Joint United Nations Regional Commissions
Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation Survey 2015

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Transparency
- Publication of regulations on the internet
- Independent appeal mechanism
- Advance ruling
- Stakeholder consultations on draft regulations
- Advance publication of regulation before implementation

Formalities
- Acceptance of paper or electronic copies
- Risk management
- Pre-arrival processing
- Post-clearance audit
- TF measures for authorized operators
- Publication of average release times

Paperless trade
- E-Customs System
- E-Payment of duties
- E-Single window
- E-Application for Customs refunds
- E-Preferential Certificate of Origin
- E-Air Cargo Manifests
- E-Trade licenses

Cross-border paperless trade
- Laws for electronic transactions
- E-letter of credit
- Exchange of E-SPS
- Trade-related cross-border electronic data exchange
- Exchange of E-Certificates of Origin

Institutional arrangement and cooperation
- National TF Committee
- OGAs delegate controls to Customs
- Intra-agency cooperation at national level

Transit
- Limited physical inspections of transit goods
- Cooperation between agencies across borders
- Pre-arrival processing for transit traffic

- Afghanistan
- South and South-West Asia
- Asia-Pacific
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Moving up the trade facilitation ladder towards seamless international supply chains

[Cumulative implementation scores of core groups of measures; full implementation =100]

The level of implementation of trade facilitation measures in Afghanistan (15%) is below the level in Asia-Pacific (46.5%). It is also lower than the level of implementation in South and South-West Asia (42%). Among the five core groups of trade facilitation measures, the most implemented in Afghanistan are “Transparency” measures (26.7%). The least implemented are “Cross-border paperless trade” measures (0%).

Implementation of “Transparency” measures is below both the regional and sub-regional averages. The measures least implemented in this area in Afghanistan are Advance publication of regulation before implementation, Advance ruling and Independent appeal mechanism. Implementation of improved “Formalities” is lower than both the regional and sub-regional averages. The least implemented measures in this area are Pre-arrival processing, Post-clearance audit, Separation of Release and Clearance, Publication of average release times, TF measures for authorized operators, Expedited shipments and Acceptance of paper or electronic copies.

In “Paperless trade”, Afghanistan’s implementation is below both the regional and sub-regional averages. E-Single window, E-Trade licenses, E-Air Cargo Manifests, E- Preferential Certificate of Origin, E-Payment of duties and E-Application for Customs refunds are least implemented.

Afghanistan may focus its trade facilitation efforts in particular on implementation of “Formalities” measures, as well as on moving towards “Cross-border paperless trade”.

Disclaimer: The data presented here is for policy research and development purposes only and it should not be construed as statements of legal, or political, views or facts. For more information: please visit http://unnext.unescap.org/UNTFSurvey2015.asp