Promoting use of ICT

in Customs and Single Window

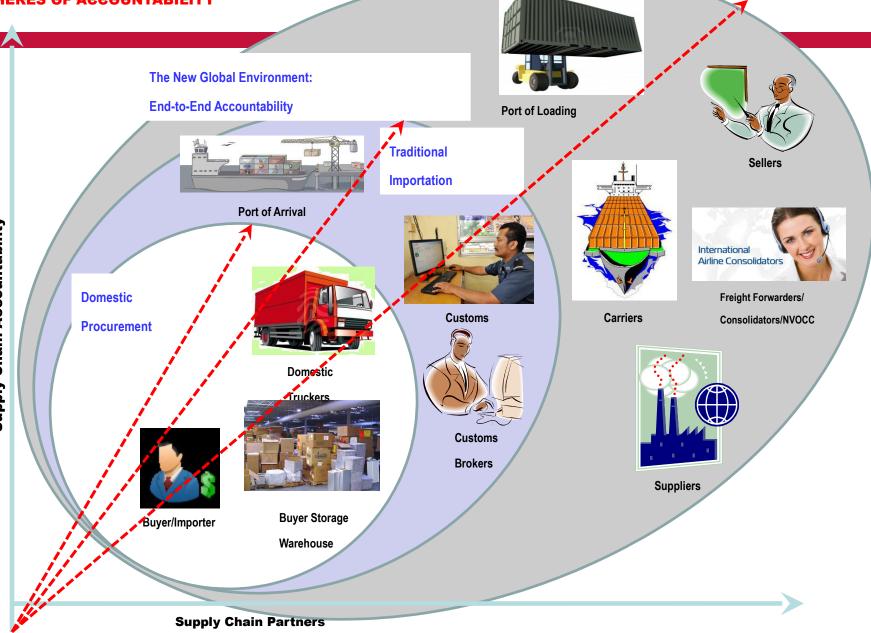
Katmandu, Nepal

23 May 2014



Dennis C. Pantastico

SPHERES OF ACCOUNTABILITY



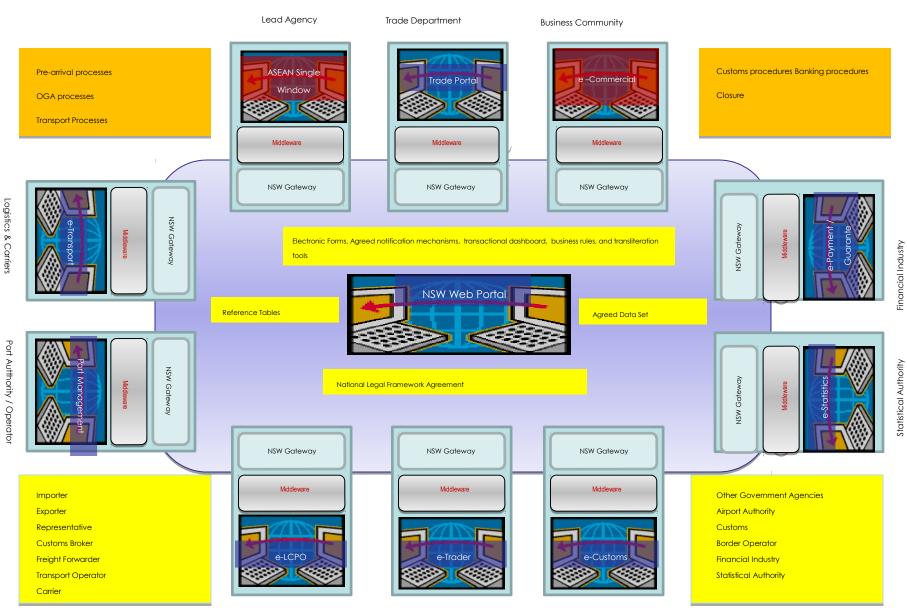
Supply Chain Accountability

Standards and Models Considered



- Buy-Ship-Pay Model
- WCO Data Set
- UNCITRAL Model Law
- Transport Supply Chain
- Revised Kyoto Convention
- ISO 27002 on Information Security
- Transport Regulations
- Trade Regulations
- UN Recommendation 33,34,& 35

