

National Trade and Transport Facilitation Roadmap 2025-2030

Presented by: National Trade and Transport Facilitation Secretariat



09 October 2025

Background of the National Trade and Transport Facilitation Roadmap 2025-2030

Strategy and workplan in trade sector	Strategy and workplan in transport sector
5-year strategies of trade facilitation of Lao PDR (2011-2015)	2030 vision, Lao PDR's 10-year freight logistics development strategy (2016-2025) and the five-year development plan (2016-2020)
Trade facilitation roadmap 2017-2022	2030 vision and the Development strategy of the Public Works and Transportation sector for the 10-year period (2016-2025).

- ❑ Draft of the TTF roadmap 2025-2030 commenced in early 2023 with several meetings conducted:
 - 1st: Technical-level meeting to discuss the first draft in 04 August 2023.
 - 2nd: Dissemination meeting of the TTF work during 19-20 September 2023.
 - 3rd: National Meeting of the TTF Secretariat in 08 December 2023.
 - And other technical meetings.
- ❑ Later, written comments from relevant government departments were completely collected in July 2024. the roadmap was adopted in May 2025.

Legal basis of the National Trade and Transport Facilitation Roadmap 2025-2030

- ❑ The result of the evaluation assessment of the National Trade and Transport Facilitation Roadmap 2017-2022.
- ❑ 2030 vision, strategies of logistics development of Lao PDR for 10 years (2016-2025) and the five-year development plan (2016-2020).
- ❑ The 9th five-year national socio-economic development plan (2021-2025) and the 10th draft development plan (2026-2030)
- ❑ The five-year strategic development plan of the payment systems of banking and finance sector (2021-2025).
- ❑ The national vision to develop digital economy for 20 years (2021-2040), the national strategic development plan of digital economy for 10 years (2021-2030), the five-year national strategic development plan of digital economy (2021-2025).
- ❑ The one-year, three-year and five-year plans of relevant agencies.
- ❑ Researches and reports by international organizations (WB, ERIA, Jetro, UNESCAP other)

Objectives of the National Trade and Transport Facilitation Roadmap 2025-2030

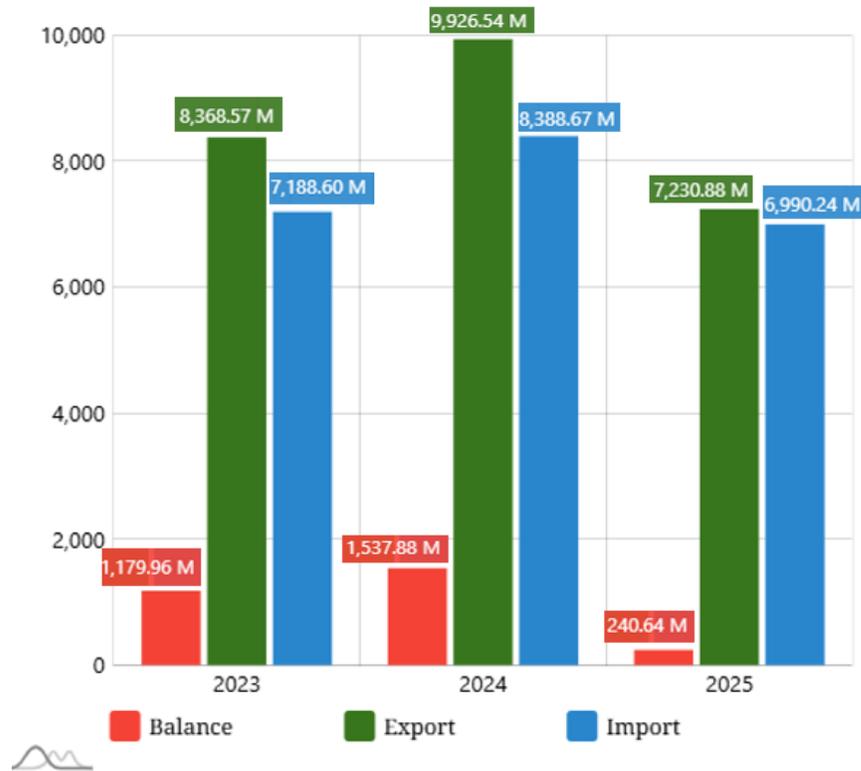
1. To formulate policies and overall guidelines for resolving issues related to trade and transport facilitation in the next 5 years.
2. Use a modern, centralized system in trade and transportation.
3. Attract trade and investment from abroad and assistance from development partners.
4. Increase transparency in legislation and information on trade and transportation.
5. Comply with regional and international obligations.

