



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2021/CTI/TF/WKSP3/006

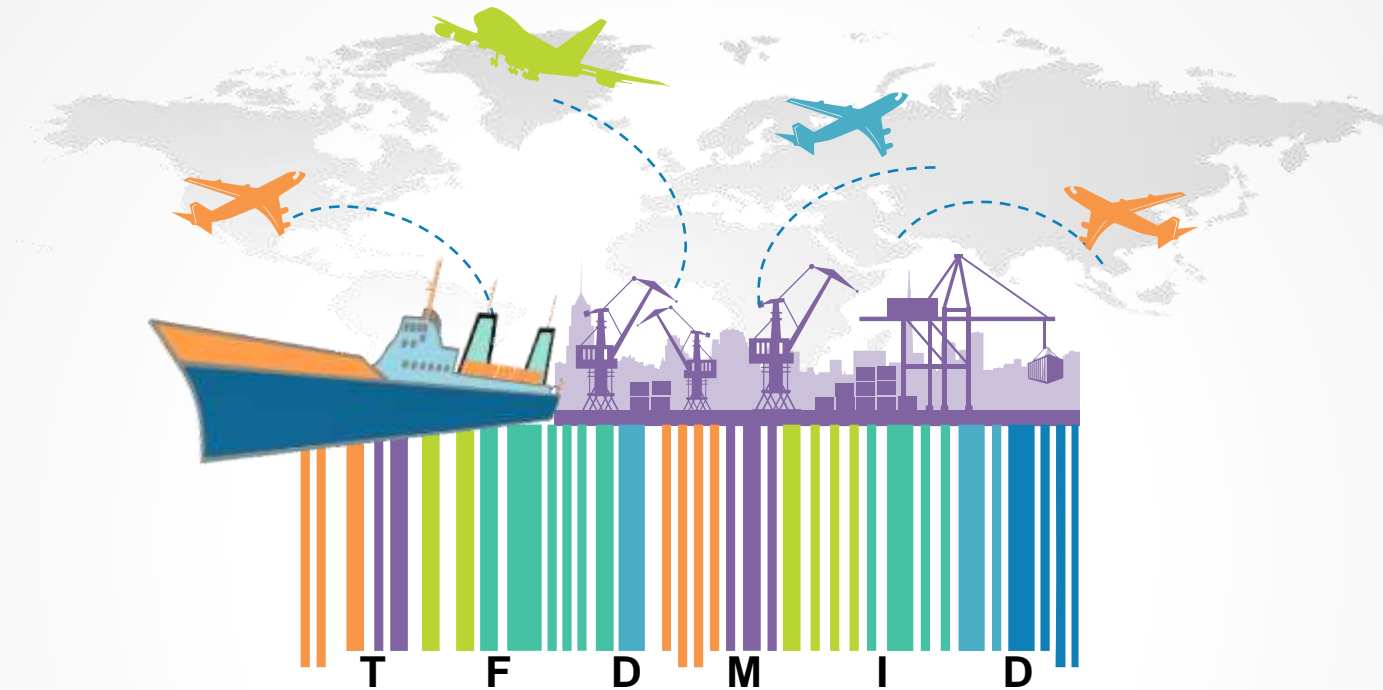
Session 2d

ASEAN Single Window

Submitted by: ASEAN Secretariat



**Utilizing Digital Technology in the Field of
Trade Facilitation Under the Current
COVID-19 Pandemic and Beyond: Best-
Practices Sharing Workshop -
Interoperability and Data Security for
Single Windows
3 August 2021**



ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW

APEC Interoperability and Data Security for Single Windows Workshop

3 August 2021

Cuong Ba Tran
Assistant Director – Trade Facilitation Division
The ASEAN Secretariat