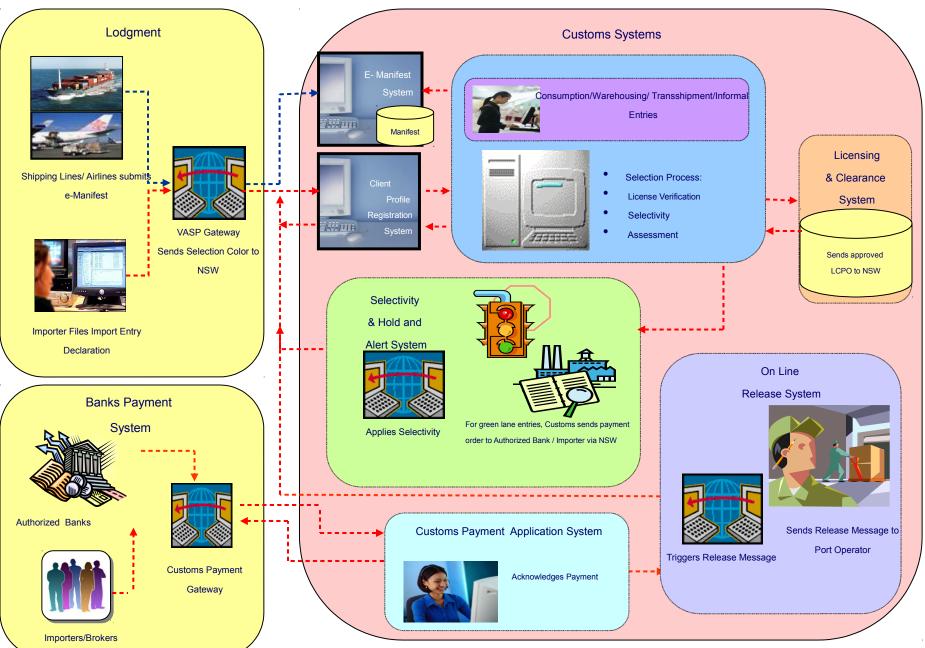
Proposed National Single Window Schematic



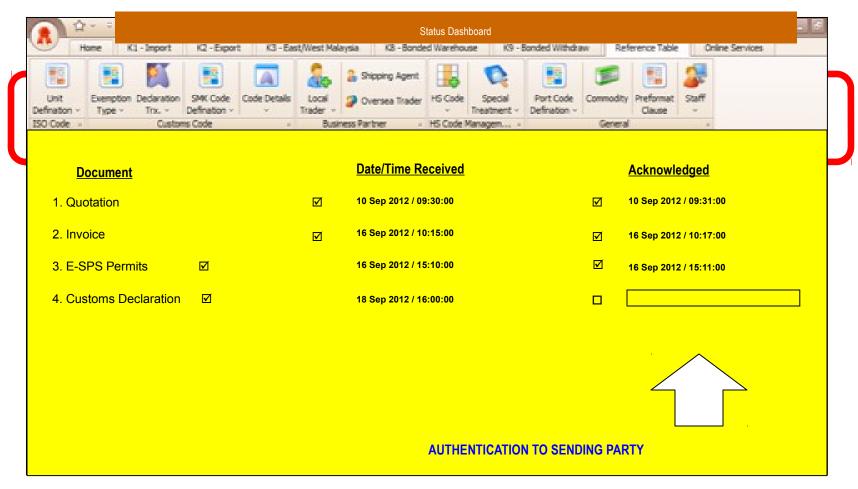
OGAs

Customs Authority

Customs Clearance Processes



NSW Dashboard



ASW Quick Overview



- The ASW is ASEAN's program to facilitate the exchange of information between countries on trade transactions
- Individual countries establish their own electronic systems for clearing shipments that then share information through the ASW.

