



# **The ASEAN Regional Single Window – and lessons we can learn from it**

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## UN/CEFACT - Single Clearing Facility for Trade Declaration


A **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

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE  
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation  
and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)

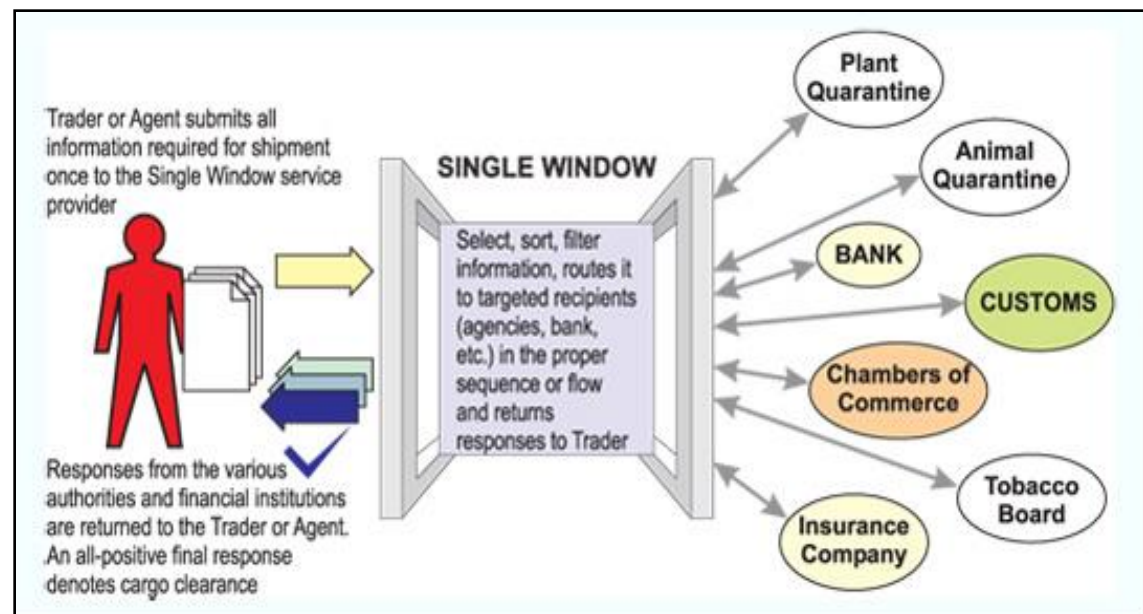
**Recommendation and Guidelines  
on establishing  
a Single Window**

*to enhance the efficient exchange of information  
between trade and government*

