



Trade Facilitation
Agreement Facility

Project Implementation Grant

Article 10.1

Kyrgyz Republic

Simplify digital data storage and submission
for participants in cross-border trade

TFAF/PG/KGZ/6

Summary

WTO TFA linkage	Article 10.1 Formalities and Documentation Requirements - Kyrgyz Republic Notification Category C
Title	Simplify digital data storage and submission for participants in cross-border trade in the Kyrgyz Republic
Objective	The Kyrgyz Republic has a tested concept to store and share digital trade data in a harmonised and standardised format with government agencies.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved coordination between government agencies and with private sector on digitalisation for trade facilitation. 2. The NTFC has evidence to assess the feasibility of a new exchange platform to store and share digital trade data with government agencies
	<p>After the outputs included in the first phase of the project have been completed, the project can be continued or extended within the framework of a follow-on project phase. The decision depends on the reception of the proof-of-concept findings.</p> <p>If the findings are approved the project can be extended to developing a viable product from the tested prototype</p> <p>If the findings are rejected project can be continued to refine the proof of concept.</p>
Applicant(s) Member	Kyrgyz Republic
Beneficiaries	Participants in cross-border trade in the Kyrgyz Republic through the Members of the NTFC
Political Partner(s)	The Ministry of Economy and Commerce in their function as Secretariat of the NTFC
Duration	18 months – the optional follow-up extension by 6 months
Amount	<p>The total amount is 146'730 USD and the TFAF grant amount is 114'800 USD</p> <p>For the follow-on phase, the TFAF grant amount can be increased by max. 85'200 USD.</p>
Focal Point Contact	To be confirmed.
Implementing Partner	None

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	CONTEXT	1
1)	The implementation of the WTO TFA	1
2)	Alignment with TFAF strategic objectives.....	1
3)	Analysis of problem and potential	2
4)	Causes and potential for change.....	2
5)	Synergies with other TACB projects of other development partners.....	3
II.	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTION.....	4
1)	Project objectives and results	4
2)	Target beneficiaries.....	5
3)	Impact hypothesis.....	5
4)	Project strategy, activities and instruments	5
5)	Sustainability of results	6
6)	Budget	7
III.	PROJECT ORGANISATION	8
1)	Political partner.....	8
2)	Implementing partners	9
3)	Risk analysis.....	9
	<i>Appendix 1: Logical Framework.....</i>	<i>i</i>
	<i>Appendix 2: Work plan.....</i>	<i>ii</i>
	<i>Appendix 3: Budget by output.....</i>	<i>iii</i>

I. CONTEXT

1) The implementation of the WTO TFA

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force on 22 February 2017. The Agreement sets out measures for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit and cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building (hereafter "TACB") in this area. The Agreement broke away from the traditional practice on Special and differential treatment in WTO Agreements. The S&D mechanism adopted in the Agreement *"called for an individual, country-by-country and measure-by-measure approach. It explicitly eschewed a one-size-fits-all model"*¹.

Developing and least-developed country (LDCs) Members can designate provisions of the Agreement for implementation on a date after a transition period and requiring the acquisition of implementation capacity through the provision and assistance of capacity building. These provisions are commonly referred to as category C measures. In total, 98 Members notified 1160 category C Members by 2022. Donor Members committed to providing targeted assistance and support to address the capacity gaps underpinning the category C measures.

The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement on November 22, 2016. It submitted the Category "A", "B", "C" notification in February 2017 and the final commitment dates for Category "C" in August 2019. The NTFC of the Kyrgyz Republic notes that from the moment of filing an application for a grant from TFAF, that is, from 2020. In the country, almost 90% of all activities in category "C" are considered completed. Such progress was noted during the reporting meeting of the NTFC in December 2023.

