



## Logistics Customs Brokerage Services 2022

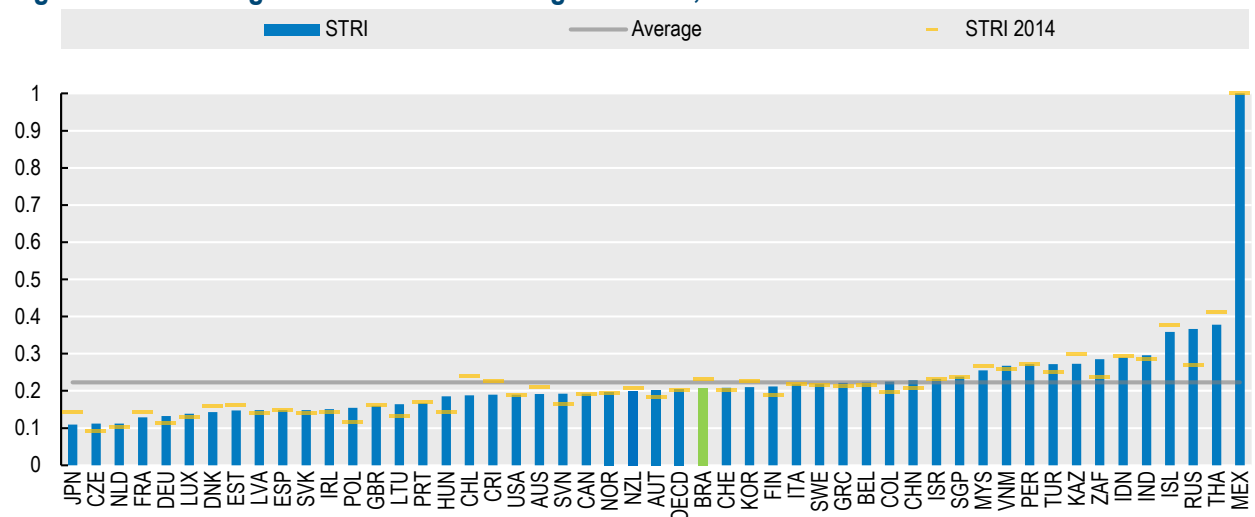
### Key findings

- The average 2022 STRI in the customs brokerage services is 0.22 out of a maximum of 1 (most trade restrictive) indicating a relatively low overall level of restrictiveness. However, individual country scores diverge considerably, ranging between 0.11 and 1.00.
- The best performing countries in the sector are Japan, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands. Most regulatory reforms in 2022 were recorded in Costa Rica, Viet Nam, and Japan.
- Restrictions on foreign entry are the main drivers of trade restrictiveness in the sector, with contributions to the total index values of 48% in OECD economies and 51% in non-OECD economies.
- OECD estimates suggest that halving the distance to best practice in this sector is associated with a reduction in the costs of cross-border trade in logistics customs brokerage services between 3% and 10% for the average country included in the STRI database.

Logistics services in the STRI are defined as cargo-handling services (ISIC 5224), storage and warehousing services (including customs warehouse services) (ISIC 5210), freight transport agency services and customs brokerage services (ISIC 5229). Since the regulatory framework for these four sub-sectors can be different in many countries, separate indices are developed for each of them.

The 2022 STRIs in the logistics customs brokerage sector range between 0.11 and 1.00, with a sample average of 0.22 (Figure 1). There are 34 countries below and 16 countries above the average. The best performing countries in the sector are Japan, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands.

Figure 1. STRI in logistics customs brokerage services, 2022



Note: The STRI indices take values between zero and one, one being the most restrictive. The indices are based on laws and regulations in force on 31 October 2022. The STRI regulatory database covers the 38 OECD countries, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Source: OECD (2022). STRI database.

Several countries introduced regulatory changes affecting the STRIs in 2022 and more so since 2014 (Figure 2). In 2022, the STRIs in this sector saw the biggest changes in the Russian Federation (20%), Kazakhstan (-14%), New Zealand (-15%), Costa Rica (-17%), Viet Nam (-20%), and Japan (-29%). Since 2014, on the one hand, we have observed countries that have had the strongest restrictive trends such as the Russian Federation (36%), Poland (34%) and Hungary (30%). On the other hand, we have strong liberalising trends in Costa Rica (-17%), Chile (-22%), and Japan (-23%).

**Figure 2. Change since 2014 and change in the last year, by country**



Note: Selection criteria for Panel A was based on largest absolute changes since 2020. Panel B selection is the 3 largest increases, and the 3 largest decreases in the STRI since 2014.