The National Trade and Transport Facilitation Roadmap 2025-2030

Content

- I. **Overview of the Implementation of Trade and Transport Facilitation Work**
- II. **Vision, overall goals and strategic measures for trade and transport facilitation**
- III. **Trade and Transport Facilitation Work Plan**
- IV. **Implementation measures**

I. Overview of the implementation of trade and transport facilitation work (1/6)

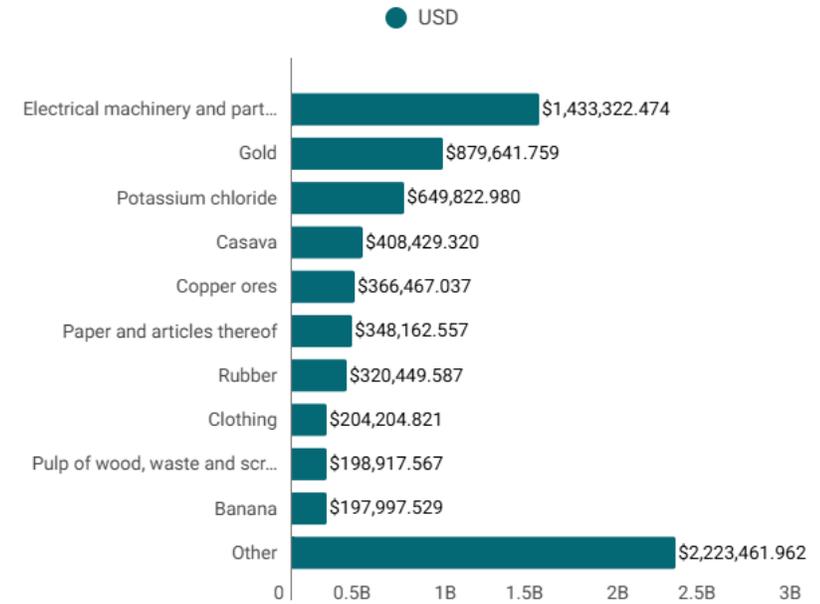


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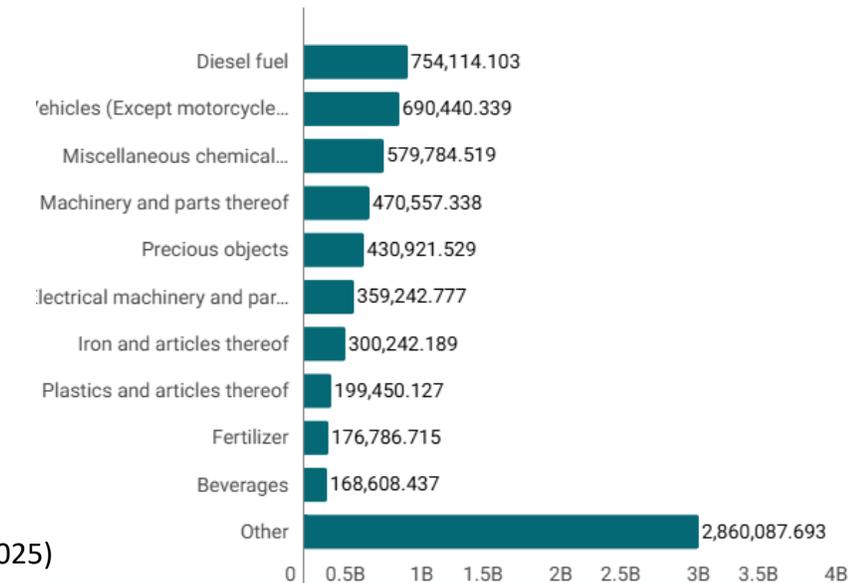
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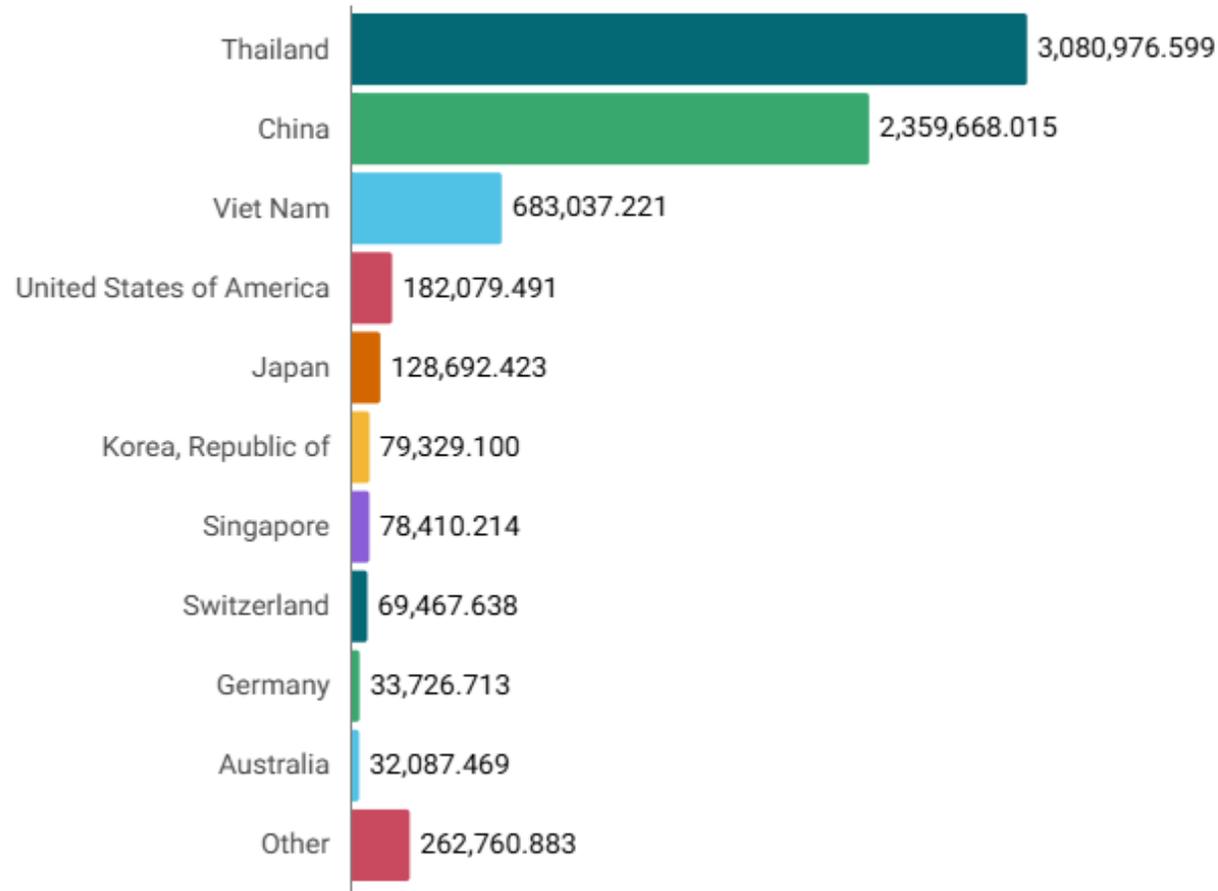