Since ratification, the Kyrgyz Republic has been actively working to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). In 2017, the Government created the Trade Facilitation Council, which operates as the National Council for Trade Facilitation (NTFC) and includes representatives of government agencies and the business community on a parity basis. It also adopted a national implementation plan, which is used continuously to plan and monitor the progress. Despite the progress in implementing the action plan and achieving the objectives to implement the TFA, the Kyrgyz Republic has encountered difficulties in achieving results. These challenges include longer interdepartmental decision-making time, resistance to change, weak technical and logistical capabilities of government agencies, changing government structures, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on government operations and the country's budget.

2) Alignment with TFAF strategic objectives

The TFAF may provide grants for projects for which a developing member has been unable to access technical assistance from another development partner. Kyrgyz Republic is applying for a grant to implement a project to simplify document related formalities for cross-border trade. The grant is intended to build capacity to meet the requirements of Article 10.1 "Formalities and Documentation". Kyrgyz Republic has notified Article 10.1 as category "C" commitment. This project grant contributes to TFAF's development goal of strengthening the implementation of developing countries' and the least developed countries' WTO TFA "C" commitments.

In October 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic approached TFAF for technical assistance access (TACB) support for four specific category "C" commitments. An expression of interest was circulated in March 2020, but no development partners have come forward to engage with the Member directly. Subsequently, in April 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic requested a project preparation grant application under two category "C" obligations. The grant was awarded in November 2021 and a national consultant was hired to prepare two project proposals. Project proposals were

¹ Neufeld, Nora (2014) "The long and winding road: How WTO Members finally reached a trade facilitation agreement", WTO Publication, ERSD-2014-06, available at: [WTO | Research and Analysis - working paper: Trade Facilitation Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements Traits and Trends](#)

presented at a donor coordination meeting in July 2022, and USAID came forward with a similar intent. In October 2023, TFAF was informed by the Kyrgyz Republic that negotiations with USAID had not resulted in a TACB agreement. In October and December 2023, TFAF directly approached the project managers of a regional project funded by the German government GIZ and a regional project funded by USAID. Both projects are not able to include the requested activities into the on-going projects.

3) Analysis of problem and potential

In the past 10 years, the Kyrgyz Republic has undertaken various digitalisation projects to automate customs processing, to digitalise information submission from traders and data exchange between government agencies and with the Eurasian Economic Commission. This has resulted in two digital platforms, namely, the “Single Window” for foreign trade and intra-agency Kyrgyz system “Tyunduk”, that have been launched and supported by government agencies. These platforms, however, do not connect all government agencies and focus on data exchange between government agencies. The State Customs Service is in the process of implementing a unified platform under its “Smart-Bazhy” or “Smart Customs” initiative which aims, among other things, to provide a single-entry point for participants in cross-border trade to submit documentation requirements using unified data formats. This approach is in line with the institutional reform adopted in 2023, that transfers the control and registration of primary documentation from other state regulatory authorities to the State Customs Service. The “Smart Bazhy” project has not been fully implemented.

Participants in cross-border trade have not benefitted significantly from these digitalisation projects. They continue to have to submit documentation in person to individual agencies during the clearance process. Where they can submit information in digital format for specific operations, they must access different platforms and submit the data in different formats. In this context, the NTFC is exploring the feasibility of simplifying the document formalities by providing a platform for participants in cross-border trade to store their commercial and trade data / documents in a standardised format and to submit this data to respective government agencies, independent of the system they use.

The National Trade Facilitation Council has conducted an inventory of documentation requirements. As a next step, it was identified that there was a need to minimize the number of documentation requirements and to offer a more unified IT solution for the participants in cross-border trade to submit documents to various agencies and platforms.

Problem Statement: Despite investing in digital platforms, the Kyrgyz Republic is still facing challenges in streamlining documentation requirements and overcoming the fragmentation of digital solutions for participants of cross-border trade. The current projects are carried out in a piecemeal isolated manner, explore different IT concepts and technology, and do not leverage the advantages of harmonisation. The NTFC lacks a joint vision of how to address the digital fragmentation and barriers.

Project Objective: The Kyrgyz Republic NTFC has a tested concept to simplify the document submission to government agencies.

