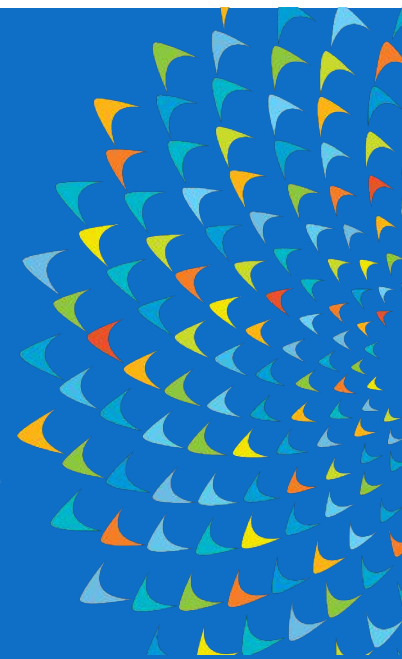


**CITA 2030**

# **CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030 and Role of Special Economic Zones**



**ADB–CAREC Institute**

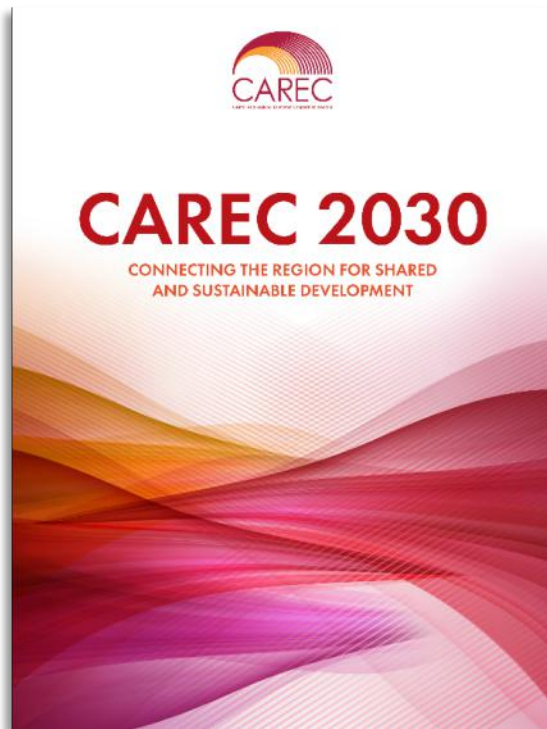
**Workshop on Special Economic Zones:  
Challenges and Perspectives for Landlocked CAREC  
Countries**

**21-22 November 2018**



# CAREC's new long-term strategy

**Connecting** the region for shared and sustainable development...



**Expanding** operational priorities **selectively**...



# CAREC 2030 strategy – Trade

## Previous iterations of CAREC trade work

- Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy 2020
- Trade Policy Strategic Action Plan (2013-2017)
- Common Agenda for Modernization of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures for Trade

## CAREC 2030 identified priorities

- World Trade Organization (WTO) accession and post-accession, Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
- deepened customs cooperation and integrated trade facilitation
- economic corridor development and related urbanization strategies
- new opportunities from shifting global and regional trade paradigms (e.g., services, e-commerce, tourism & trade promotion)