Near-term Goals



- Establish national single windows (6 are operational)
- Establish compatible legal systems to support the exchange of data
- Exchange data contained in regional certificates of origin, regional customs declaration, manifest, self-certified invoice, and sanitary & phyto-sanitary
- Go live by 2015

Longer-term Goals



- Reduce the average time to export and import in ASEAN to 14 days by 2017
- Exchange information on additional cross-border electronic document beyond 2015 e.g. bill of lading, advance cargo information, and dangerous goods
- Pre-arrival clearance processing
- Institutionalized targeting
- SMEs IT readiness

Long-run Challenges



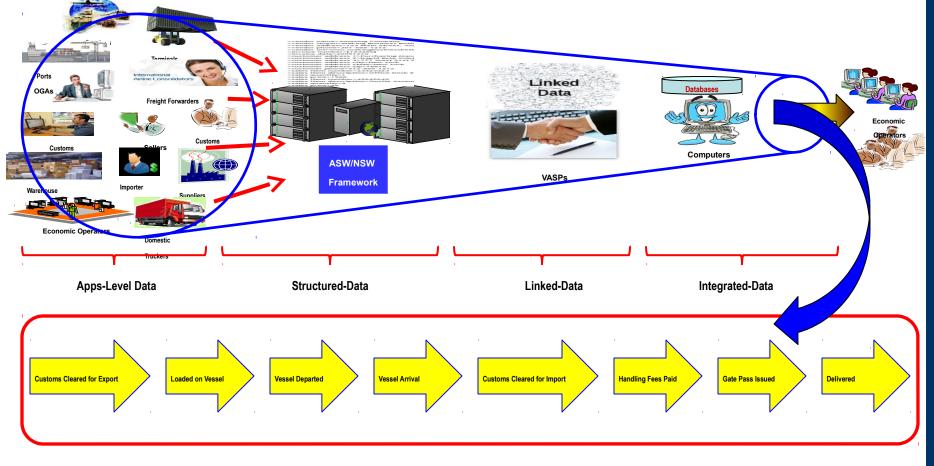
- Who "owns" & who oversees the ASW?
- What organizational entity is required to run the ASW?
- What is the business model that makes the ASW sustainable?
- Reduce the number of documents
- Private sector buy-in
- Effective use of cross-border data for multi-agency risk management
- Transition to live implementation

Complementary Activities



- Piloting the ASW with all ASEAN countries by developing a front-end application for CML, as a make shift approach
- Information Security Incident Management, Version Control Procedure, Strategic Trade Management, and Customs-to-Customs Partnership
- Supporting improvements in the legal environment to support the ASW
- ASW Symposium 2
- Helping plan for the ASW beyond 2015

Unifying both import & export dimensions



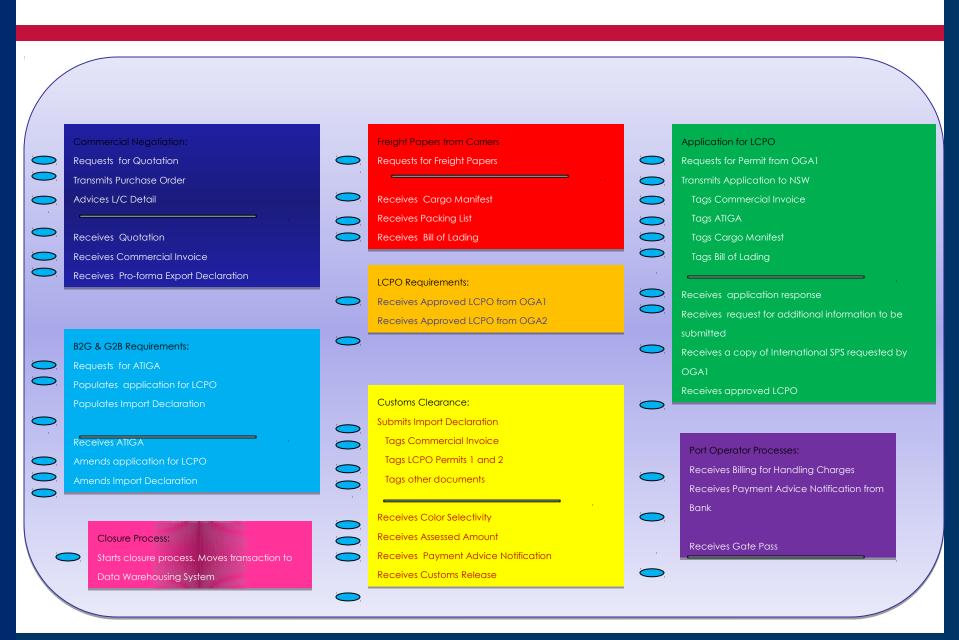
Information on status are harvested from the "converged data"