4) Causes and potential for change

Government agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic have not yet realized the potential of collaboration among government agencies to reduce and harmonize documentation requirements for participants in cross-border trade. Relevant government agencies do not have a common framework for data requirements and a common IT exchange architecture. Participants in cross-border trade are commonly only consulted when the solutions have been developed. By involving all NTFC Members in the proof of concept, this project creates the buy-in of all stakeholders and strengthens coordination.

The fragmented digitalisation platforms are a barrier to further simplification and harmonization efforts. By supporting a proof of concept this project allows the NTFC to better identify the problem to solve and test the

software solution prior to committing too much time and resources.

Furthermore, whilst the Government has a good visibility of the general legal framework for digital data submissions, no diagnostic of barriers for sharing of data and use of digital data at the level of business processes has been made. Operational practices and instructions may limit the use of digital data. This shortcoming can be addressed by the institutional support component of this project that provides legal advice.

The proposed project is in line with internal reform efforts to implement the concept of “smart customs” and institutional reforms that delegated the primary document verification responsibility to the state customs services. This is also in line with the National Trade Facilitation Action Plan adopted by the Trade Facilitation Council and the Customs Services Development Concept up to 2024. This Development Concept was adopted in order to ensure conditions for the development of foreign trade by simplifying and automating customs processes and modernizing the customs service of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Development Concept of the State Customs Service emphasizes the importance of electronic declaration, determining the minimum list of documents required for filing customs procedures to simplify foreign trade.

Furthermore, the proposed project contributes to achieving the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040. Target 6.4 of the Strategy seeks to encourage the development and facilitation of trade procedures and assumes that: *“The State will achieve a reduction in the number of procedures, time and material costs for export-import transactions.”*

5) Synergies with other TACB projects of other development partners

To date there are no specific development projects in the Kyrgyz Republic to deal with issues covered by the Article 10.1 of the Trade Facilitation Agreement as they are not supporting specifically reductions of foreign trade documentation or introduction of electronic data sharing among authorized government agencies at the border.

In the meantime, ITC and GIZ funded projects have supported implementing some of the items described in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of Article 10.1 of the Agreement thus providing significant input in overall implementation of the TFA that can be re-used for this project. For instance, the ITC financed project “Ready4Trade Central Asia Project Supporting Inclusive Development through Trade and Digitalization carried out a diagnostic of procedures for export/import of goods and proposals for their optimization”.

The project will collaborate with both projects with regards to competency of government officials and private sector for data standardisation. The projects will be invited to participate in the proof-of-concept phase of the project.

Table 1: Other partner's projects

TACB Project	Description	Synergies
Germany funded GIZ implemented Regional Trade Facilitation Project	One component of this project covers training on standards and methods for data exchange. Another component will continue supporting digitalization efforts at individual agency level	Synergy at outcome level. The project will directly collaborate and build on, where possible, the skills developed through the training event.
EU funded ITC implementation Ready4 Trade Central Asia (follow-up project)	Work plan is currently developed Focus of interaction will be border crossing / entry points	Synergy at outcome level. The project will coordinate with the local ITC team in areas such as data harmonisation.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTION

1) Project objectives and results

The project contributes to furthering the implementation of the TFA in accordance with the notifications submitted by the Kyrgyz Republic to the WTO. In particular, the project aims to build the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic to minimize and simplify documentation requirements for the import, export and transit of goods in accordance with international best practices and new technologies. This objective is consistent with the Art. 10.1.

Impact

The successful implementation of the project will contribute to addressing digital fragmentation in the Kyrgyz Republic and harmonise trade data storage and sharing for trade relevant data by participants in cross-border trade. This will further the removal of paper based in-person presentation of documentation and allow participants in cross-border trade, including importers, customs brokers, exporters to save time and financial resources. One study from the UK estimated that paper-shuffling expenses in international trade constitute 5 to 15% of transaction values². It will also provide for harmonized data requirements across agencies and with reduced administrative efforts to provide the required data.

Specific objective (Outcome)

The specific objective is that the Kyrgyz Republic NTFC has a tested concept to simplify the document submission to government agencies.