# CITA 2030 and RSAP 2018-2020



## Endorsed at 17<sup>th</sup> CAREC Ministerial Conference

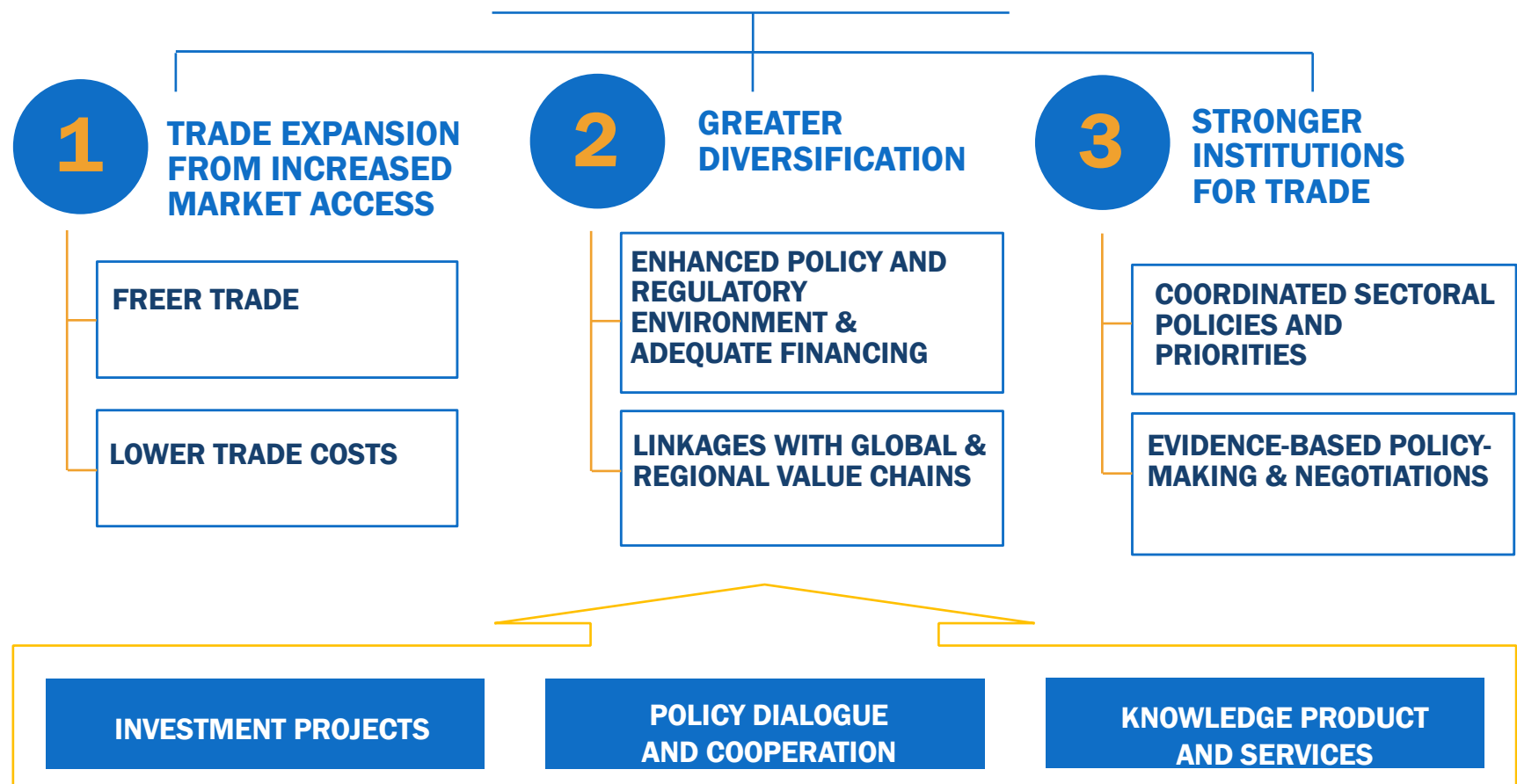
15 November 2018, Ashgabat





# CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030

## CAREC COUNTRIES ARE MORE INTEGRATED IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



# 1 Trade expansion from increased market access

- Support for **WTO** accession and post-accession commitments

- Implementation of WTO agreements on **TFA, SPS and TBT**

- Reduction of **non-tariff barriers** and **regulatory alignment** with international standards including on **SPS** systems and quality infrastructure



- Regional improvements of border services (**RIBS**), regional upgrade on SPS for trade (**RUST**)

- Deepening initiatives in **customs cooperation**, best practices in customs procedures, transit, data exchange, mutual recognition

- Use of **technology** for customs and trade-related transactions, paperless trade, single window

## 2

# Greater diversification

- Capacity-building and dialogue on **policy reforms** for improved **business environment**

- Promotion and facilitation for **cross-border investments**, financial transactions, and schemes to meet financing demands and promote innovation

- SMEs access to **trade** and **supply chain finance** and **credit insurance**



- Policy work to develop key **services sectors**, improve **trade in services** e.g., tourism and travel

- Facilitation of **movement of workers and traders**, collaboration towards **skills upgrading** and mutual recognition

- **Industrial and business development** including **special economic zones**, economic corridors and industrial parks

## 3

# Stronger institutions for trade

- Establishment or strengthening of **National Committees on Trade Facilitation** or similar mechanisms

- Promotion of **regulatory convergence** and support for trade strategies and roadmap development

- Exchange of information and best practices including through **online trade portal**, contact points and experts groups



- Strengthening **capacities of trade-related officials** on policy, regulations and negotiations

- Analytical work and inter-subregional knowledge-sharing on **trade agreements**

- Enhanced **public-private sector** dialogue and linkage between policy and **research work**