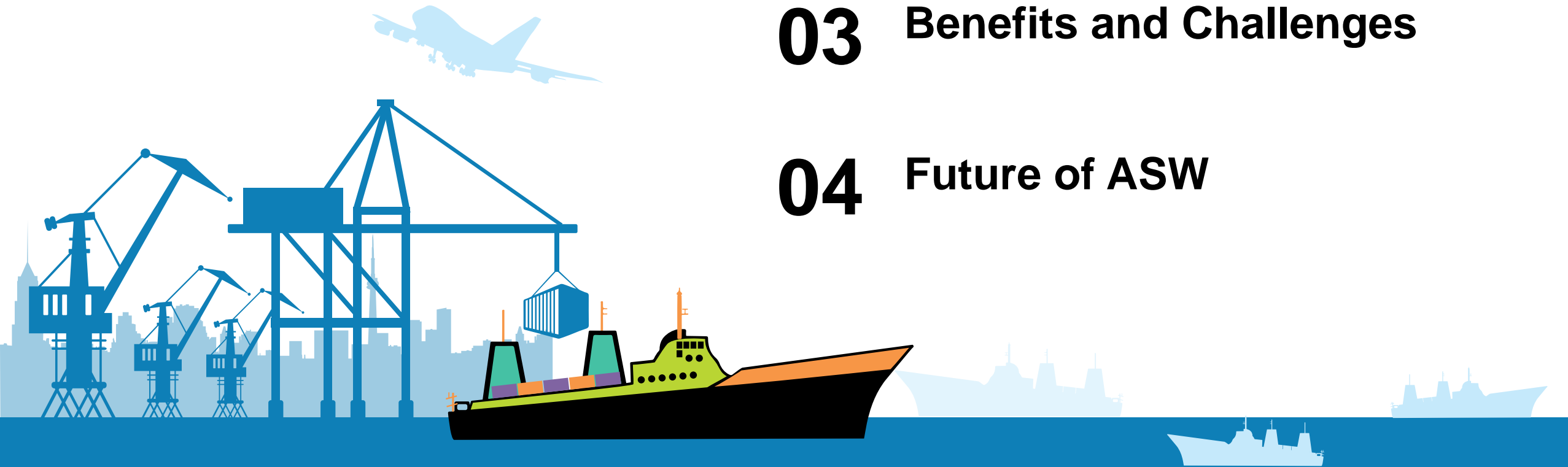
Agenda

01 Overview of ASW

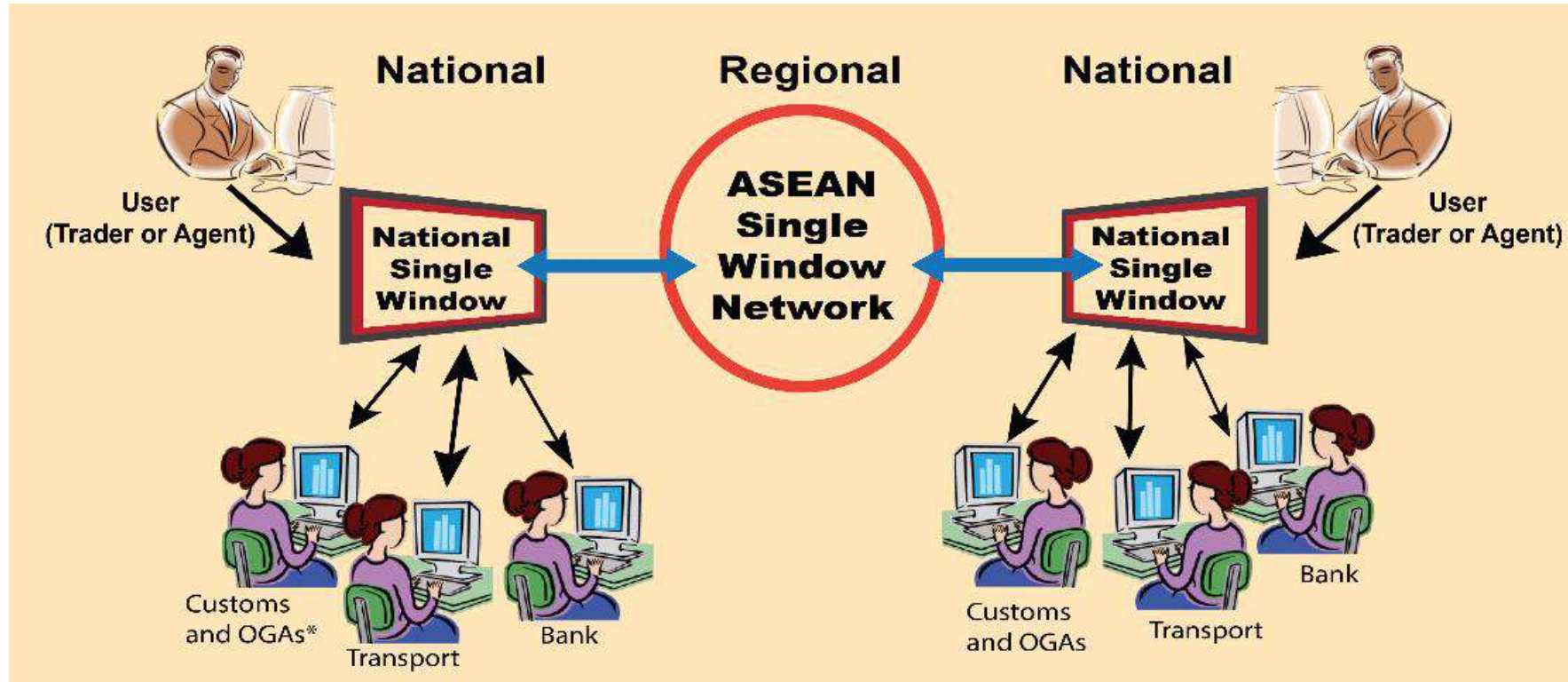
02 Key Milestones

03 Benefits and Challenges

04 Future of ASW



ASW Overview