The indicators are:

- A proof of concept study presented to the NTFC
- Number of stakeholders who participated in the proof of concept

Outputs

The project will address the following two issues: i) limited inter-government coordination and consultation with participants in cross-border trade, and ii) lack of information on options for a specific software solution.

- 1) Improved coordination between government agencies and with private sector on digitalisation for trade facilitation

Indicators:

- Number of meetings of the NTFC working group (Baseline 0, Target 6, by Q2 2026)
- Number of submissions made from participants in cross-border trade to the working group (Baseline: 0, Target 1, by Q2 2025)

- 2) The NTFC has evidence to assess the feasibility of a new exchange platform to store and share digital trade data with government agencies

Indicators:

- Prototype version developed and tested covering at least one trade procedure (Baseline: 0, Target 1, by Q4 2025)
- A diagnostic report of the administrative and regulatory barriers to accept digital data (Baseline: 0, Target

²Law Commission (2022) Electronic trade documents. Law and Bill [Law Commission Documents Template](#)

1, by Q1 2026)

Depending on the results of the proof-of-concept, the funds can be used to

2) Target beneficiaries

At outcome level the main beneficiaries are the State Customs Service, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. They act as intermediaries through which the project's impact will be delivered to the participants in cross-border trade.

3) Impact hypothesis

The formulation of the outputs is based on the following impact hypothesis. **Output 1** aims at improving the coordination between government agencies and with private sector on digitalisation for trade facilitation. By involving relevant stakeholders in the proof-of-concept project, the project strengthens the cross-government harmonisation and standardisation of data requirements. This will improve the NTFC ability to adopt an integrated approach to overcome the fragmentation in digital solutions and support agency cooperation. The impact assumption is that at least three government agencies participate in the project.

Government agencies continue to rely on paper documents to be presented during the actual business processes. There may be multiple reasons for this continued practice. **Output 1** aims at addressing these barriers, by testing the scenario of use of digital data during the proof-of-concept and identifying changes to the administrative practices. The impact assumption is that at least one business process involving more than one government agencies is selected for the proof-of-concept.

Government agencies, and in particular the Customs Administration, multiply their digitalisation efforts and explore different approaches. **Output 2** allows the NTFC to test a new concept that allows participants in cross-border trade to store and share trade documents and data with various government agencies. Through the proof of concept approach the NTFC members increase their understanding of the feasibility of the new concept and the buy in of relevant stakeholders. The impact assumption is that the results of the proof of concept are used by the NTFC to design their future digitalisation roadmap.

4) Project strategy, activities and instruments

Duration: The duration of the project is 18 months starting from 1 January 2025 to July 2026.

Strategy: The project acts at two capacity-levels. It supports digitalisation of trade procedures to improve the efficiency of government processes and interaction between participants in cross-border trade and government agencies. It also contributes to strengthening the capacity of the NTFC to act as mechanism for government and private – public coordination. By doing so it contributes to further development NTFC's member digital competence.

Output 1 supports the development of the cooperation mechanism. The NTFC will have to coordinate the different government agencies and create a working group to ensure that relevant stakeholders can jointly contribute to the development of the new concept, and that the needs of all future users are considered. The project makes available technical expertise to assess the readiness of participants in cross-border trade to use digital data in their interaction with the government authorities, and to advise them on formulating their requirements and needs as input into the discussions. In addition, technical expertise is made available for the review the potential and barriers for use of shared data in the operational practices of the government agencies and for the training on data harmonisation and standards. Finally, the project jointly with the Kyrgyz Republic government, makes available resources for the organisation of meetings of the working group. It will conclude with the presentation of the participants in cross-border trade' paper to the working group and the adoption of the diagnostic study on administrative barriers to digital data acceptance.

Output 2 targets the development and proof of concept of the pilot software solution. The project provides technical expertise to advise the NTFC throughout the proof of concept. This includes the design of the scope of work for the proof of concept, and the evaluation metrics, and the definition of the test scenario. The project will also make available resources for the development of the software application. It will conclude with the presentation of the proof-of-concept study to the NTFC. The NTFC will contribute to this output by making available technical experts from selected government agencies, namely the Customs State Service, to build the proof-of-concept technical solution and make it available in their IT environment.