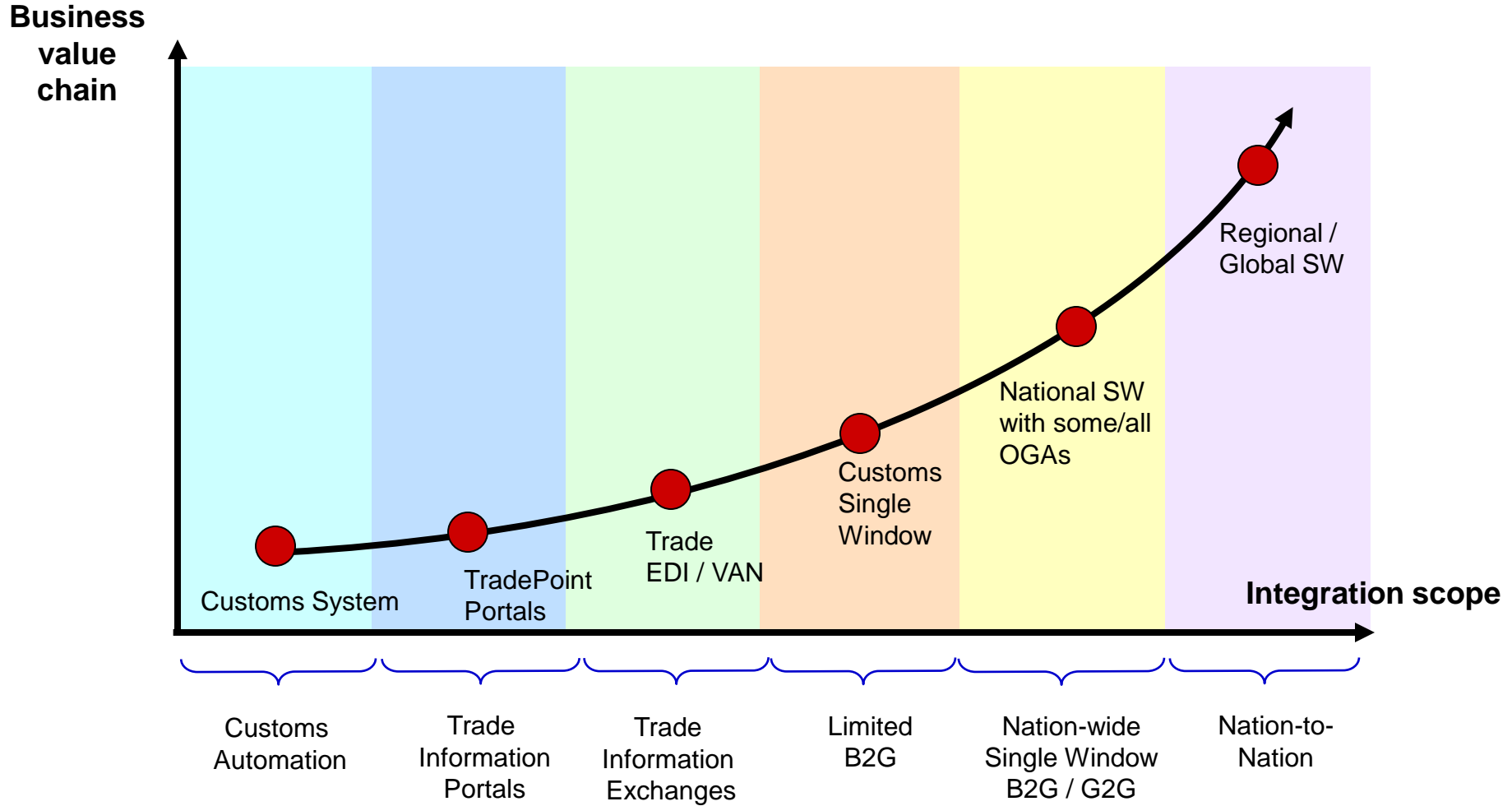
*Recommendation No. 33*



UNITED NATIONS  
New York and Geneva, 2005



# Evolution of Single Window



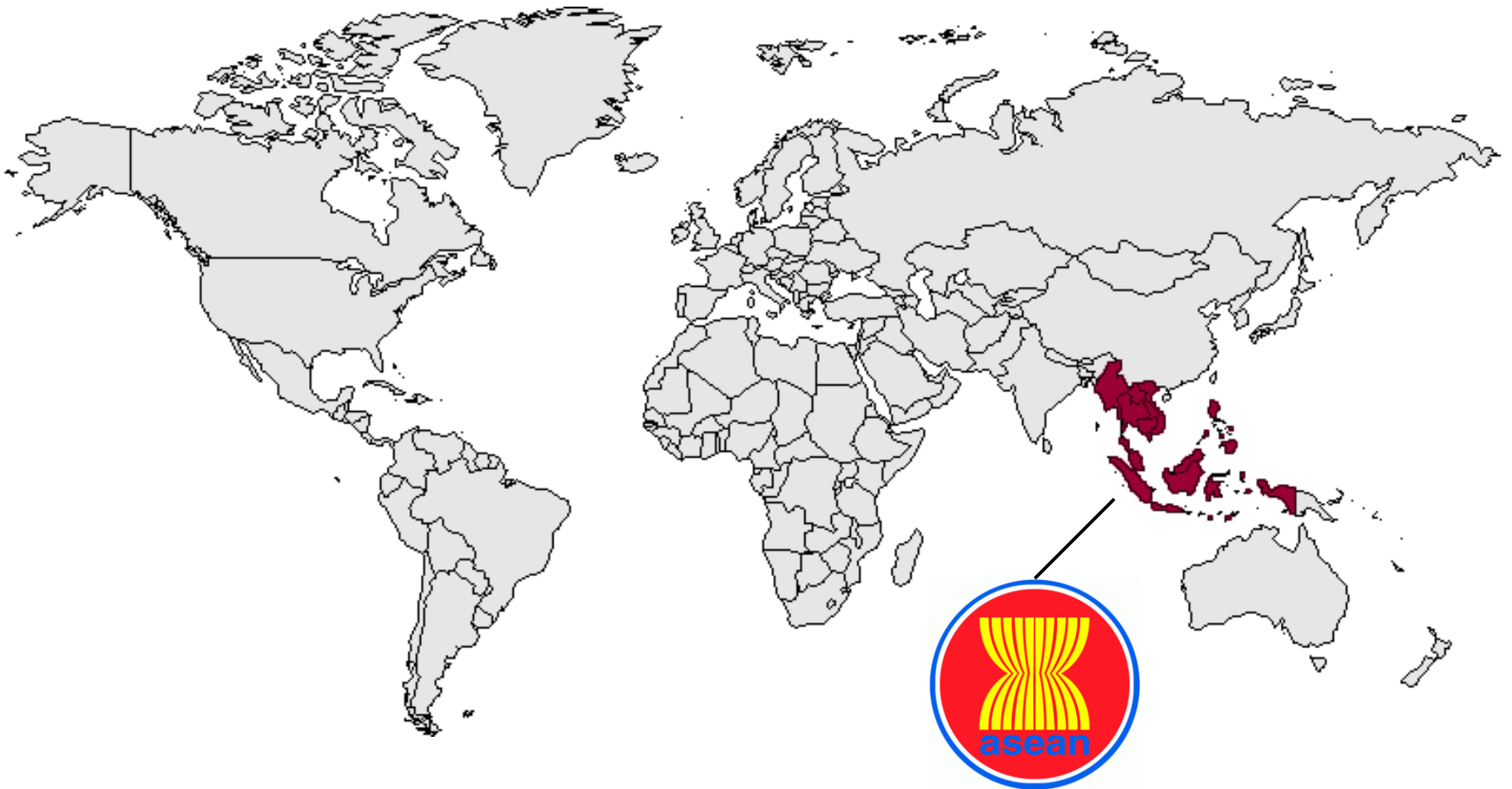
# Integration is the next step



Integration is inevitable:

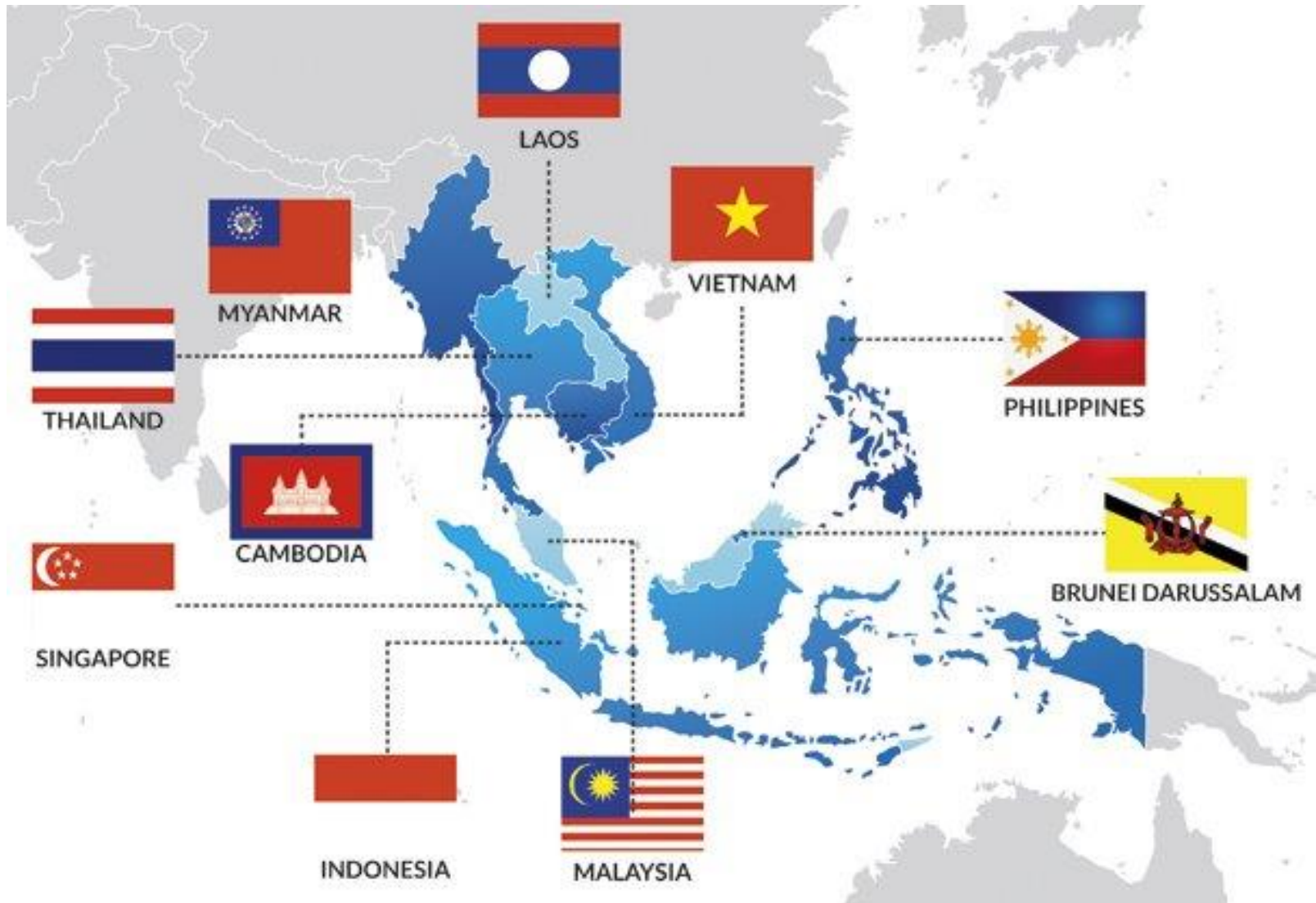
- In 2008, C21 was approved as the future Customs roadmap by WCO
  - Priority Building Blocks: Globally Networked Customs and Coordinated Border Management
- WCO Data Model version 3 includes the Government Cross Border Regulatory Message (GOVCBR)
- UN/CEFACT is working on Recommendation 36 - Single Window Interoperability

# THE CASE OF ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW



## Association of South East Asian Nations

# ASEAN Member States



# What is the ASEAN Single Window?

On the 9<sup>th</sup> December 2005, the **Agreement to Establish and Implement the ASEAN Single Window** defined the ASEAN Single Window as:

***“The environment where National Single Windows of Member Countries operate and integrate”***

## **Obligations:**

Member Countries shall develop and implement their National Single Windows in a timely manner for the establishment of the ASEAN Single Window.