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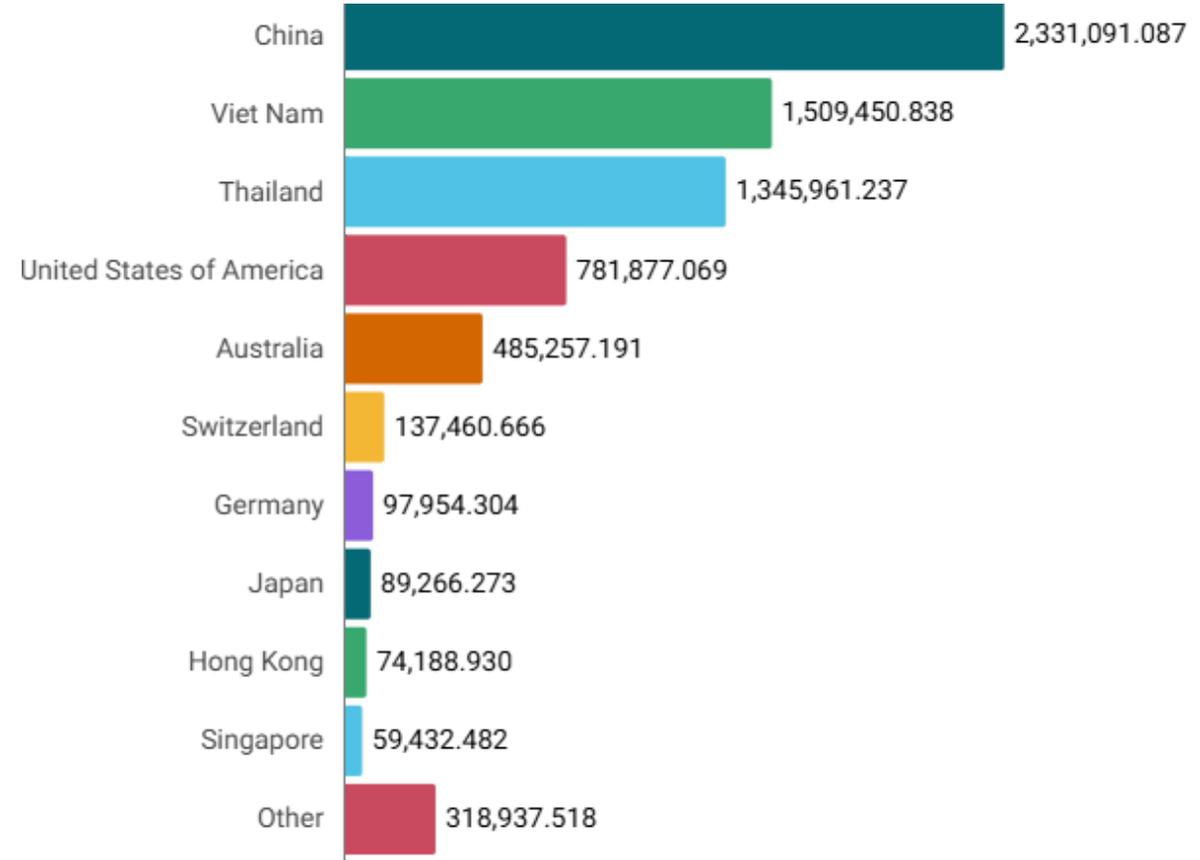
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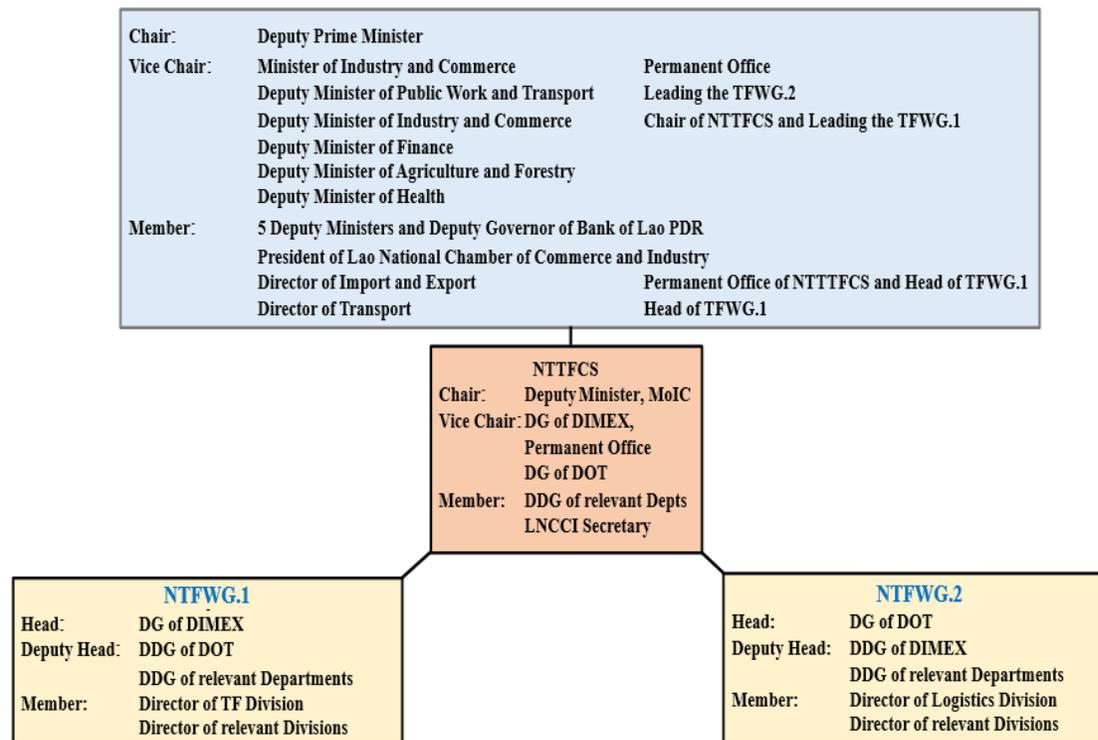