Inputs: Two international short-term experts will be hired to provide technical advice to the project for the outputs 1 and 2. Under output 1 a short-term international expert will prepare and deliver a training on data harmonisation and standardisation for the working group. One international travel is required for this short-term international expert. For output 2 the expert provides advice for the proof-of-concept assist the NTC in the analysis of the evaluation findings. The expert is expected to travel twice to the Kyrgyz Republic

One long-term national expert will be hired to provide the project management including reporting to TFAF and coordination of the partners and beneficiaries. The position is not full time and the expert can also be assigned activities of short-term technical experts.

Three short-term technical national experts will be hired. One national expert supports the NTFC with output 1 and provide logistical support in organising the working group meetings and ensuring that progress is made. Two short-term technical experts will be hired for the activities of output 2. One of the experts will prepare the functional requirements for the prototype development. The second expert will carry out the gap analysis for the administrative barriers for accepting digital data by government agencies as part of the proof-of-concept.

Table 2: List of Activities and timeframe

Output	Activity	Instruments
Output 1	1.1 Survey of needs of the participants in cross-border trade and drafting of technical recommendations for the working group.	1 short-term national expert 1 short-term international expert Funding for working group meetings (jointly with Kyrgyz Republic government)
	1.2 Training on data harmonisation and standardisation for the working group.	
	1.3 Meetings of the working group (6 meetings)	
Output 2	2.1 Methodological advice for the preparation of the proof-of-concept and the analysis of the findings.	1 short-term international expert 2 short-term national expert Funding for the development of the prototype
	2.2 Draft of the functional requirements of the prototype of the proof-of-concept.	
	2.3 Development of the prototype	
	2.4s Collection of evidence from the proof-of-concept	
	2.5 Analysis of administrative framework of use of shared data in the operational practice to identify legal gaps and to recommend a strategy for adopting necessary changes at national and agency level.	

5) Sustainability of results

The project strengthens the capacity of the NTFC in the Kyrgyz Republic to conduct proof-of-concept to test the

feasibility of software applications. This capacity can be replicated to other digital initiatives to improve the decision-making process, the buy-in of stakeholders, and minimise the risk from investment into IT resources with limited impact. Through this process the NTFC will better understand and manage digital product development cycles and contribute in an independent and sustainable manner to future digitisation projects.

By first funding the proof-of-concept to assess the feasibility of an idea that is only conceptual at this stage, this project contributes to the sustainable use of resources. It allows to better define the features of the future solution and to test it prior to committing resources for building a prototype of entire solution.

The linkage of this proof-of-concept with the digitalisation strategy of the State Customs service, and the government decree of the transfer of documentary control to the State Customs service, and the TFA implementation roadmap, provides organisational anchors for this projects' results.

6) Budget

The costs of the project are covered by the TFAF grant and the in-kind contribution by the beneficiaries. The total amount is **141'730 USD**. For the follow-on phase, the TFAF grant amount can be increased by max. 85'200 USD. A new budget has to be prepared and submitted to the TFAF for the follow-on phase.

Table 3: Total project budget

Type	Description	Amount (USD)
Personal and travel		
	Long-term national Expert (200 working days) – Project Management	36'000
	Short -term international Expert (15 working days) - Proof of concept methodology training and support.	9'000
	Short-term international Expert (5 workings days)- Data harmonisation workshop	3'000
	Short term national Expert (20 working days) – Advice to participants in cross-border trade	4'000
	Short term national Expert (20 working days) – Operational and administrative framework analyst	4'500
	Short-term national Expert (10 working days) – Technical specifications	2'000
International travel	3 international return flights Per diem and other transport costs	9'300
Other costs		
	Service contract IT development	40'000
	Meetings of working group	2'000
	Interpretation and translation costs	5'000

Total TFAF Grant phase I		114'800
	Beneficiary contribution	31'930
Total		146'730
Total TFAF Grant Follow-on phase II (Maximum amount)		85'200
	Beneficiary contribution (Maximum amount)	25'500
TOTAL (Phase I and II)		257'430

Contribution by Beneficiaries: The TFAF grant rules specifies that for projects with lower middle-income beneficiaries, Members have to provide an in-kind contribution of minimum 30% to the TFAF grant. The grant amount for phase I is 114'800 USD and the contribution is 31'930 USD.