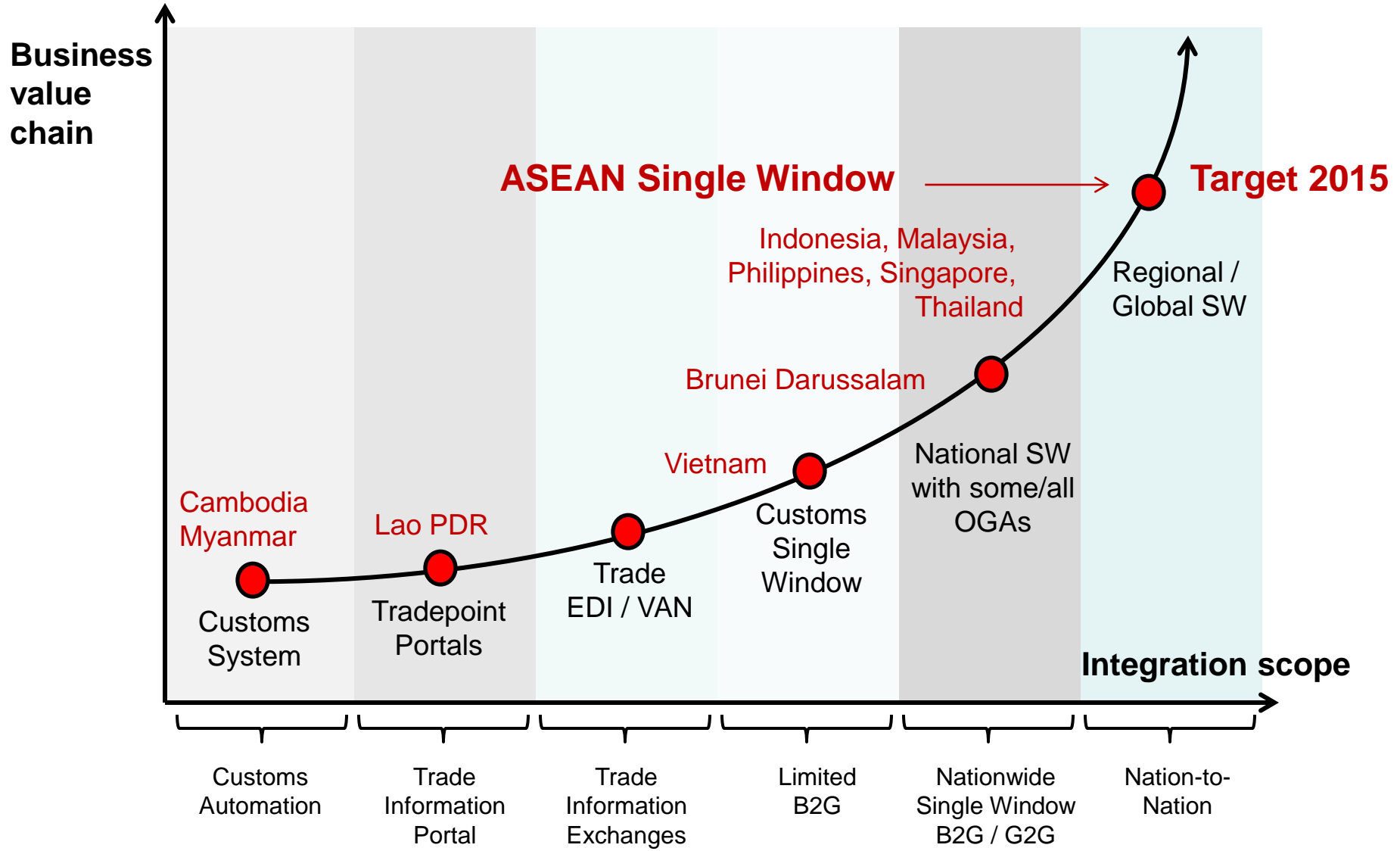
Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore shall operationalise their National Single Windows **by 2008, at the latest.**

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam shall operationalise their National Single Windows **no later than 2012.**



- Five Member States **have implemented** their National Single Windows, but there is still room for improvement in some areas:
  - **Singapore (100%);** fully functional
  - **Indonesia (97%);** integrated risk assessment and user support
  - **Malaysia (90%);** work flow mapping / simplification of business processes, harmonization of data elements across other government agencies and integrated risk assessment
  - **Philippines (82%);** standardization of data elements, work flow mapping / simplification of business processes, harmonization of data elements across other government agencies, integrated risk assessment and international data exchange
  - **Thailand (72.1%);** standardization of data elements, work flow mapping / simplification of business processes, permits certification and licenses, international data exchange, online track and trace, provision of online information and open publication of regulations and requirements
- **Singapore are the only Member State to meet the target completion date of 2008**

- Five Member States **have not yet implemented** their National Single Windows:
  - **Brunei Darussalam;** have issued a public tender
  - **Cambodia;** have not yet ratified the “Protocol to Establish and Implement the ASEAN Single Window” and the political mandate and organizational structure is not yet complete
  - **Lao PDR;** have established the political mandate, organizational structure and stakeholder engagement
  - **Myanmar;** have a legal framework in place for the use of electronic data and signatures in public service and; an electronic system between agencies, but no electronic link with Customs
  - **Vietnam;** have made significant progress towards “e-Customs” and have set a target for 50% of import and export permits to be granted under a NSW system by 2015 and 90% by 2020
  
- **The challenge is for the remaining five Member States to implement their National Single Windows by 2015**

