

**Explanatory Note**  
**on**  
**Arrangement/Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless**  
**Trade for the Asia Pacific Region**  
(Draft as of 14 June 2013)

*This explanatory note has been prepared by the ESCAP Secretariat<sup>1</sup> to help ESCAP Members in reviewing the draft text of the Arrangement/Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade for the Asia Pacific Region and to clarify relevant technical and legal terms and topics referred to in the various Articles of the draft text.*

*Explanations of Articles, when available, are provided in this document under the relevant Article Number and Title. Please refer to the draft Arrangement/Agreement for the actual text of the Article.*

**ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS**

For those terms whose definitions are adopted, in part or as a whole, from other sources, original sources are provided. In addition, definitions of and/or explanations on additional terms are provided for the clarity of understanding on some terms listed in Article 3:

**Trade**

The definition of the term “trade” is given in order to bring the attention to 2 elements: (1) the international character of trade, i.e., the Arrangement/Agreement does not cover domestic (internal) trade, with the scope of the Agreement being limited to “trade between the parties” (ref. Article 2); and (2) the focus of the Arrangement/Agreement on trade in goods, i.e., the Arrangement/Agreement does not cover other forms of commercial activity, e.g., leasing; construction of works; engineering; licensing; or investment.

- **“International trade”** means sales of goods originating from a Party and destined to another Party. The term “international trade” specifies that the provisions of the Arrangement/Agreement will apply to trade in goods originating from a Party and destined to another Party. Such approach is used in the WTO framework as well as in Regional Trade Agreements.
- **“Goods”** means any commodity included in the Nomenclature governed by the Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System except goods bought for personal, family or household use.
  - With this definition of Goods, the Arrangement/Agreement excludes transactions with consumers. However, the Parties to the Arrangement/Agreement who would like to have consumer transactions be covered may do so voluntarily by separate arrangements among the Parties.
  - Any commodity not included in the Nomenclature governed by the Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding

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System can be covered by the Arrangement/Agreement through agreement among the Parties.

- The meaning of “**Transit**” is wholly adopted from Article V of the GATT by paraphrasing it. Transit means the passage of goods across the territory of a Party, with or without trans-shipment, warehousing, breaking bulk, or change in the mode of transport, when such passage is carried out to or from the territory of any other Party.
  - Customs transit is defined by Specific Annex E of the Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC) as the Customs procedure under which goods are transported under Customs control (and without imposing Customs duties) from one Customs office to another. The national transit operations included in this definition of Customs transit are out of scope of this Arrangement/Agreement.
  - As to transit, it is understood that the provisions of the Arrangement/Agreement will apply between Parties one of which is the party of transit and another is the party from whose territory goods arrive to the party of transit (first option) or the party to whose territory goods go from the party of transit (second option). In any case the provisions of the Arrangement/Agreement will apply when all 3 parties are Parties to the Arrangement/Agreement.

#### **Electronic communication**

- The definition of this term is wholly adopted from the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, 2005, in particular Article 4(b).
- “**Data message**” means information generated, sent, received or stored by electronic, magnetic, optical or similar means, including, but not limited to, electronic data interchange.
  - The definition of this term is wholly adopted from Article 2(a) of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce and Article 4(c) of the UN Electronic Communications Convention, with exclusion of the words “electronic mail, telegram, telex or telecopy.”
  - The scope of this Arrangement/Agreement does not cover whole spectrum of data message as defined in the Article 2(a) of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, but is limited to trade-related data and documents in electronic form.

#### **Data and documents in electronic form**

- “Data and documents in electronic form” should be understood in contrast to paper documents and data presented within such paper documents.
- Document in electronic form includes both electronic message and electronic document. Distinction between electronic message and electronic document is whether an information system can process information contained within it or not; information system can process the former, but not the latter.
- Examples of electronic message can include EDI or XML messages that an information system can interpret information within it for processing.

- Examples of electronic document are MS Word file, image file, PDF document, etc. that human intervention is needed for interpretation or processing of information within it.

### **Commercial transactions**

- “Commercial transactions” mean transactions relating to sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different territories. The notion of “place of business” is taken from Article 1(1) of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sales of Goods. The notion of “transactions relating to sales of goods” should be interpreted to exclude transactions of supply of services related to sale of goods.

### **Mutual Recognition**

- Mutual recognition is established by the Parties agreeing that different national requirements are equal and respectively interchangeable in order to fulfill the requirements of the domestic legislation in a specific field.
- Each Party of this Arrangement/Agreement is required to recognize the validity of any trade-related data and documents received in electronic form from another Party and vice versa.

### **Single Window**

- The definition is partly adopted from the UNECE Recommendation No. 33. Some modification has been made from the definition given in the UNECE Recommendation No. 33 to suit the objective and scope of this Arrangement/Agreement.
- For the purpose of reference, the definition of this term in the UNECE Recommendation No. 33 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.*”

### **Interoperability**

- The definition of this term is wholly adopted from “Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary: A Compilation of IEEE Standard Computer Glossaries. New York, NY: 1990.”

## **ARTICLE 4: INTERPRETATION**

- This article aims at increasing the level of uniformity in the interpretation and implementation of the Arrangement/Agreement. The source of inspiration for the paragraph is Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sales of Goods.

## **ARTICLE 5: GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

### **(1) Technology neutrality**

- Technology neutrality is the principle that legislation should neither impose nor discriminate in favor of the use of a particular type of technology to achieve its objectives.