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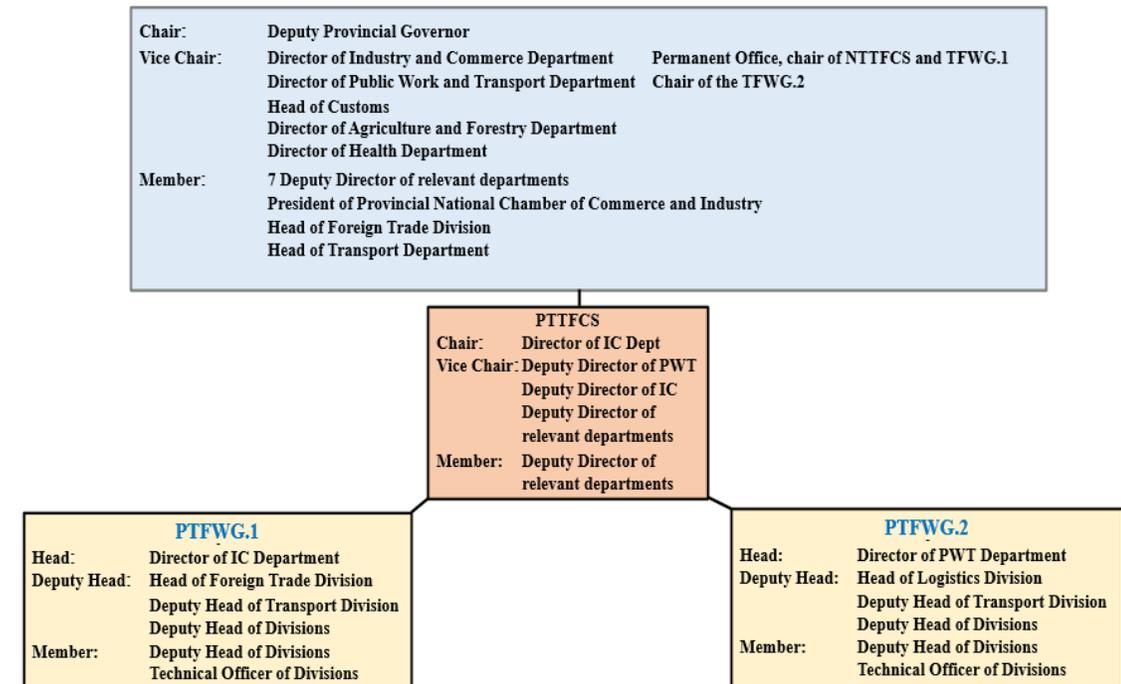
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I. Overview of the implementation of trade and transport facilitation work (2/6)