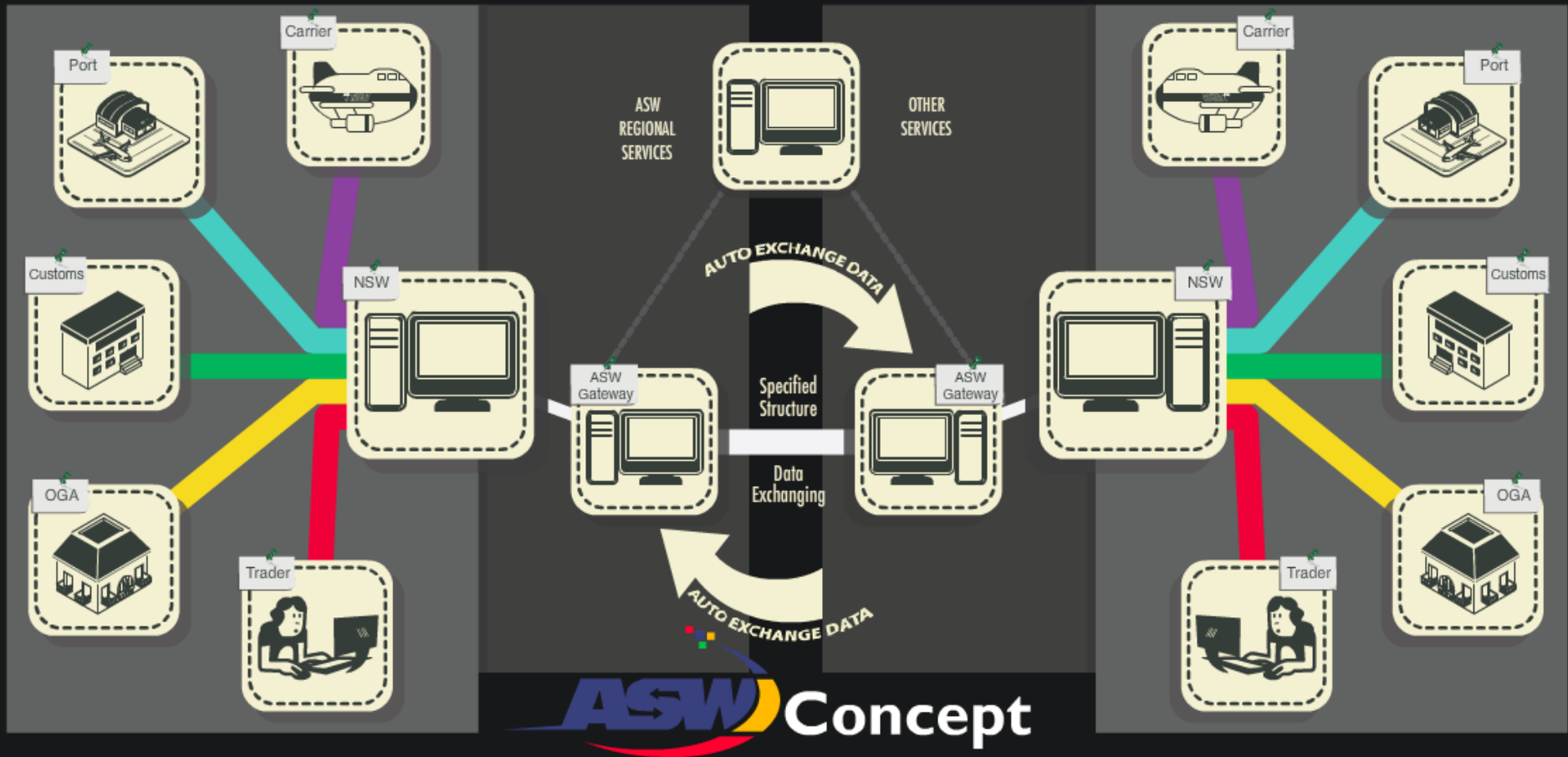




## Malaysia



## Indonesia



## **Pilot:**

The ASW currently supports the exchange of the following 2 documents on a pilot basis among seven Member States and will be expanded to exchange other types of data:

- **The intra-ASEAN certificate of origin (ATIGA Form D)**
- **ASEAN Customs Declaration Document (ACDD)**

# **LESSON 1: COMMITMENT TO ESTABLISH A REGIONAL SW IS GOOD FOR ALL**

# Progress Over Last 6 Years (export)

	Trading Across Borders, 2007			Trading Across Borders, 2013		
	Doc to Exp (number)	Time to Exp (days)	Cost to Exp (USD/cont)	Doc to Exp (number)	Time to Exp (days)	Cost to Exp (USD/cont)
Brunei Darussalam	6	27	515	6	19	680
Cambodia	10	37	722	9	22	755
Indonesia	4	22	486	4	17	644
Lao PDR	12	55	1420	10	26	2140
Malaysia	5	13	432	5	11	435
Myanmar	Not included in the report					
Philippines	7	17	755	7	15	585
Singapore	4	5	416	4	5	456
Thailand	9	24	848	5	14	585
Vietnam	6	24	468	6	21	610
<b>Average</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>766</b>

# Progress Over Last 6 Years (import)

	Trading Across Borders, 2007			Trading Across Borders, 2013		
	Doc to Imp (number)	Time to Imp (days)	Cost to Imp (USD/cont)	Doc to Imp (number)	Time to Imp (days)	Cost to Imp (USD/cont)
Brunei Darussalam	6	19	590	6	15	745
Cambodia	11	45	852	10	26	900
Indonesia	7	27	675	7	23	660
Lao PDR	15	65	1690	10	26	2125
Malaysia	6	10	385	6	8	420
Myanmar	Not included in the report					
Philippines	8	18	800	8	14	660
Singapore	4	4	367	4	4	439
Thailand	12	22	1042	5	13	750
Vietnam	8	23	586	8	21	600
<b>Average</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>811</b>



