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During the third session of the Standing Committee held from 3 to 5 June 2024[1] and the third session of the Paperless Trade Council held on 6 and 7 June 2024[2], the progress of implementation of the action plan was reviewed in detail. Considering the progress in implementation of the action plan, the Standing Committee requested the secretariat to propose an updated collective action plan in consultation with the Parties of CPTA. To respond, the secretariat has prepared this document for further discussion by the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee is invited to review the document and provide feedback. Based on the discussion, the Committee may determine any necessary follow-up actions to finalize the document.

[1] https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/third-session-standing-committee-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border
[2] https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/third-session-paperless-trade-council-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border

Update the collective action plan in implementing the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific

Drafted by the ESCAP secretariat for further discussion by the Parties to CPTA

Contents

1. Introduction 3
2. Progress in implementing CPTA 4
3. Proposal for updating the action plan....6

Annex I a few components which may support CPTA implementation 14

Tools and guides 14

Monitoring the progress of advancing paperless and cross-border paperless trade....14

Capacity building....15

Support by the development partner....16

1. Introduction

The Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (CPTA) entered into force on 20 February 2021. The Paperless Trade Council of CPTA, during its first session from 27 to 29 April 2022, noted the preparatory work of the Interim Intergovernmental Steering Group on Cross-border Paperless Trade Facilitation with respect to the expected tasks for the implementation of CPTA. In this connection, the Council requested the Standing Committee to develop an implementation plan that includes specific priority levels and an implementation timeline for each task and to submit a report on the plan to the Council at its second session[3].

Accordingly, the Standing Committee, during its first session held from 12 to 15 December 2022, refined the action plan[4]. Since then, the Parties, together with the secretariat of ESCAP, have been diligently implementing the action plan. The key results of implementation were reported and further discussed in the second session of the Standing Committee from 19 to 21 June 2023[5] and the second session of the Paperless Trade Council held on 22 and 23 June 2023[6]. Furthermore, the Standing Committee, at its ad-hoc session held on 23 and 24 January 2024, reviewed the progress made in implementing CPTA[7].

During the third session of the Standing Committee held from 3 to 5 June 2024[8] and the third session of the Paperless Trade Council held on 6 and 7 June 2024[9], the progress of implementation of the action plan was reviewed in detail, as shown in Table 1. Considering the substantial progress in implementation of the action plan, the Standing Committee requested the secretariat to propose an updated collective action plan in consultation with the Parties of CPTA.