**(2) Functional equivalence**

- Functional equivalence is a principle that encourages an analysis of the functions of paper-based requirements and determining how those functions could be fulfilled through electronic means. Using the functional equivalence approach involves singling out basic functions of paper-based form requirements, with a view to providing criteria which, once they are met by electronic communications, enable such electronic communications to enjoy the same level of legal recognition as corresponding paper documents performing the same function.
- Each Party shall give the same treatment to data and documents received in electronic form as to data and information received in paper documents.

**(3) Non-discrimination of the use of electronic communications**

- Non-discrimination of the use of electronic communications is a principle demanding that there should be no disparity of treatment between electronic communications and paper documents. Information should not be denied validity or enforceability on the sole ground that it is in the form of an electronic communication.

**(4) Promotion of interoperability**

- The promotion of interoperability principle encourages the Parties to work towards ensuring that their paperless trade systems, including Single Window(s), are interoperable for the purpose of cross-border data exchange, i.e., these systems are enabled to provide and receive trade-related data and documents in electronic form to and from paperless trade systems of other Parties.

**(5) Improved trade facilitation and regulatory compliance**

- ⊖ The principle of Improved trade facilitation and regulatory compliance is set forth to ensure that cross-border paperless trade mechanisms to be developed by the Parties under the agreement contribute to in higher level of transparency, predictability and efficiency in the trade of goods (i.e., trade facilitation), as well as enhanced regulatory compliance through better risk assessment and integrity of data and documents.

**(6) Partnership between public and private sectors**

- The principle of Partnership between public and private sectors calls for the Parties to develop such partnerships in implementing the Agreement/Arrangement: joint effort between public and private sectors, based on shared perspectives, would result in shared benefits and bring about a balance between needs of trade facilitation and regulatory compliance.

## **ARTICLE 9: ENABLING DOMESTIC LEGAL ENVIRONMENT**

- Electronic communications are intrinsically ubiquitous; they give the possibility to connect anywhere and at any time, and know no border. Hence, it is highly recommended to adopt the same legislation for domestic and international transactions, in order to avoid creating obstacles to the broadest use of electronic means by introducing different parameters for domestic and international electronic transactions.
- In conducting paperless trade, it is ideal if trade-related data and documents in electronic form have the same requirements for use in domestic or international trade. Otherwise, traders would have to comply with different requirements, including in those cases when the final destination of the goods is not clear at the beginning of the transaction.
- This Article aims at creating an enabling domestic legal environment, fully aligned with the international one. The use of international standards in the domestic legal and regulatory environment ensures that domestic legal and regulatory requirements would not hinder cross-border paperless trade.
- Examples of recommended international standards and best practices include UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures, OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data, APEC Data Privacy Framework, etc.

## **ARTICLE 10: CROSS-BORDER MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF TRADE-RELATED DATA AND DOCUMENTS IN ELECTRONIC FORM**

- At the operational level, additional technical agreements (such as memoranda of understanding, service level agreements, etc.) between public and/or private parties would be necessary to practically implement this provision.
- The criterion of “a substantially equivalent level of reliability” is taken from article 12(3) of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures. This means that data and documents will be recognized when they offer a level of reliability similar, but not identical to that of the recognizing parties. The “level of reliability similar” should be mutually agreed by the Parties.

## **ARTICLE 11: INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR EXCHANGE OF TRADE-RELATED DATA AND DOCUMENTS IN ELECTRONIC FORM**

- “International standards” in this Arrangement/Agreement refer to standards developed by international standard organizations/bodies and widely adopted as good practices. Examples of such international standards include ISO Country Code (ISO 3166), United Nations location code (UNLOCODE), United Nations Trade Data Element Directory (UNTDDED), Codes for Units of Measure used in International Trade (UNECE Recommendation No 20), United Nations/Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT), etc.

- For exchange of trade-related data and documents in electronic form, the Parties may use common international standards. The standards to be applied and the data and documents in electronic form to be exchanged will need to be discussed and mutually agreed upon among the Parties during implementation of the Agreement/Arrangement.
- As part of ensuring interoperability and enhance mutual recognition of trade-related data and documents in electronic form, the Parties would collaborate on international standard implementation strategies through the institutional mechanism established under this Arrangement/Agreement. International standard implementation strategies are primarily concerned with, though not limited to, technical standards.
- The Parties are strongly encouraged to become involved in the development of international standards and best practices related to cross-border paperless trade.

## **ARTICLE 12: RELATION WITH OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ENABLING CROSS-BORDER PAPERLESS TRADE**

- The draft Arrangement/Agreement is meant to operate in a complex legal environment, where a number of international legal texts and other legislative and regulatory standards are already present. The draft Arrangement/Agreement aims at interacting with them and actually promotes further harmonisation of the law of electronic transactions.
- Article 12(1) does so by calling the Parties to adopt the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, a treaty that contains the most modern restatement of electronic transactions law, both with respect to general principles and to operational rules.
- Article 12(2) is a blanket provision referring to all other applicable international standards, be them regional or global. Those will include, for instance, guidelines on privacy and data retention, intellectual property treaties, and other texts that have not yet been elaborated.

## **ARTICLE 13: LEGAL LIABILITY FRAMEWORK**

- The draft Arrangement/Agreement does not aim at modifying the liability regime (and, more generally, the legal regime) of the entities involved in paperless trade.

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