Single Windows Interoperability

Submitted by: Singapore
Single Window Interoperability

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International trade typically involves up to:

- **25** parties with at least
- **30-40** trade documents generated and
- **60-70%** of information manually re-entered at least once

Today’s Trade Processes are Fraught with Challenges
On 26 September 2018, the Networked Trade Platform was officially launched by the Minister for Finance.

The NTP is a transformational platform, which will take us from a traditional single window which gives traders a one-stop interface for all trade related regulatory transactions, to a one-stop interface that will enable them to interact with all business partners, stakeholders and regulators on trade related transactions. This will help companies raise productivity, boost competitiveness, and uncover new opportunities...

...Going forward, we must work towards greater connectivity, especially with our trading partners around the world. Our vision is for this to be a truly global network, to enable the efficient flow of goods and services, linked to a secure flow of financing, facilitated by a swift exchange of data, so that all parties, including regulatory and Customs authorities, can work together to facilitate trade.
NTP’s Key Focus Areas and Future Developments

#1: Enhance trade efficiency by going digital with document digitisation and data reuse

**DIGITALISE**

- **Store and manage** trade documents and data easily and securely
- **Save time on data re-entry** and **improve data accuracy** by reusing and sharing trade documents and data from source with business partners and for government applications
- **Collect digital data** across trade ecosystems for ease of analysis and planning

![Diagram of data reuse on NTP](Illustrative Diagram)

- **A commercial invoice and other data/documents can be shared with service providers to:**
  - Fulfill Customers’ orders faster and accurately by sharing order information with Freight Forwarders.
  - Improve cash flow by receiving advance payments through the invoice factoring service.
  - Re-use invoice information for new permit declarations, by leveraging a Permit Prep service.

**An example of how data can be reused on NTP**

- **Company Data Repo**
- **Service Provider Repo**

- **Purchase Order**
- **Sales Order**
- **Commercial Invoice**
- **Packing List**
- **Delivery Order**
- **Etc.**

**Illustrative Diagram**

#1: Fulfill Customers’ orders faster and accurately by sharing order information with Freight Forwarders.

#2: Improve cash flow by receiving advance payments through the invoice factoring service.

#3: Re-use invoice information for new permit declarations, by leveraging a Permit Prep service.
NTP’s Key Focus Areas and Future Developments

#2: Be connected across the wider trade ecosystem seamlessly

- Minimise the cost and effort to connect with trade partners
- Connect and collaborate locally and overseas with new and existing partners
- Apply for trade-related e-services directly with Singapore Customs
Government to Government Cross-Border International Connectivity – Regulatory Trade Documents

Four trade documents/data prioritised based on volume exchanged, with each document having its own approach for establishing connectivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Connectivity</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Import / Export Declaration</td>
<td>Data mapping and referencing allows data from export declaration to be reused in the import declaration, reducing the need for repeated, manual data entry. This improves processing efficiency and improves accuracy of trade declarations</td>
<td>G-to-G Connectivity Direct NTP-to-Single Window (SW) Connection</td>
<td>Competent authorities required to recognise each other’s standards (MRA) and ensuring Certificates from SWs are interoperable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Sanitary/Phyto-Sanitary Certificates (E-SPS)</td>
<td>Exchange of product certificates allows import control authorities to reduce processing checks, and lowers the risk of fraudulent certificates and import control failure</td>
<td>G-to-G Connectivity Direct NTP-to-Single Window (SW) Connection</td>
<td>Competent authority required to certify requirements are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Preferential Certificate of Origin (eCO)</td>
<td>Exchange of approved COs will improve security, enable faster verification and matching of preferential CO information when according preferential tariff treatment</td>
<td>G-to-G Connectivity Direct NTP-to-Single Window (SW) Connection</td>
<td>Competent authority required to certify requirements are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Certificate of Non-Manipulation (eCNM)</td>
<td>Exchange of approved CNMs will improve security, enable faster facilitation and verification when goods are transhipped through Singapore from FTA-partners</td>
<td>G-to-G Connectivity Direct NTP-to-Single Window (SW) Connection</td>
<td>Competent authority required to certify requirements are met.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Snapshot of Government to Government Connectivity

### ASEAN Members
- Live exchange of ATIGA Form D via the ASEAN Single Window since Dec 2019
- Live exchange of Customs Declaration Document (ACDD) via ASEAN Single Window (ASW) gateway for ready ASEAN Member States since Dec 2020
- Live Operation of ASEAN Customs Transit System (ACTS) since Nov 2020

### Australia
- Exploring import/export permit data and e-SPS certs under SG-AU DEA

### Chile & New Zealand
- Exploring potentials of exchanging export declaration data under DEPA

### China
- Working on two-way exchange of export declaration data

### Indonesia
- Working on two-way exchange of export declaration data

### The Netherlands
- Working on two-way exchange of export declaration data

### United States
- Signed Letter of Intent in Nov 20 to explore Single Window Connectivity
Conclusion: The Evolution of Customs’ Role

• Customs’ role shifted fundamentally from traditional revenue protector to a global trade facilitator, that is interconnected with the rest of the world.
• Customs has to adapt to evolving industry needs, given the trend of digitalisation and automation in the supply chain ecosystem
• This is accelerated by the COVID-19 crisis, where the global community has seen an unprecedented take-up of electronic measures
THANK YOU