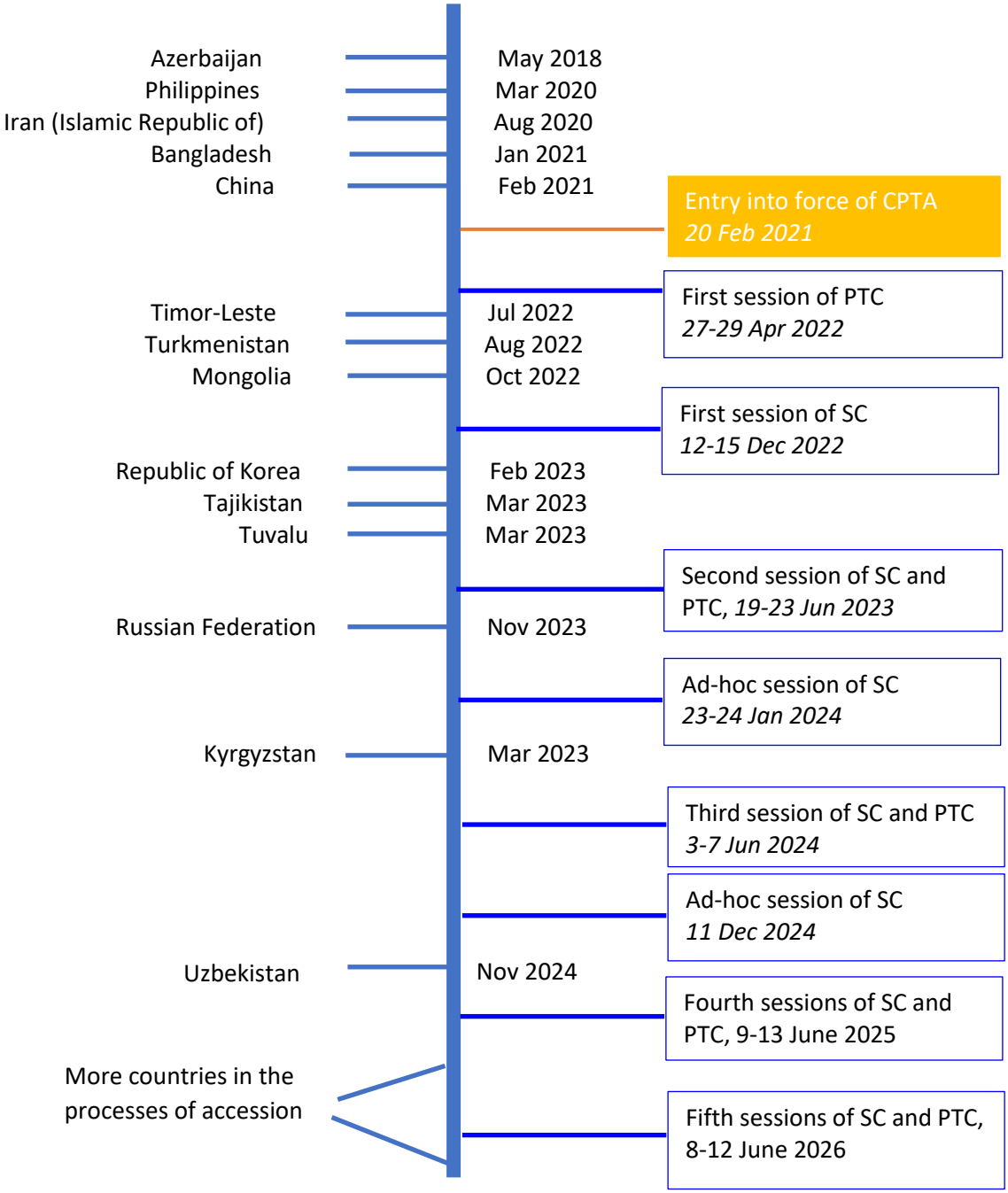
In this context, this document reviews the progress in implementing the CPTA action plans and provides a draft updated collective action plan. It serves as a foundation for discussion by the Parties.

[3] https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/Report%20%28E%29_1.pdf
[4] https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/Agenda%20item%202.pdf
[5] https://www.unescap.org/events/2023/second-session-standing-committee-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border
[6] https://www.unescap.org/events/2023/second-session-paperless-trade-council-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border
[7] https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/ad-hoc-session-standing-committee-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border
[8] https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/third-session-standing-committee-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border
[9] https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/third-session-paperless-trade-council-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border

2. Progress in implementing CPTA

When the Paperless Trade Council organized its first session in April 2022, only five countries including Azerbaijan, Philippines, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Bangladesh and China were Parties to CPTA. For the past two years also, the Parties of CPTA increased from five to 14, a testament to the growing momentum behind its implementation. The dynamics of the CPTA membership and key events under CPTA are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Timeline for the CPTA members and key meetings



SC: Standing Committee; PTC: Paperless Trade Council

Note: the table shows the time when a country becomes a party of CPTA, which is 90 days after a country's deposit of instrument for accession. This explains the dates shown in the graph are different from the date when countries submitted their instruments (https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=X-20&chapter=10&clang=_en).

Source: prepared by the secretariat

The key progress of implementing CPTA can be highlighted below.