Organizational Structure and Personnel of the National Trade and Transport Facilitation Committee (NTTFC)



Organizational Structure and Personnel of the Provincial Trade and Transport Facilitation Committee (PTTFC)



I. Overview of the Implementation of Trade and Transport Facilitation Work (3/6)

10 Ease of Doing Business Indicators for ASEAN Countries 2019-2020

Country	Starting Business		Construction Permits		Getting Electricity		Registering Property		Getting Credit		Protecting Minority Investors		Paying Taxes		Trading Across Borders			Enforcing Contracts		Resolving insolvency		Ease of Doing Business		
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	Compare 19-20
Singapore	3	4	8	5	16	19	21	21	32	37	7	3	8	7	42	45	47	1	1	27	27	2	2	0
Malaysia	122	126	3	2	4	4	29	33	32	37	2	2	72	80	61	48	49	33	35	41	40	15	12	↑3
Thailand	39	47	67	34	6	6	66	67	44	48	15	3	59	68	57	59	62	35	37	24	24	27	21	↑6
Brunei	16	16	55	54	31	31	142	144	1	1	48	128	84	90	144	149	149	67	66	64	59	55	66	↓11
Vietnam	104	115	21	25	27	27	60	64	32	25	89	97	131	109	94	100	104	62	68	133	122	69	70	↓1
Indonesia	134	140	112	110	33	33	100	106	44	48	51	37	112	81	112	116	116	146	139	36	38	73	73	0
Philippines	166	171	94	85	29	32	116	120	184	132	132	72	94	95	99	104	113	151	152	63	65	124	95	↑29
Cambodia	185	187	179	178	141	146	124	129	22	25	110	128	137	138	108	115	118	182	182	79	82	138	144	↓6
Lao PDR	180	181	99	99	156	144	85	88	73	80	174	179	155	157	124	76	78	162	161	168	168	154	154	0
Myanmar	152	70	81	46	144	148	136	125	178	181	185	176	126	129	163	168	168	188	187	164	164	171	165	↑6

Source: World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EDB) Report, 2018-2020³.

I. Overview of the Implementation of Trade and Transport Facilitation Work (4/6)

The index measures the logistics efficiency of 10 ASEAN countries. 2012-2023

No.	Country	Year	Overall ranking	Logistics Efficiency	Border Clearance	Infrastructure	International Shipment	Logistics Competence	Timeliness	Tracking and Tracing
1	Singapore	2018	7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.0
		2023	1	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4
2	Malaysia	2018	41	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
		2023	26	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
3	Thailand	2018	32	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.4
		2023	34	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
4	Philippines	2018	60	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0
		2023	43	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.3
5	Vietnam	2018	39	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4
		2023	43	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
6	Indonesia	2018	46	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.3
		2023	61	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.0
7	Brunei	2018	80	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7
		2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Lao PDR	2018	82	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9
		2023	115	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4
9	Cambodia	2018	98	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.5
		2023	115	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8
10	Myanmar	2018	137	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.2
		2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: World Bank Logistics Performance Indicator (LPI) report.

Note: In 2018, 160 countries were included in the study, while in 2023, the number of countries studied was 139.

I. Overview of the Implementation of Trade and Transport Facilitation Work (5/6)

International and regional trends in trade and transport facilitation

- ❑ Using digital technology such as the NSW system.
- ❑ Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific of UNESCAP.
- ❑ The United Nations Vienna Action Plan for Landlocked Developing Countries, 2014-2024.
- ❑ GMS CBTA, bilateral and multilateral transport agreements.
- ❑ Member of the Organization for the Cooperation of Railways (OSJD) which has 30 countries.

I. Overview of the Implementation of Trade and Transport Facilitation Work (6/6)

Evaluate strengths, weaknesses, and lessons learned

No.	strengths	weaknesses	lessons learned
1	The government recognizes the importance of the role of the committee.	The implementation of programs and legislation is not yet rigorous and uniform.	There are personnel limitations in researching, monitoring, and reporting on implementation.
2	There is a coordination mechanism and a working model.	The creation and improvement of NTMs measures is lagging behind.	The coordination mechanism is not yet as streamlined as it should be.
3	There are many policies, development plans, programs, and legislation that serve as references.	The implementation of the WTO-TF is lagging behind.	Opportunities for the private sector are still few.
4	There are many international and domestic tools that serve as indicators.	The business sector's problems have not yet been seriously addressed.	There are still many obstacles in the management of goods and transport vehicles entering and leaving the country.
5	A modern system has been developed to modernize trade and transportation.	Lack of regular inspection, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	The use of modern electronic systems is still limited. In addition, the systems are not yet interconnected.
6	Receive technical and budgetary support from co-developers.		