ASW is:

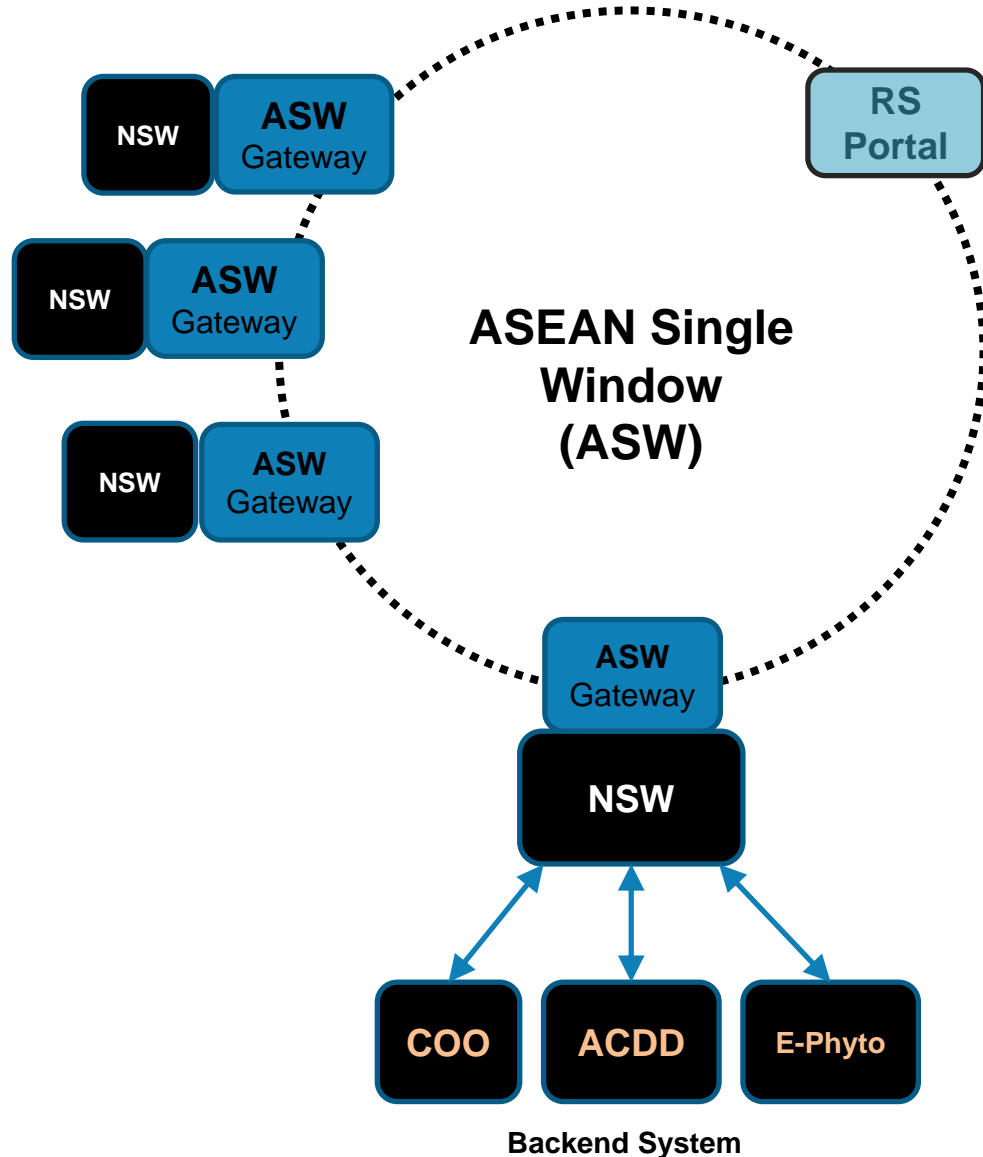
A secured regional environment where National Single Windows of Member economies exchange trade, transport, and commercial data.