# Projects and Activities




**Investment  
Projects**



**Policy  
Dialogue**



**Knowledge  
Products &  
Services**



**Trade Facilitation  
and Paperless Trade  
Implementation  
in CAREC Countries**

*Results of the UN Global Survey*



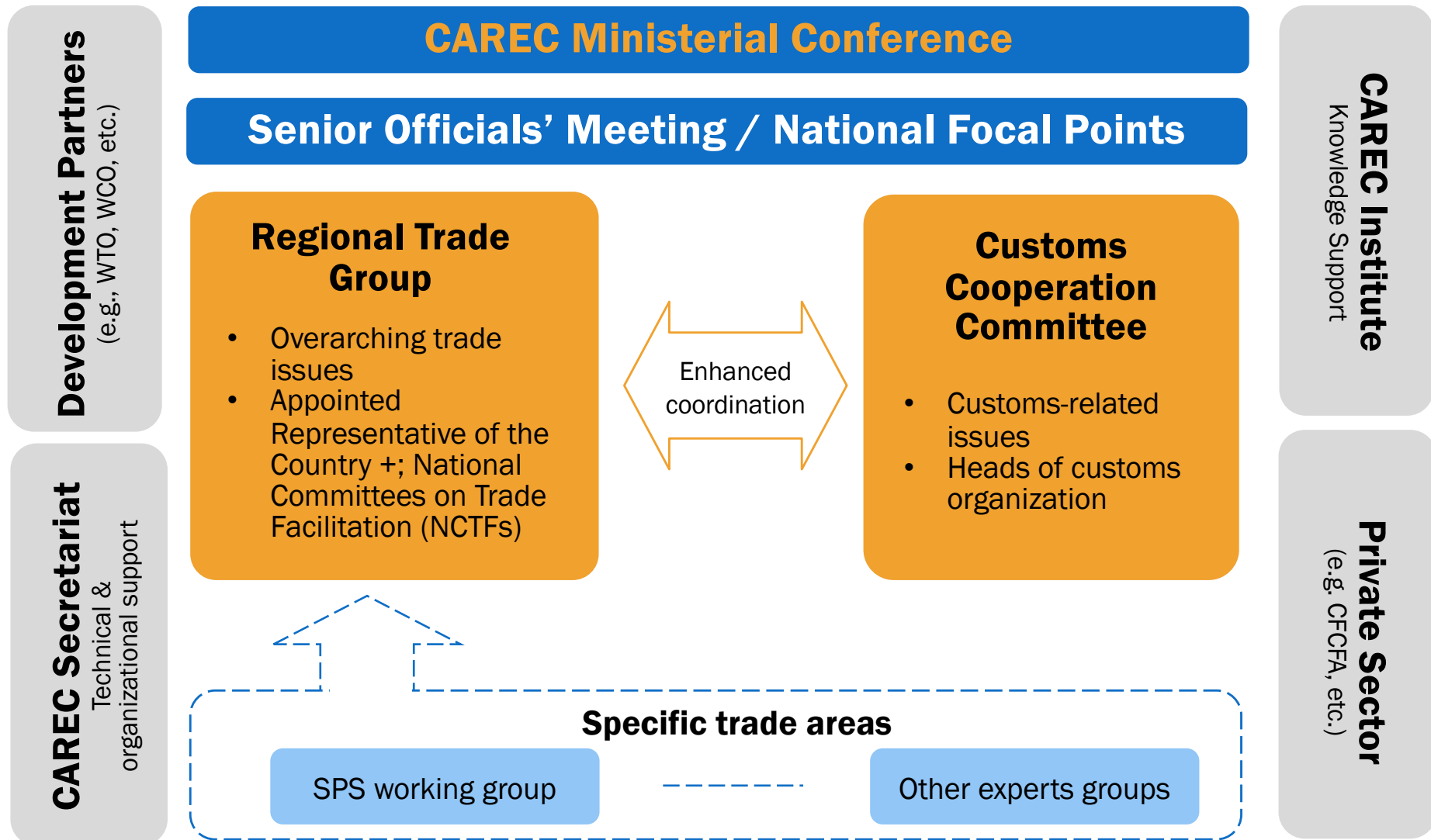
**CAREC CPMM**  
CORRIDOR  
PERFORMANCE  
MEASUREMENT &  
MONITORING  
ANNUAL REPORT



# Rolling Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) 2018-2020

Project/Activity		Description/Objectives	Type of Input	Participating Countries	Implementation Period
<b>Pillar 2: Greater Diversification</b>					
1	Free trade zone, special economic zones (SEZs) or cross-border economic zones (CBEZ)	Feasibility study on free trade or special economic zones to strengthen competitiveness and promote economic diversification including as part of economic corridor development (such as PRC-Pakistan Economic Corridor)	Investment Project	PAK, UZB	2019-2022
		Technical support for the development of Anaklia seaport and SEZ on customs and trade facilitation and SEZ-related policy and regulatory framework	Investment Project	GEO	2019-2022
		Feasibility study on CBEZ between CAREC countries	Investment Project	MON-PRC (IMAR)	2019-2020
		Feasibility study on integrated free trade zone – which includes construction of essential trade-related facilities and services including a regional TA to support cooperation with neighboring country on potential CBEZ	Investment Project and Knowledge-Sharing Products and Services	PRC (XUAR); KAZ-PRC (XUAR)	2018-2020
2	Economic corridor development or cross-border cooperation centers	Study visits or workshops to promote the development of economic corridors and/or trade and economic cooperation centers	Knowledge-Sharing Products and Services	REG	2018-2020

# Institutional Structure



# Key messages\*

- SEZs are viewed as viable tool of industrial policy, dovetails into economic corridor development of CAREC countries
- Identifying the pros and cons of SEZs and learning from other countries experience cannot be overemphasized
- Policies that promote clusters and enhance productivity are essential
- SEZs function best in a sound, stable macroeconomic environment, with good governance and policies encouraging spillovers and time-bound incentives

# Thank you!

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