II. Vision, overall goals and strategic measures for trade and transport facilitation (1/2)

❑ **Vision: “Improve trade and transportation to be faster, more transparent, and safer using modern systems.”**

❑ **Overall goal:**

1. Reduce the time required to issue permits, certify imports and exports of goods in relevant sectors by at least 40%.
2. Reduce the time required to clear import, export and transit goods at international checkpoints by at least 50%.
3. Improve the Lao PDR's logistics performance index to achieve at least 3.4 points.
4. Reduce unnecessary roadside checks to facilitate movement and transportation of goods within the country by at least 50%.

II. Vision, overall goals and strategic measures for trade and transport facilitation (2/2)

□ There are 12 strategic measures:

1. Improve coordination mechanisms, strengthen personnel
2. Improve non-tariff trade measures (NTMs)
3. Implement measures consistent with the WTO-TFA agreement.
4. Modernize and connect database systems
5. Improve border operations
6. Link logistics and transportation
7. Strengthen domestic transportation capacity
8. Study on fees and charges related to trade and transportation
9. Reduce checkpoints along domestic routes
10. Increase public-private partnership
11. Creating transparency and disseminating trade information
12. Improve international trade indicators

III. Trade and Transport Facilitation Roadmap

□ 23 work plans:

1. Improve coordination mechanisms
2. Build capacity for personnel
3. Review and improve legislation
4. Establish a mechanism for assessing the impact of draft NTMs
5. Implementation of the WTO-TFA Agreement
6. Transition to modern systems
7. Improvement of organizational mechanisms, regulations and standard operating procedures of border crossings
8. Establish and improve coordination and cooperation mechanisms at border crossings
9. Inspection through joint risk management
10. Promoting AEO standard operators
11. Improvement of infrastructure and equipment allocation
12. Study the feasibility of extending service hours at border crossings
13. Implement SSI or CCA policies
14. Develop and improve port services
15. Develop and improve freight terminal services
16. Improve logistics infrastructure
17. Develop and improve relevant legislation, bilateral and sub-regional transport agreements
18. Strengthen domestic transport capacity
19. Study fees and charges
20. Reduce checkpoints along domestic routes
21. Public-private partnership
22. Create transparency and disseminate information
23. Improve international trade indicators based on the B-READY report

IV. Implementation measures (1/2)

1. Coordination organization

The MoIC, as the permanent representative of the NTTFC, is responsible for coordinating the MPWT, the public sector and related businesses, development partners and international organizations to implement this TTFS 2025-2030 in accordance with the duties and authority of the NTTFC and the roles of each party.

2. Monitoring, inspection, evaluation and reporting

The MoIC is researching and creating a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the strategy, as well as organizing meetings to exchange lessons learned, challenges, and implementation methods to keep up with the actual situation in each period, and then compiling a report for the government to consider.

IV. Implementation measures (2/2)

3. Budget

The budget for implementing this TTFS includes the budget of the government and other parties, such as development partners, public-private partnerships. The parties that use this funding must improve efficiency and effectiveness to achieve the set goals.

4. Implementation

All relevant parties should implement this strategy effectively and achieve high results, as well as research and create an action plan to implement detailed measures and programs each year.

Appendix 2: Indicators of success in implementing the 2025-2030 strategy (1/3)

No.	Indicator	Target	Based Year	Final Year	Source
I	Key Indicator				
1	Average time taken to issue permits, licenses and certificates for imports and exports	decrease 40%	20 h 32 mn (2024)	12 h 19 mn (2030)	TRS
2	Average time taken for clearance of import, export, and transit at border checkpoints	decrease 50%	3 h 19 mn (2024)	1 h 39 mn (2030)	TRS
3	The Lao PDR Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	increase 40%	2.4 score (2023)	3.4 score (2030)	World Bank LPI study
4	Unnecessary roadside checkpoints	decrease 50%	202 checkpoints (2024)	99 checkpoints (2030)	Summary of NTTFC and PTTC
II	Intermediate Indicators				
1	Review of NTMs in the total of 452 measures	50%	106 measures (2022)	226 measures (2030)	Based on the review findings
2	Streamline or eliminate 226 reviewed NTMs as recommended.	50%	65 measures (2022)	113 measures (2030)	Legislation is in place.
3	Draft NTMs are assessed for their impact, streamlined or eliminated through an evaluation mechanism before being implemented.	50 measures	-	50 measures (2030)	Both assessment templates and supporting legislation have been established.
4	Measures in categories A, B, and C are fully or largely implemented.	increase 80%	47.2% (2023)	85% (2030)	Assessment results on the implementation by the public sector and businesses
5	Implementation of measures under the WTO-TFA	achieve 100%	49.6% (2024)	100% (2026)	WTO-TFA Database