Serves as:

A Single, Synchronized submission & processing of data,
A Single point of approval for customs clearance of cargo.

Legal Framework

Established under a legal framework known as the Protocol on the Legal Framework to Implement the ASW (PLF).



ASW Architecture

ASW Gateway

is a system linking NSW of each ASEAN member economy together to allow the exchange of e-document in the:

- a. agreed **data format**;
- b. under the agreed **process flow**
- c. Using the agreed **protocol**.

Regional Service Portal (RS Portal)

is a centralized reporting system collecting statistics information (e.g. number of ATIGA e-Form D exchange, customs response) from all ASEAN member economies' ASW Gateway for policy development purpose. It will not retain actual content of trade data and information exchanged, as was agreed by members.

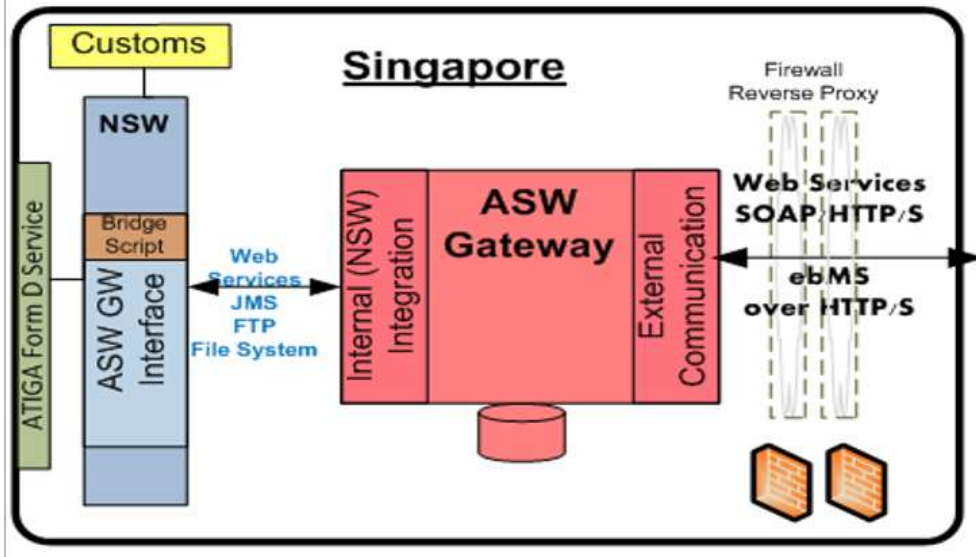
Technology used in ASW

Protocol

The ASW Gateway uses **ebMS 2.0 (ebXML Messaging Service) over HTTPS** to exchange the e-document between each other.

Collaborative Partner Profile Agreements (CPA) are XML based documents specifying an agreement between trading partners used in ebXML protocol exchanges. Each trading partner will have their own Collaboration Protocol Profile (CPP) document that describes their abilities. For instance, this can include the messaging protocols they support, or the security capabilities they support. A CPA document is the intersection of two CPP documents, and describes the formal relationship between two parties. The CPA will contain

- Identification information
- Security information
- Endpoint locations
- Rules to follow when acknowledgments are not received



Key Milestones

Protocol of Legal Framework

Following the signing of the Protocol to establish and implement the ASW (ASW Protocol) in 2006, ASW Steering Committee (ASWSC) was established with 2 Working Groups (TWG and LWG). In 4 September 2015, PLF was signed by all member economies

Live Operation of ATIGA e-Form D

Starting 1 January 2018, Live Operation of the ATIGA e-Form D through ASW began among Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Live Operation of the ACDD

Starting 31 December 2020, Live Operation of the ACD began among Cambodia, Myanmar, and Singapore

2003

2005

2006

2015

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

Inception of ASW

Discussion of ASW started, Inter-agency Task Force was created, and the Agreement to establish and implement the ASW (ASW Agreement) was signed in 2005.