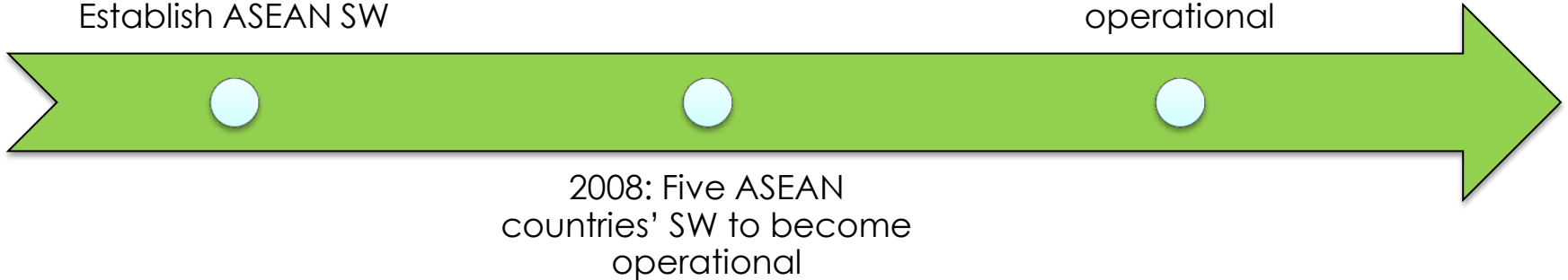


# **LESSON 2: IMPLEMENTATION CAN BE SLOW – HOW TO SPEED IT UP?**

## Planned

2005: Agreement to Establish ASEAN SW

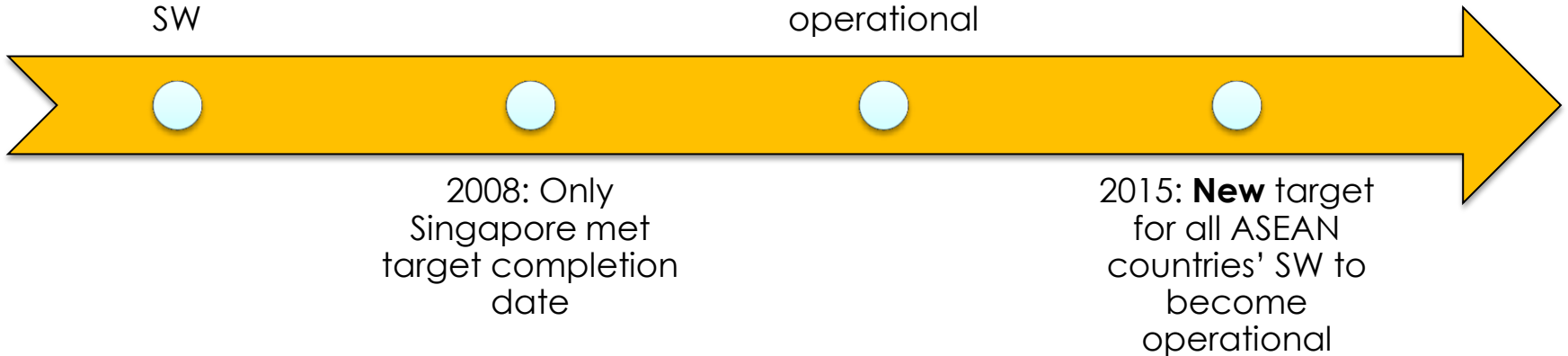
2012: The rest of ASEAN countries' SW to become operational



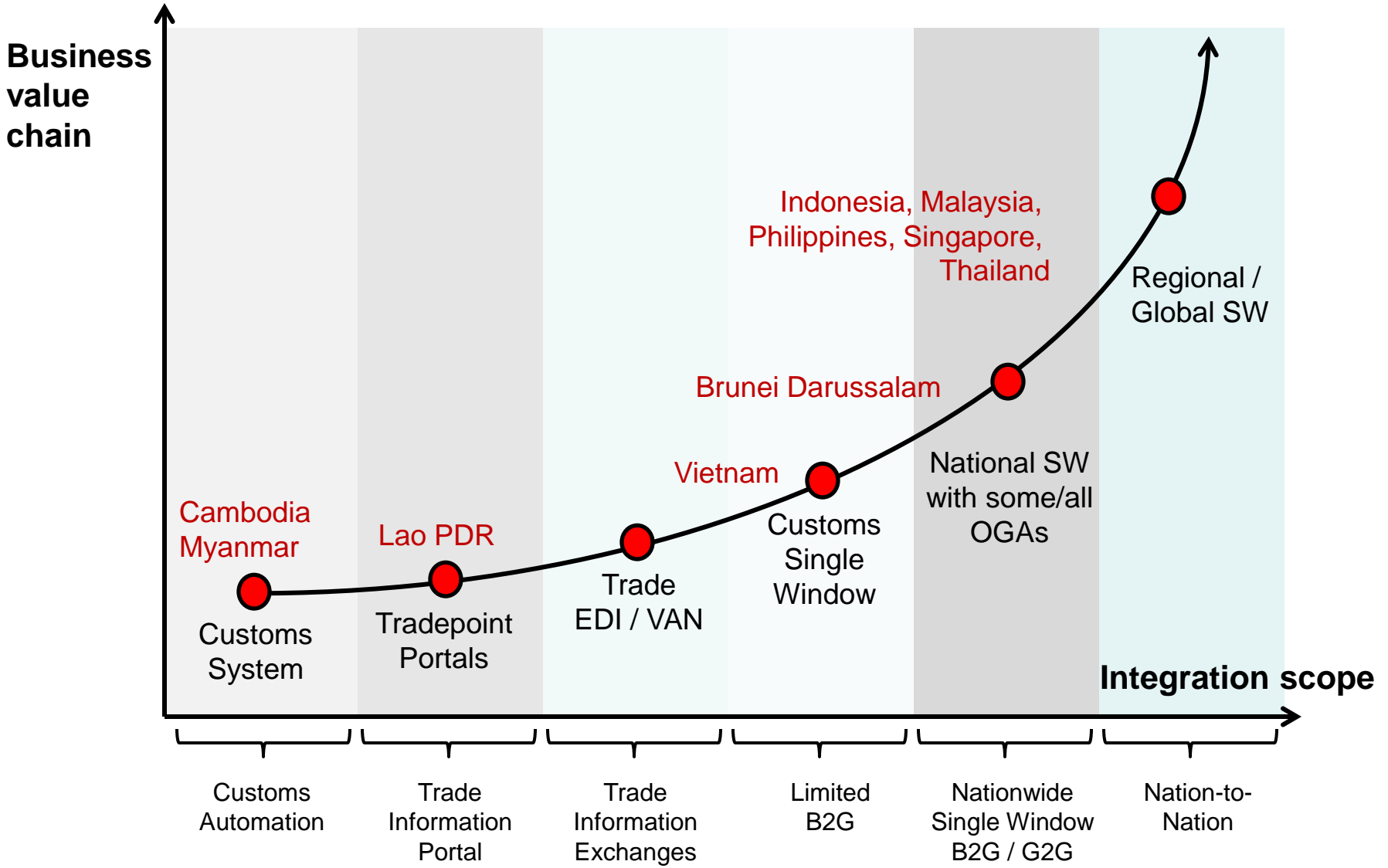
## Reality

2005: Agreement to Establish ASEAN SW

2012: Only about five countries' SW became operational



# Gap among member states



## Speed up the Regional SW Implementation:

### Phase Implementation

- Break the Regional SW implementation into many phases
- Member states that are more ready could proceed with the interconnectivity first