Appendix 2: Indicators of success in implementing the 2025-2030 strategy (2/3)

No.	Indicator	Target	Based Year	Final Year	Source
6	Relevant agencies have utilized or connected to the LNSW system to issue permits, license and certificates.	increase 15 sectors	3 sectors (2024)	18 sectors (2026)	An MoU or legislative instrument has been established
7	Number of permits, licenses and certificates processed through the LNSW system	An increase of 73 permits/licenses/certificates was achieved	13 permits/licenses/certificates (2024)	86 permits/licenses/certificates (2030)	An MoU or legislative instrument has been established
8	Develop the Smart Customs system and related platforms for the centralized electronic customs data management	Transforming towards full digitalization	-	full paperless for customs declaration (2030)	Legal frameworks and systems are in place to support implementation
9	Expand the <u>Finpass</u> system to enable collection of fees and service charges at all checkpoints nationwide.	Transforming towards full electronic payment	Friendship Bridge 1 International Border Checkpoints (May 2025)	As of 2026, all international checkpoints nationwide are demonstrating unified operations.	Implementation is supported by established laws and systems.

Appendix 2: Indicators of success in implementing the 2025-2030 (3/3)

No.	Indicator	Target	Based Year	Final Year	Source
10	SOPs for checkpoints and MOUs for coordination and cooperation between border agencies at checkpoints have been developed.	All checkpoints across the country are unified.	Friendship Bridge 1	Nationwide International Checkpoints	The implementation process is supported by established legal frameworks and institutional systems.
11	Relevant border agencies have set the average risk profile at a low level (green channel).	Percentage of green channel stands at 50%	Most of them operate as red channels	50% (2030)	ASYCUDA
12	Number of Authorized Economic Operators (AEO)	increase 20 AEO operators.	3 companies (2024)	23 companies (2030)	Official certificate as an Authorized Economic Operator (AEO)
13	Development and infrastructure improvements are being made at key international checkpoints.	Number of 2 checkpoints	-	2 checkpoints (2030)	Based on relevant reports
14	MOU) or cooperation agreement to facilitate the implementation of SSI or CCA initiatives.	2 MOUs/ agreements	-	2 copies (2030)	As stipulated in the MOU or cooperation agreement signed jointly
15	Dry port is being developed through PPP investment.	Number of 2 dry ports	-	2 dry ports (2030)	As stipulated in the investment agreement
16	The volume of import-export goods transported and transiting through dry port is measured in tons.	increase 50%	3,560,118 tons (2023) ¹⁵	5,340,177 tons (2030)	- Thanalaeng dry port - Savannakhet dry port
17	Volume of Import-Export and Transit Cargo (tons) Transported via Lao-China Railway	increase 50%	4,098,088 tons (2023)	6,147,132 tons (2030)	Lao-China Railway Company
18	There are website or official platforms providing information and services for the Laos–China Railway	Number of 1 platform	-	1 website or platform	Website or platform

19	Negotiate and enhance bilateral and multilateral transport agreements,	2 agreements	-	2 agreements (2030)	According to the agreements signed collectively
20	Create employment opportunities for domestic transport operators.	50 companies	-	50 companies (2030)	A specific evaluation form is provided
21	Relevant parties improve the collection of fees and service charges related to trade and transportation	10 sectors	-	10 sectors (2030)	According to the results of the study
22	Address private sector issues	30 issues	-	30 issues (2030)	Related reports
23	Regulations and NTMs notified to the WTO and ASEAN	100%	1-2% of all regulations and NTMs were submitted to WTO and ASEAN (2024)	100% of all regulations and NTMs have been notified (2030)	According to the templates submitted to the WTO and ASEAN.

Unlocking Trade Potential.

Your One-Stop Hub for Import, Export, and Transit Guidelines

Trade Operation Which Country? HS Code or Description

Thank you