Table 4: Financial contribution by beneficiary

Entity	Description	Estimated value
Ministry of Economy	Meeting logistics (administrative costs, facilities)	2'000
	Office space, etc	21'930
Customs State service	Technical experts	8'000
Total		31'930

Cost effectiveness

To be filled after decision on implementation model to explain why the specific implementation model was chosen and is either the least expensive or the most effective one.

III. PROJECT ORGANISATION

1) Political partner

The political partner of this project is the Kyrgyz NTFC which is tasked in the Government Decree No. 435 of July 18, 2017 with monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the TFA will be the political partner for this project. The Kyrgyz NTFC is located within the Ministry of Economy and Commerce which provides Secretariat support for the NTFC. Board members, in accordance with the paragraph 5 of the abovementioned Decree include:

- Ministry of Economy and Commerce;
- Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Energy;
- Ministry of Digital Development;
- National Investment Agency under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic;

- State Customs Service under the Ministry of Finance;
- Border Service of the State Committee for National Security;
- State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety under the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry;
- State Enterprise "Single Window Center for Foreign Trade" under the Ministry of Economy and Commerce
- Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy and Commerce
- Business communities whose activities are related to the foreign trade with at least 3 years of experience in this area.

At the same time, the NTFC will be responsible for overseeing the activities of the project and providing political and strategic guidance to ensure the proactive commitment of all relevant government agencies to this project. It will create a working group of the NTFC to ensure technical coordination with all relevant government agencies.

The NTFC Secretariat will further be responsible for the following tasks

- Evaluate reports on the progress from the project management;
- Coordinate and communicate with TFAF;
- Provide administrative and technical support for international and national experts.

2) Implementing partners

The project will be directly implemented by the TFAF if no other implementation partners are available. Implementing partners will enter into a grant agreement with the TFAF and will be responsible for the project. They need to have record of managing international projects and carrying out assignments in this field of expertise.

3) Project Management

The total duration of the project is 18 months, from January 2025 to June 2026.

The Project steering committee is composed of Sri Lanka Customs, the NTFC Secretariat, ITC project management, and the TFAF Secretariat. The responsibilities of the Steering Committee are

- To set the direction of the project and guide the project team in accomplishing milestones according to the project plan;
- To review project progress and support in addressing obstacles and minimizing risks;
- To oversee collaboration between project stakeholders and resolve conflicts between them;
- To finalise project monitoring and measure successful performance;
- To review and provide counsel on project resource utilization, external communication and subject matter experts to work on projects.

The Steering Committee meets virtually every 4 months. The NTFC acts as chairperson to the Steering Committee.

4) Risk analysis

Table 6: Risks, impact and mitigation measures

List of Risks	Probability	Impact	Risk treatment/response(s)
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Incomplete readiness of individual departments of the government agencies due to lack of technical maintenance and electronic data sharing	Low	Low	There is a possibility that individual departments cannot coordinate with each other effectively. The project will have to take responsibility for efforts to converge positions between government agencies.
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Appendix 1: Logical Framework