Complete Ratification & the creation of Project Management Office

In 2017, the PLF was ratified by all 10 AMS and ASW Project Management Office (PMO) was established in ASEC to supervise and manage the implementation of the ASW.



Live Operation of ATIGA e-Form D Among All Members

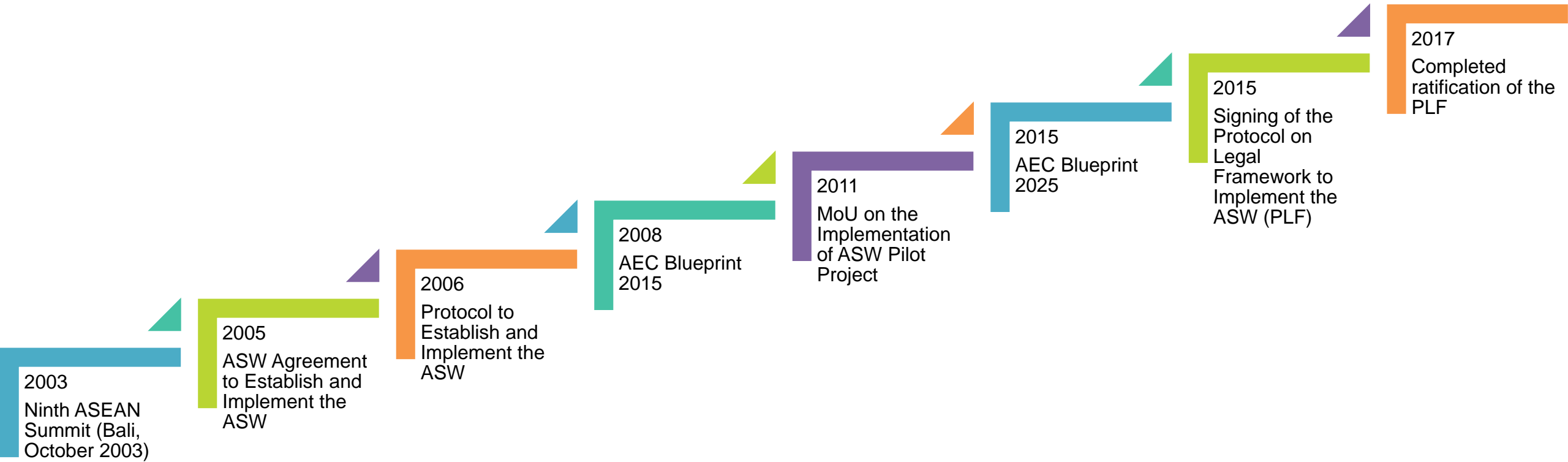
- Brunei joined on 1 April,
- Cambodia on 1 July,
- Myanmar on 9 December,
- Lao PDR on 23 December
- The Philippines on 30 December



Live Operation of the ACDD Among All Members

- Starting 31 March 2021, Malaysia and Thailand join the Live Operation
- Other member economies expected to join within 2021

