
- Measure 7: Establish 'Service Level Agreements' to Decrease Uncertainty in Documentation Processes
- Measure 8: Expedite Issuance of Certificate of Origin
- Measure 9: Acceptance of E-Mails and Facsimiles in Trade Procedures and Removal of Local Customs Office Approval

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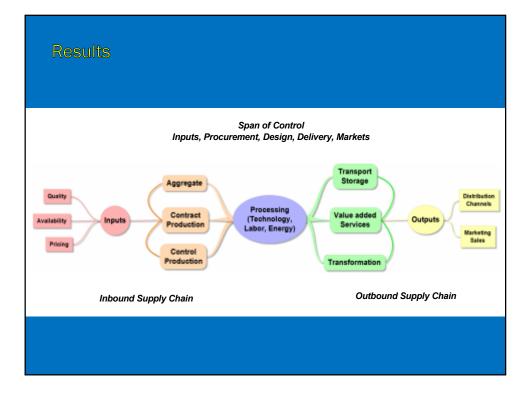
Trade and Transport Facilitation Assessment

## Background and Objective

- TTFA is a toolkit developed by the World Bank
- Two phase approach
  - Phase 1: Provide a general understanding of bottlenecks in the overall trade logistics environment
  - Phase 2: Examining the relative importance of the bottlenecks identified in Phase 1
- Identify and prioritize initiatives to sustain trade growth and increase the value added provided within the country

## Methodology

- Qualitative approach
- Focus on specific products / supply chains
- Analysis covers four key areas
  - The performance of the supply chains
  - What influences the decision of firms when structuring supply chains and order cycles
  - The different transactions conducted by the different stakeholders
  - The different risks within a supply chain
- Primary data collection through interviews
  - 4-5 Leading firms in each sector (4 in-depth interviews per firm)
  - Logistics service providers e.g. transporters, freight forwarders, customs brokers, financial institutions



## Results

# The TTFA revealed for each trade

- Business models
- Financial transactions
- Span of control
- Information flow
- Logistics requirements

## Recommendations are based on

- Market requirements
- Endowments and resource availability
- Competitiveness of firms and country
- Long-term strategy for the industry/sector

In Summa	ry	
	Time-Cost-Distance Model	Trade and Transport Facilitation Assessment
Study object	Corridor	Sector/Industry
Objective	General OR product specific	Product-specific
Results	-Easy and fast implementable recommendations -High ownership if participation inclusive -Progress can be tracked over time	-Broad set of interventions for targeted sectors -Long-term strategy based on endowments and resources -Recommendations embedded in demands of business
Resources C	Limited	Extensive
Time required	Rapid	Medium/long
Challenges	Private sector reluctant to share data due to fear of repercussions	Firms must be willing to share sensitive data
Disadvantages	-Can be too broad or too narrow -Assumptions	High resource requirements

