UNNExT Workshop on the Legal Framework for Single Window

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OVERVIEW OF [ELECTRONIC] SINGLE WINDOW LEGAL ASPECTS

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DISCLAIMER

Please note that the views presented here and discussed during our sessions today and tomorrow are unofficial comments and not necessarily those of the organizations with which I work. They represent my views on these legal issues.

Legally Enabling the Single Window in National Law – Overview

- Customs increasing role in trade facilitation
- International trade development
- The technical development of the Single Window
- The complexities of the legal issues for domestic and cross-border Single Window operations

- Recognition of the importance of the legal infrastructure of the Single Window
 - For 'legal' operation of the National Single Window (NSW)
 - For cross-border trade and the international supply chain
- Use of international legal standards and best practices

Legal Standards and Guidance

- UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) – E-Commerce
- World Customs Organization (WCO)
- UN Centre for Trade Facilitation & Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)
 - UN Recommendation 33
 - UN Recommendation 35
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- The World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Harmonization and Interoperability

UN Single Window Recommendations

- UN/CEFACT Recommendation 33 Recommendation and Guidelines on
 Establishing a Single Window to Enhance the
 Efficient Exchange of Information between
 Trade and Government (2005)
- UN/CEFACT Recommendation 35 –
 Establishing a Legal Framework for an International Trade Single Window (2010)

UN Recommendation 33

"Within the context of this Recommendation 33, a Single Window is defined as 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."

N Recommendation 35

king and 'gap analysis' studies) to determine and e set of measures that may need to be taken to egal issues related to national and cross-border of trade data required for Single Window s (The International Trade Single Window Legal k.)

N/CEFACT checklist and its guidelines (Annexes I ensure that the most frequent legal issues related I and cross-border exchange of trade data are not the framework.