Legal Framework Establishment



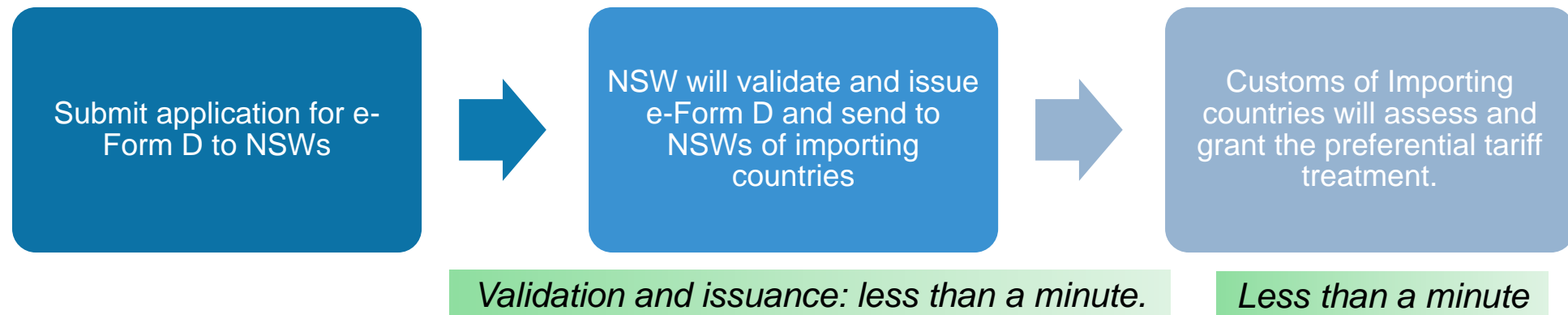
Benefits and Challenges

Time saving

Hardcopy Form D

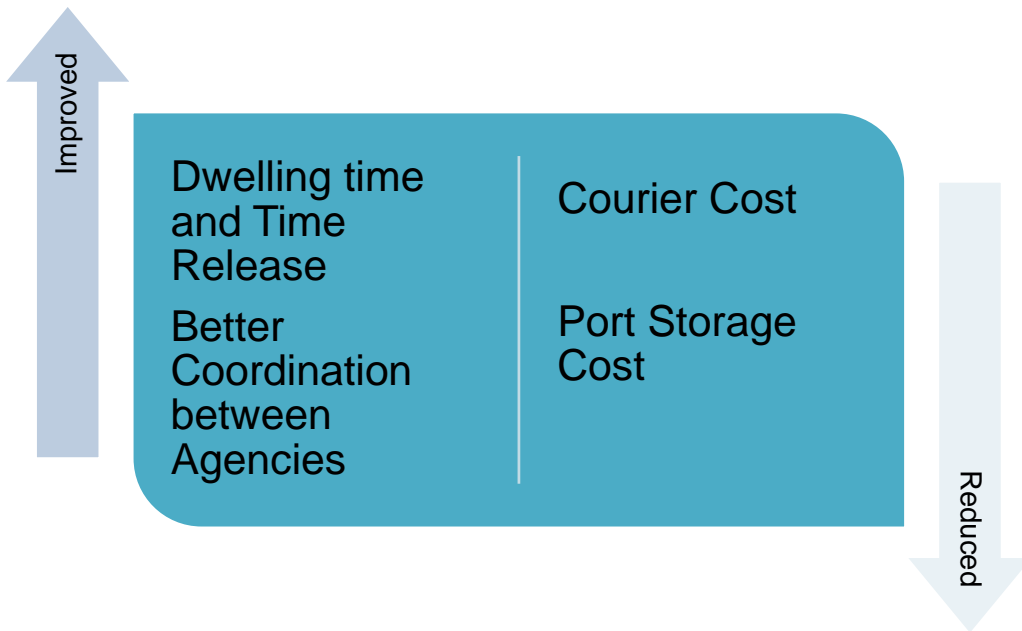


Electronic Form D



Benefits and Challenges

Cost saving



Courier Cost	Assuming: Courier Cost of Hardcopy Form D= \$50/doc* Number of documents exchanged in 2020 = 819,965 Total Cost = \$50 x 459.953 = \$41 Mil
--------------	---

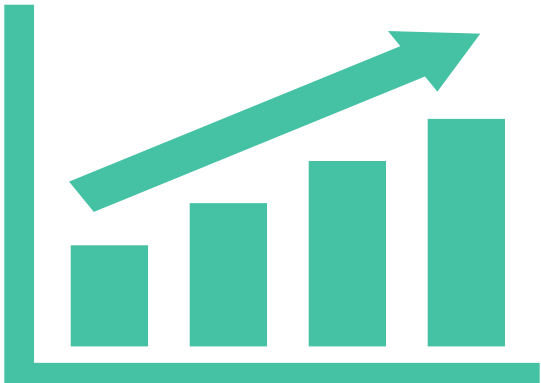
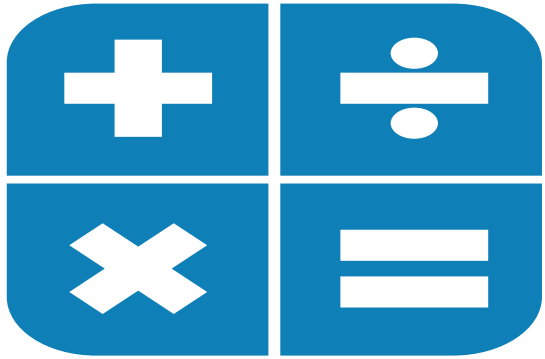
Assume that 1 CO for 1 container: Port Storage Cost = \$20/day* Avg. container dwelling time = 5 days Total Cost = (\$20 x 5) x 459.953 containers = \$81.9 Mil	Port Storage Cost*
---	--------------------