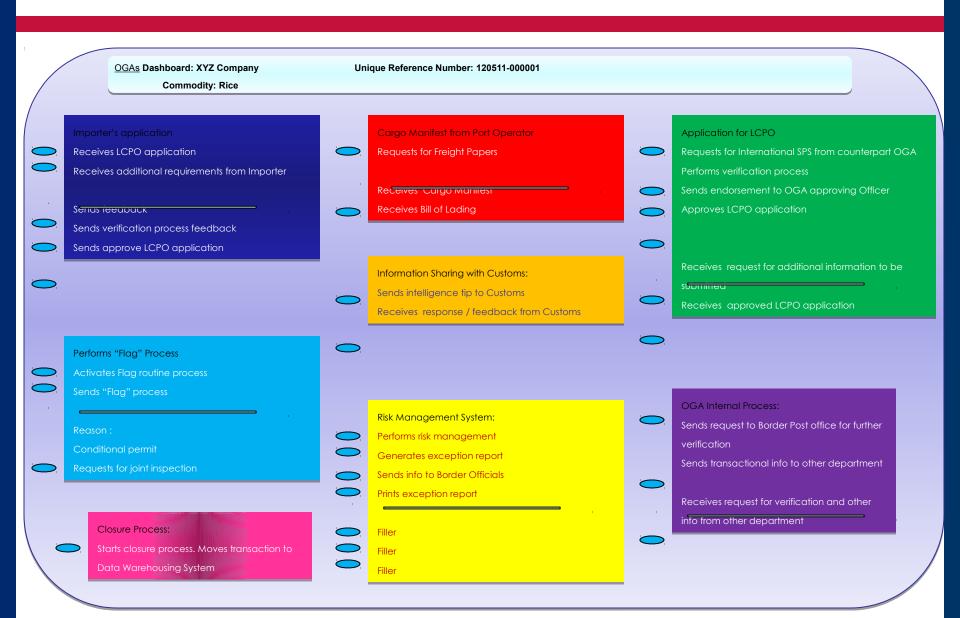
WB Doing Business – Time to Export

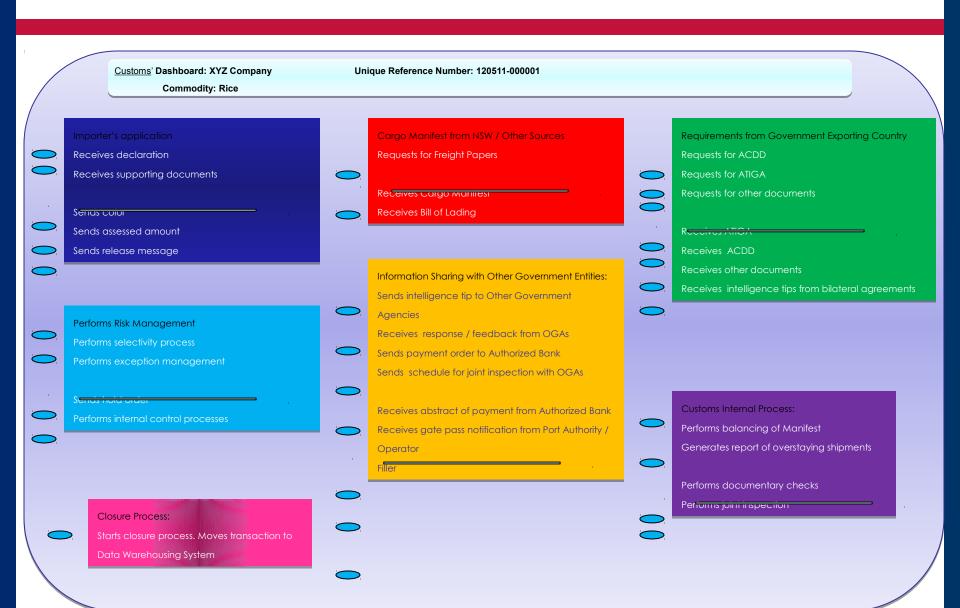
ASEAN Member States	Time to Export (days)		Document Preparation	Customs Clearance	Port Handling	Inland Handling
	2010	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
Brunei Darussalam	27	15	11	1	2	1
Cambodia	22	24	15	3	4	2
Indonesia	21	23	13	4	4	2
Lao PDR	50	26	13	7	2	4
Malaysia	18	8	3	1	2	2
Myanmar	-	27	15	4	6	2
Philippines	16	14	8	2	3	1
Singapore	5	4	1	1	1	1
Thailand	14	13	8	2	2	1
Vietnam	22	21	12	4	4	1
Average	21.67	17.50	9.90	2.90	3.00	1.70