	Indicators and targets	Sources of verifications	Assumptions
Objective The Kyrgyz Republic NTFC has a tested concept to simplify the document submission to government agencies	1.Findings of the proof of concept adopted by the NTFC Baseline: 0; Target 1, mid 2026 <hr/> 2. Number of government agencies that participate in the proof-of concept Baseline: 0 Target (3) mid 2026		
Output 1 Improved coordination between government agencies and with private sector on digitalisation for trade facilitation	1.1 Number of meetings of the NTFC working group on digitalisation Baseline: 0 Target 6, by Q2 2026 <hr/> 1.2 Number of submissions made from participants in cross-border trade to the working group Baseline: 0 Target 1, by Q2 2025	NTFC meeting records <hr/> NTFC meeting records	At least three government agencies participate in the project At least one business process involving more than one government agencies is selected for the proof-of-concept The NTFC continues to meet regularly The findings of the proof-of-concept are used by the NTFC to design the digital solution.
Output 2 The NTFC has evidence to assess the feasibility of a new exchange platform to store and share digital trade data with government agencies	2.1 Prototype version developed and tested covering at least one trade procedure. Baseline: 0 Target 1, by end 2025 <hr/> 2.2 A diagnostic report of the administrative and regulatory barriers to accept digital data Baseline: 0 Target 1; mid 226.	Project report <hr/> Project report	

Appendix 2: Work plan

Output	Activities	Input	Year 1				Year 2	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Output 1: Improved coordination between government agencies and with private sector on digitalisation for trade facilitation								
	Advisory services to participants in cross-border trade	Nt. Consultant	X	X				
	Skills training for NTFC	Int. Consultant		X				
	NTFC working group meetings		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Business process diagnosis	Nt. Consultant					X	
Output 2: The NTFC has evidence to assess the feasibility of a new exchange platform to store and share digital trade data with government agencies								
	Advice Proof of concept	Int. Consultant	X		X			
	Draft of functional requirements and technical specifications	National consultant		X				
	IT development (test, pilot)					X		
	Data collection and draft of report	Int. Consultant					X	X

Appendix 3: Budget by output

Output	Activities	Cost description	Costs/USD	Costs/USD	Total
			TFAF	In kind	
			114'800	31,930	146'730
Output 1: Improved coordination between government agencies and with private sector on digitalisation for trade facilitation					
	Total Amount		12,100	2,000	14,100
	1.1 Advisory services to participants in cross-border trade	Consultancy days STE (nt'l), 20 days Fee 200 per day, 20 days	4,000		
	1.2 Skills training for working group	Consultancy days STE (Int'l), 5 days Fee 600 per day	3'000		
		1 mission, 5 days, 1 expert (Travel 2'000, TE 100, per diem 200x5 days)	3'100		
	1.3 Meetings	Cost of meetings, 6 times 1 day 500 USD per day	2'000	2'000	
Output 2: The NTFC has evidence to assess the feasibility of a new exchange platform to store and share digital trade data with government agencies					
	Total amount		61,700	8,000	69'700
	2.1 and 2.4. Advice Proof of concept	Consultancy days STE (int'l), 15 days Fee 600 per day	9'000		
		2 missions, 5 days, 1 expert (Travel 2'000, TE 100, per diem 200x5 days)	6'200		
	2.2 Draft of functional requirements and technical specifications	Consultancy days STE (ntl), 10 days Fee 200 US\$ per day	2'000		
	2.3 IT development (test, pilot, roll out)	Service contract	40,000		
		Government expert days, 4 months, 2 experts Fee 500 USD per month		8'000	
	2.3 Administrative and operational framework analyst	Consultancy days STE (nt'l), 15 days Fee 300 USD per day	4'500		
Other costs'					

Total amount		41,000	21,930	62,930
Project Management	Consultancy days STE 18 months, part time, Fee 2,000 USD per month	36'000		
Interpretation and translation costs	Up	5'000		
	Office space (Rental 1,000 USD per month, 18 months) (Electricity, water, 50 USD per month, 18 months) (Transportation, telecommunication 100 USD per month, 18 months)		20,700	
	Stationery, printing, office equipment		1'230	

2.1 Methodological advice for the preparation of the proof-of-concept and the analysis of the findings.

2.2 Draft of the functional requirements of the prototype of the proof-of-concept.

2.3 Development of the prototype

2.4s Collection of evidence from the proof-of-concept

2.5 Analysis of administrative framework of use of shared data in the operational practice to identify legal gaps and to recommend a strategy for adopting necessary changes at national and agency level.