Total Saving after ASW Live Operation

**\$122 Million
per year**

* Based on the cost in Indonesia

Benefits of ASW



Benefits to Businesses

- Reduced time and cost of doing business
- Expedite the cargo clearance process
- Robust Legal Framework
- Reduce reliance on paper documents

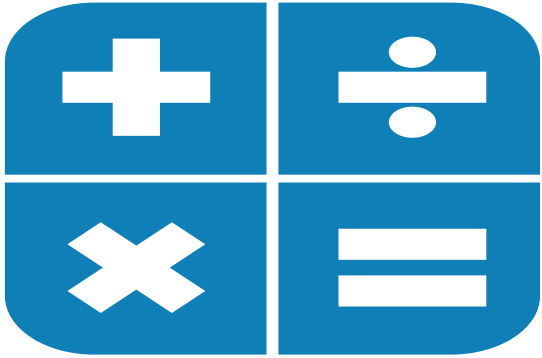
Benefit to Government

- Reduced opportunities for fraud and abuse
- Improve Risk and Profile Management
- Saving in time and human resources
- Better trade statistics

Benefits to economy

- Improved transparency and governance
- Reduce corruption due to fewer opportunities for physical interaction
- Enhance trade efficiency and competitiveness.
- Facilitate the free flow of goods

Challenges of ASW



Private Sector

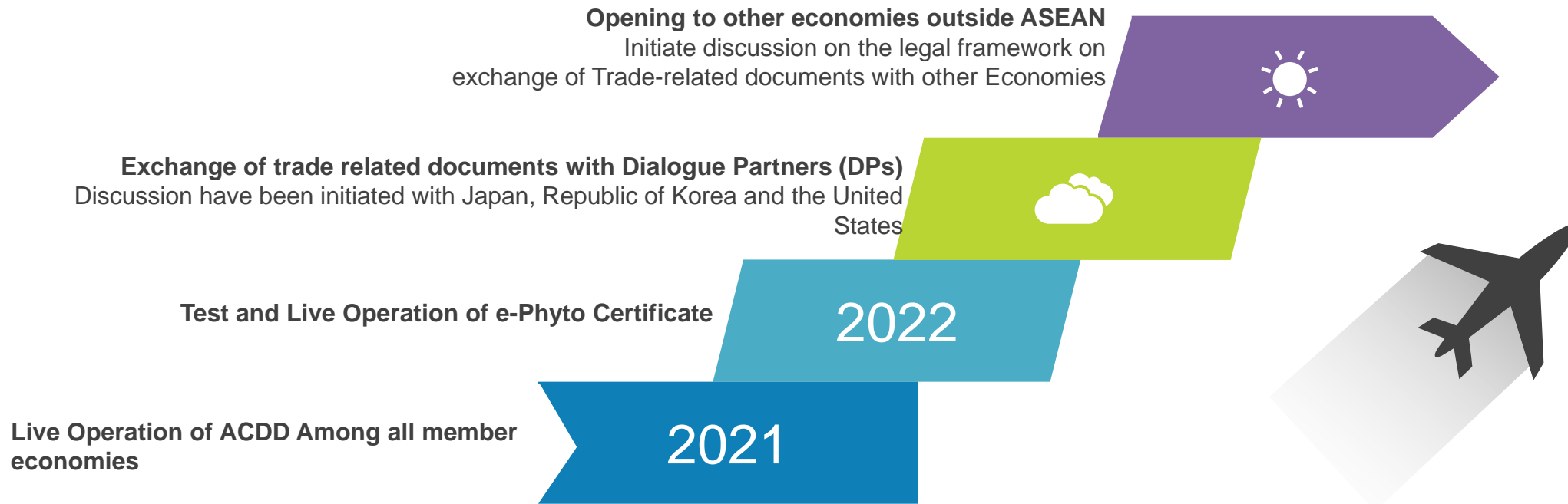
- Customs brokers preferable to utilize the hardcopy to secure the granting of preferential tariff treatment
- Technical Issues
- Loss of Benefits in some of customs broker service charge, since e-Form D is free of charge
- Confidence in using the e-Form D

Government Agencies

- Malfunction in computer system
- Some ports and points of entry in Myanmar have not been able to accept ATIGA e-Form D

Future of ASW

What's Next for ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW





Thank You

Trade Facilitation Division