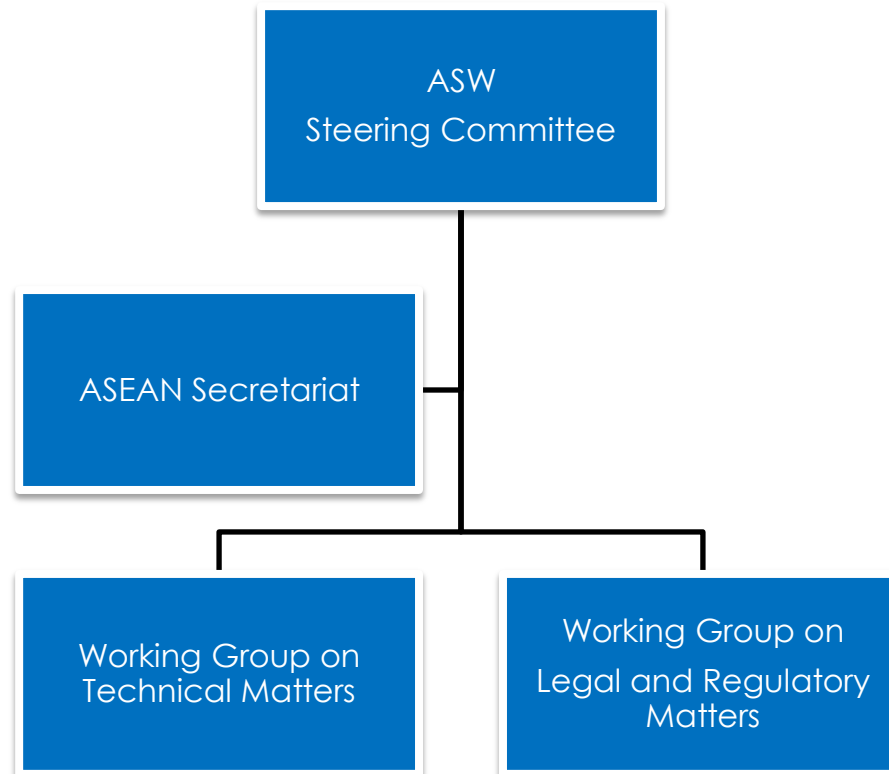
### Make use of existing international message standards and protocols

- There are already many message standards and specification in B2B, B2G, and even G2G transactions
- Make use of these standards will shorten development and implementation time

### Connecting non-SW to the Regional SW

- SW takes a long time to develop and implement
- Is there a real need for the Regional SW to connect to only SW? If not, can it be connected to OGA systems directly?

# LESSON 3: INVOLVE THE PRIVATE SECTOR FROM THE START



***“Consultations with the private sector have been initiated on data to be exchanged in the ASW architecture, as have been other complementary initiatives, such as the ASW sustainability study, which provided recommendations on governance, business model, and financial feasibility.”***

