



Training of Trainers Workshop on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Systems for Agrifood Products

Bangkok, Thailand, 15-17 December 2014

Module 2.3:

Trade Single Window & Paperless Trade Project Implementation

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Regional Training of Trainer Workshop Trade Facilitation & Paperless Systems for Agrifood Products organized by UNESCAP



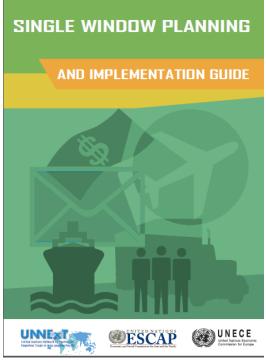
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Objectives of this module

 To briefly introduce how to plan and implement SW and paperless trade project [based on the UNNExT Single Window Planning and Implementation Guide].

 To discuss some case studies on SW/paperless trade planning and implementation



Original Definition of Single Window (2005)*

Single Window is a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once.

Aiming to

- 1. enhance the efficient information exchange and coordination of traders, transport and government for regulatory transactions, and
- 2. facilitate single submission of data or reduction of the same data/same document submissions.

*UN/CEFACT Recommendation and Guidelines on establishing a Single Window, UNECE, 2005 http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec33/rec33_ecetrd352_e.pdf

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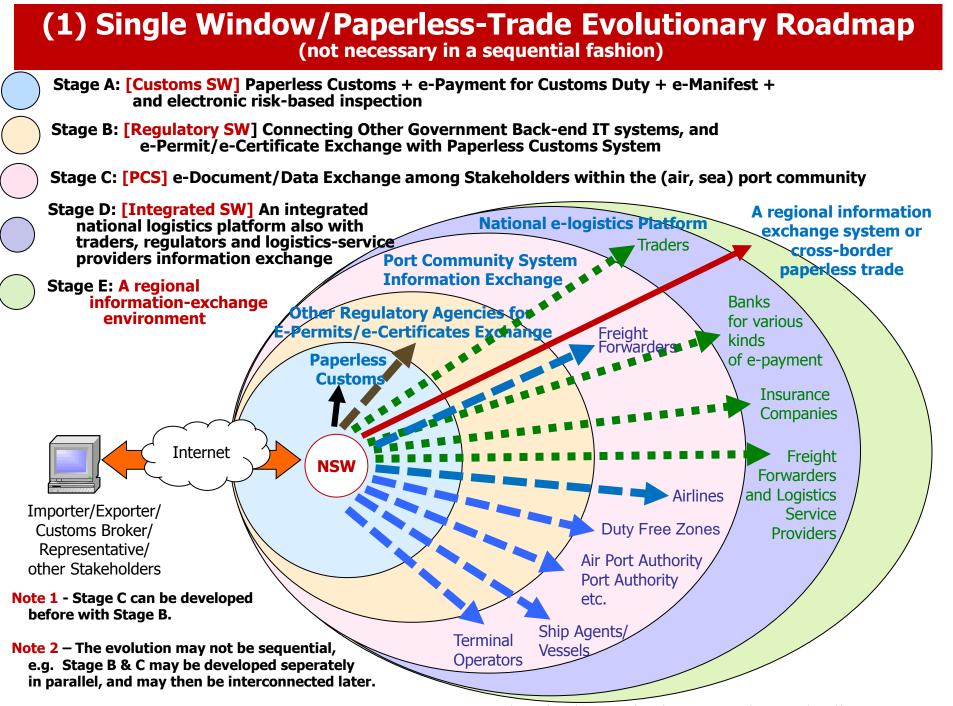
After about 10 years of experiences* Different forms of Single Windows emerged!

Pre-Single Window Evolution

- Basic Customs Automation
- Trade Points Portals, e.g. Lao PDR's Trade Portal
- Trade Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)/Value Added Network (VAN)

Single Window Evolution

- A limited form of SW Customs Single Window, e.g. Pakistan Customs SW
- A limited form of SW Port Community System, e.g. India Port Community Systems
- Trade-regulatory National Single Windows, evolving from few number of regulatory agencies, e.g. Azerbaijan NSW (with 11 agencies), Thai NSW (from 4, to 15 to 36)
- Extended Trade National Single Window, e.g. Korea uTradeHub, HK DTTN
- Transport-regulatory National Single Windows, e.g. China LOGINK (Maritime SW)
- Integrated National Single Window (all-regulation NSW+PCS), e.g. Japan NACCS
- Integrated Sub-National Single Window, e.g. Shanghai e-Port SW
- Regional/Global Single Windows, e.g. ASEAN Single Window (regional trade SW), NEAL-NET (connecting China, Japan, Korea maritime SWs)



Why a systematic approach is needed?

Because there are so many complicated challenges to be managed such that the SW Vision could be transformed into reality.



* Referring to World Bank's Trading Across Border Indicators (www.doingbusiness.org)

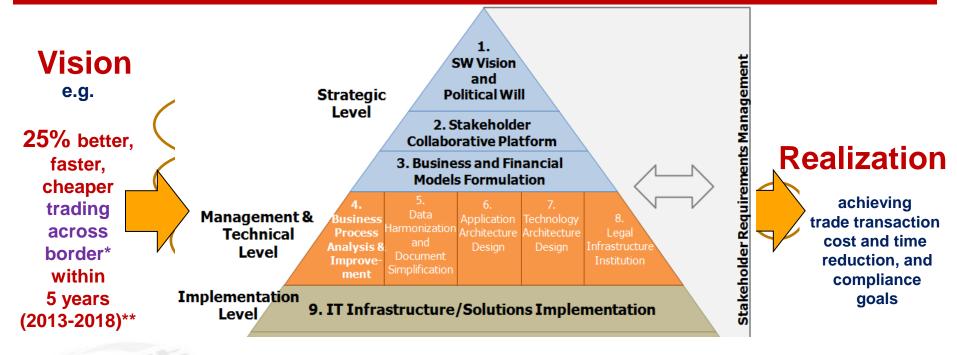
****Within an economy or a regional economic cooperation, measurable goals should be mandated by its Leaders.**

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(2) Applying Enterprise Architecture Concept*

for strategic planning, detailed design, implementation & operations

Complexity of Single Window can be handled by decomposing its challenges into smaller and more manageable sub-components.



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