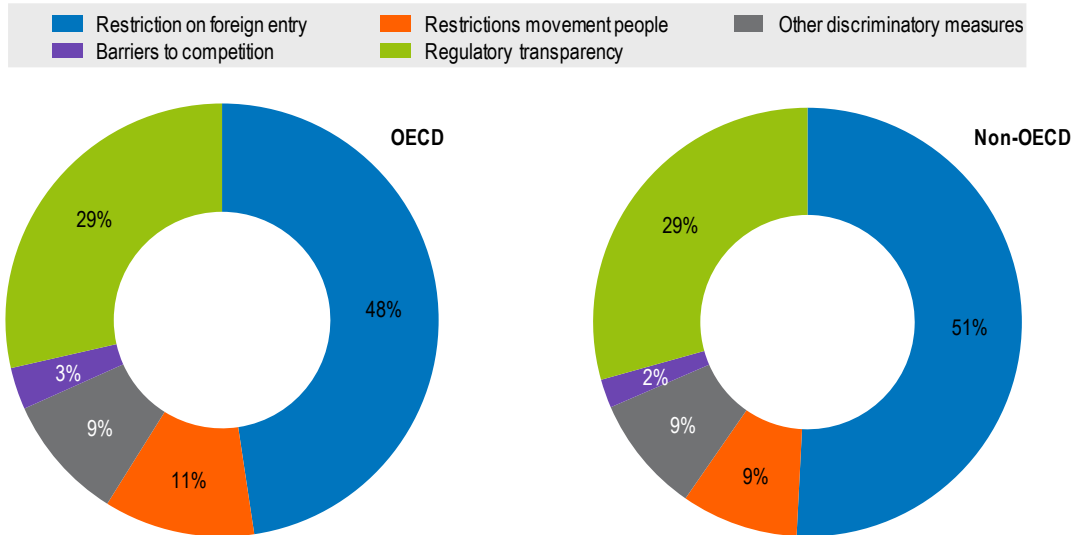
Source: OECD (2022). STRI database.

The measures in the STRI database are organised under five policy areas (Figure 3). Restrictions on foreign entry include barriers related to establishing and operating companies such as foreign equity limits or requirements on board of directors and cross-border data flows. Restrictions on the movement of people cover barriers that affect the temporary entry of foreign services providers through quotas, labour market tests and short durations of stay. Other discriminatory measures include discrimination of foreign services suppliers as far as taxes, subsidies and public procurement are concerned. Barriers to competition include information on anti-trust policy, government ownership of major firms and the extent to which government-owned enterprises are exempt from competition laws. Regulatory transparency includes information on consultations and dissemination prior to laws and regulations entering into force. It also records information on obtaining a license or a visa. In this sector, barriers related to restrictions on foreign entry are most prominent and amount to 48% in OECD economies and 51% in non-OECD economies.



## OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI)

Figure 3. STRI for logistics customs brokerage with policies areas in OECD and non-OECD economies, 2022



Source: OECD (2022). STRI database.

Mexico is fully closed to foreign firms, with their STRI index being at 1.

Table 1 lists the most relevant restrictions identified in each policy area.

**Table 1. Top 5 most relevant measures by policy area, 2022**

Policy area	Measure	Countries having a restriction <sup>1</sup>
Restrictions on foreign entry	Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services	36
	Acquisition and use of land and real estate by foreigners is restricted	34
	Memo: Licence/authorisation is required to enter the market	31
	Screening exists without exclusion of economic interests	26
	Local presence is required for cross-border supply	24
Restrictions to movement of people	Labour market tests or similar economic considerations: contractual services suppliers	38
	Limitation on duration of stay for contractual services suppliers (months)	37
	Memo: Licence or authorisation is required to practice	28
	Residency is required to practice	12
	Nationality or citizenship required for Licence to practice	9
Other discriminatory measures	Public procurement: Procurement regulation explicitly prohibits discrimination of foreign suppliers	43
	Access to the procurement market is conditional on reciprocity	29
	Public procurement: The procurement process affects the conditions of competition in favour of local firms	24
	Foreign firms are eligible for Authorised Economic Operators Schemes	4
	National standards on transport packages deviate from international standards	3
Barriers to competition	Minimum capital requirements	32
	National, state or provincial government control at least one major firm in the sector	8
	Restrictions on advertising	7
	Geographical restrictions	5
	Other restrictions in barriers to competition	2
Regulatory transparency	Visas on arrival or visa exemption are available for temporary entry/transit of crew: truck drivers	39
	Range of visa processing time	29
	Individual licensing/registration requirements are imposed on warehousing, freight forwarding and customs brokerage services	28
	Number of documents needed to obtain a business visa	26
	Visas on arrival or visa exemption are available for temporary entry/transit of crew: aircrew	17

Note: .Top most relevant measures are selected on the basis of the following criteria: (1) most restricted horizontal measures (i.e. same answer across sectors), (2) most restricted sector-specific measures, (3) key measures or (4) memos affecting the score of other measures through hierarchy rules.

Source: OECD STRI database (2022).

## More information

- » Access all country notes, sector notes, and interactive STRI tools at <http://oe.cd/stri>.
- » Read more about services trade policies and their impacts in [Services Trade Policies and the Global Economy](#).
- » Calculations based on: Benz, S. and A. Jaax (2020), "The costs of regulatory barriers to trade in services: New estimates of *ad valorem* tariff equivalents", *OECD Trade Policy Papers*, No. 238, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bae97f98-en>.
- » Contact the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate with your questions at [stri.contact@oecd.org](mailto:stri.contact@oecd.org).