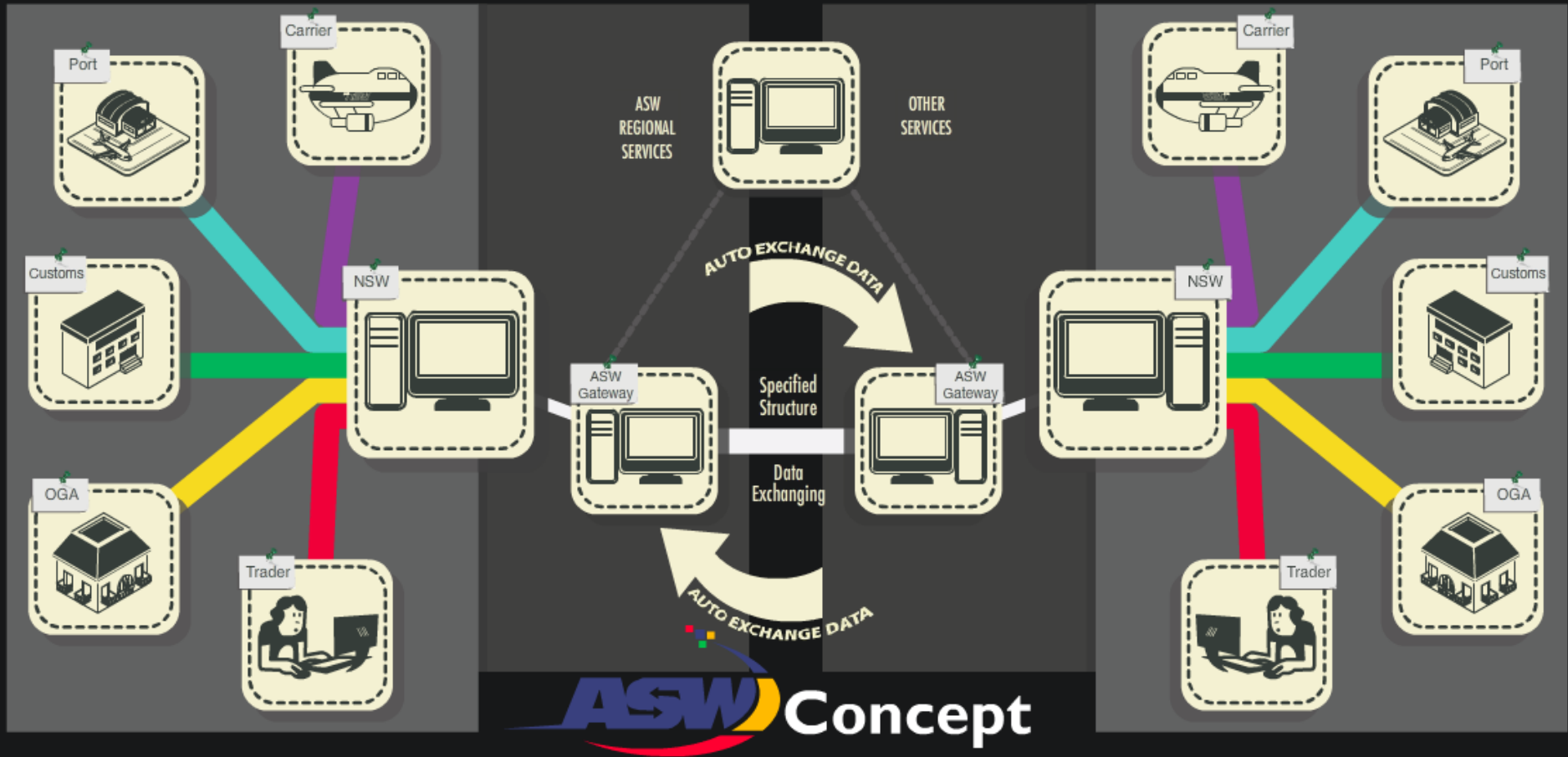
# Envisioned ASEAN SW Connectivity



Malaysia



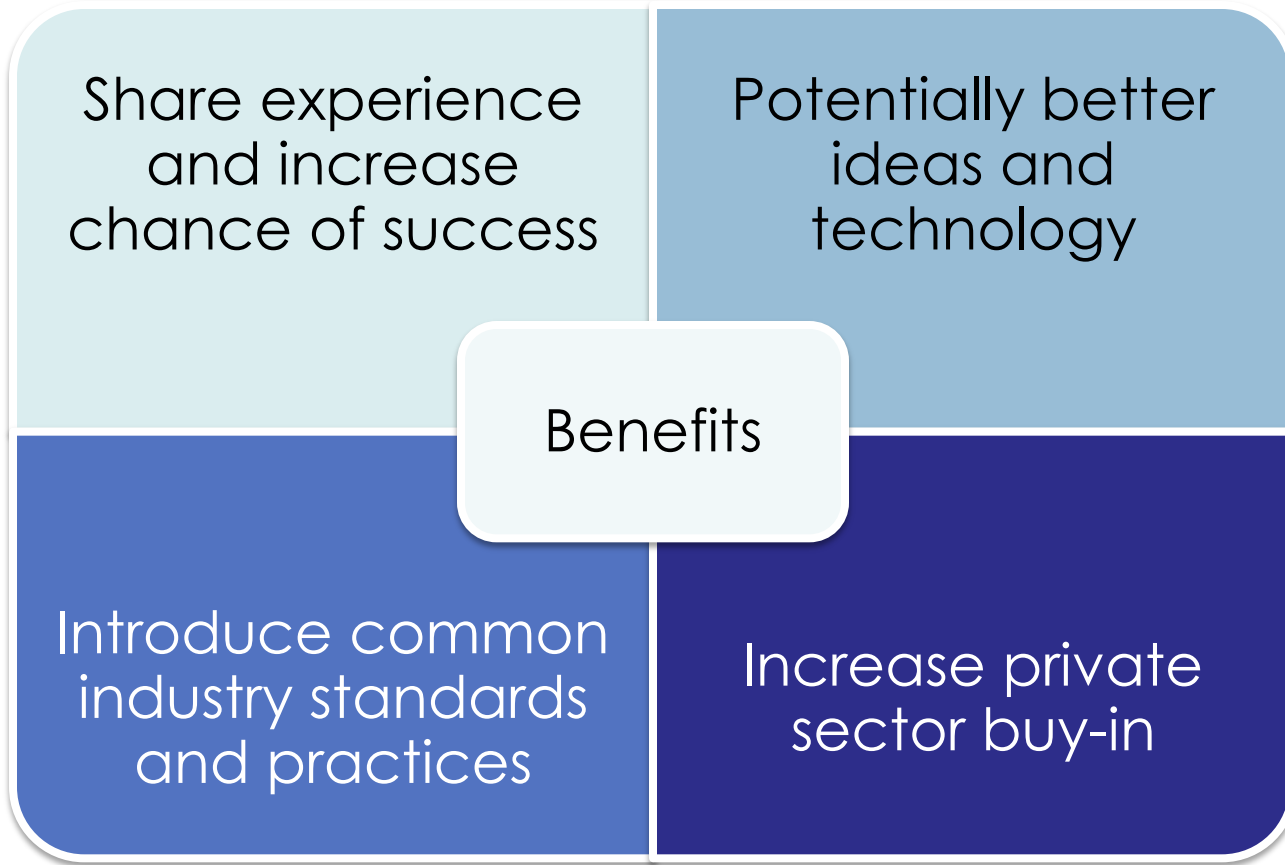
Indonesia



**ASW Concept**



## Benefits that the private sector will bring:



Lesson 1:  
Commitment to  
Establish a  
Regional SW is  
good for all

Lesson 2:  
Implementation  
can be slow –  
how to speed it  
up?

Lesson 3:  
Involve the  
Private Sector  
from the start

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**FORGET THE BUZZWORDS, JUST START TO CONNECT!**



“Interoperability”  
“Globally Networked”  
“Crossborder”  
...

# Thank You

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