WB Doing Business – Time to Import

ASEAN Member States	Time to Import (days)		Document Preparation	Customs Clearance	Port Handling	Inland Handling
	2010	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
Brunei Darussalam	19	15	11	1	2	1
Cambodia	29	24	15	3	4	2
Indonesia	27	23	13	4	4	2
Lao PDR	50	26	13	7	2	4
Malaysia	14	8	3	1	2	2
Myanmar	-	27	15	4	6	2
Philippines	16	14	8	2	3	1
Singapore	4	4	1	1	1	1
Thailand	13	13	8	2	2	1
Vietnam	21	21	12	4	4	1
Average	21.44	17.50	9.90	2.90	3.00	1.70







Institutional Arrangements

- Identify the head and members of the following:
 - Steering Committee
 - Legal Working Group
 - Technical Working Group
 - Private Sector Experts Group
 - Project Management Office
 - Identify point persons in each NSW components
- Identify its members
- Provide coherence, effective formulation, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the NSW

Technical Approach

- Keep it simple, user-friendly, and well-documented
- Equal treatment for all participating entities
- Phased implementation, modular approach
- Scalable, extensible, configurable, and expandable
- Use of "one" submission to "many" notifications for multiple access to a single document
- Government should partner with the private sector to sustain NSW development and eventual operation
- Extend the realm of performing risk profiling at the point of origin or exporting country

Data Governance Policy

- Data ownership, sharing, accountability
- Rules of governance
- Guiding principles of a Data Governance Council to administer cargo clearance data
- Set of procedures how data is to be stored, archived, backed up, and protected from unwarranted access
- Establish a set of controls and audit procedures that ensure ongoing compliance with government regulations
- Information security policy (ISO 27002)

Functionalities and Features



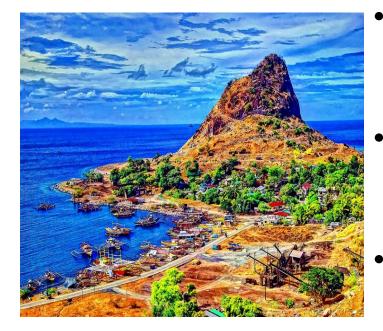
- Act as a functional integrator of cross-border business and government data and information
- Consolidator of transactional cross-border and national messages
- Synchronizer of information rules both for regional and national
- Not act as a processing tool for any government agency

Legal Requisites



- Law on Electronic Transactions
- Prime Minister Decree to establish the NSW
- Revised Customs Law
- Data protection and information security
- Establish identification, authentication and authorization process
- Electronic archiving of data
- Intellectual property rights and database ownership

Lessons Learned



- Clear vision from senior officials
 - Institutional set-up where relevant officials can come together to discuss and agree on technical and legal matters
 - NSWs need to be substantially under way if not in place by the time discussions of a regional mechanism to exchange data between them are initiated.
 - Intellectual leadership is important

Lessons Learned (2)



- Developing the NSW technical architecture in a modular way that allows its components to work independently of each other to execute only one aspect of the desired functionality even if other components are not used or functioning.
- Legal impediments should also be reviewed as early as possible.

Thank you!