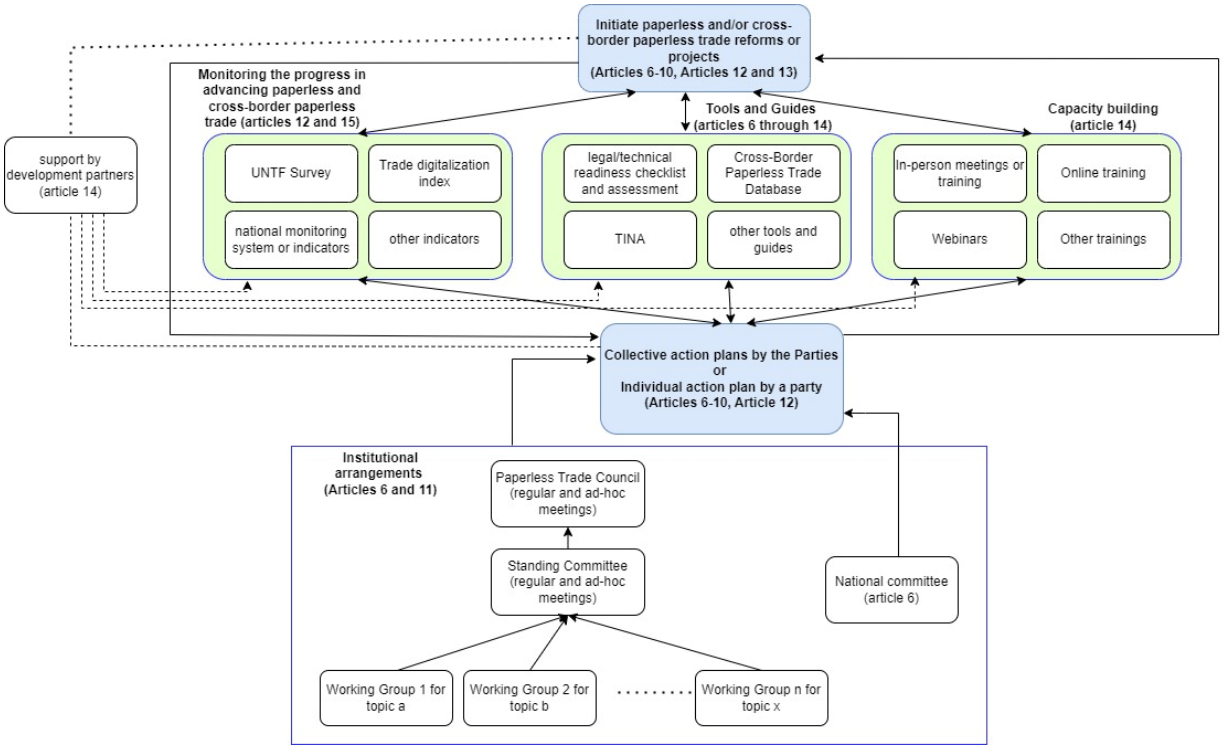
1. A template for designing a national policy framework was reviewed by the SC during its second session and the SC agreed that such template should be kept flexible.
2. Capacity building strategy for implementing CPTA was reviewed by SC during its second session.
3. A brief note on maintaining an effective national committee on implementing CPTA was reviewed by SC during its second session.
4. A reference map for cross-border paperless trade processes was reviewed by SC during its second session.
5. A strategy to collaborate with development partners was discussed by the SC during its second session.
6. A template for individual action plan for implementing CPTA was agreed by the SC during its second session.
7. A draft guide on concurrent implementation of national and cross-border paperless trade was revised by the SC during the ad-hoc and third sessions.
8. A draft model agreement for mutual recognition of electronic trade data and documents was reviewed by the SC at the ad-hoc and third sessions.
9. A draft guide on legal aspects of implementing CPTA was reviewed by the SC during an ad-hoc and the third sessions.
10. A methodology for prioritizing documents for cross-border paperless trade was agreed by the SC during its third session.
11. Information on the status of implementation of cross-border paperless trade by the Parties collected by the secretariat was reviewed by the SC during the third session.
12. Recommendations on the key tasks to be undertaken by the Working Group for the implementation of article 8 of CPTA on cross-border mutual recognition of trade-related data and documents in electronic form were agreed by the SC during its third session.
13. Lessons learnt from international solutions such as IPPC ePhyto hub were reviewed by SC during its third session.
14. The cross-border paperless trade database has been updated regularly to better serve the implementation of CPTA. The database was reviewed by the SC during ad-hoc session.
15. Readiness assessments for cross-border paperless trade covering 18 countries in Asia and the Pacific including eight Parties, namely, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Philippines, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan and Tuvalu have been carried out.
16. National studies for China, Mongolia and the Republic of Korea to take stock of progress in cross-border paperless trade and exploring way forward have been carried out.

17. Feasibility study on cross-border electronic exchange of trade data was carried out for Bangladesh and Timor-Leste.
18. Feasibility studies on cross-border electronic exchange was carried out for Philippines, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
19. A national workshop to work towards a national plan on advancing cross-border paperless trade was organized in Turkmenistan on 20 and 21 May 2024.

3. Proposal for updating the action plan

For updating the collective action plan, the secretariat has summarized the key components for the implementation, as shown in Figure 2 and Annex 1.

Figure 2. Key components for implementing CPTA



Source: prepared by the secretariat of the ESCAP

For updating the action plan, the secretariat also takes the following factors into consideration. The proposal is shown in Table 1 for further discussion by the Parties.

1) Prioritizing of the tasks proposed by the Parties (e.g., the proposal on establishing alliance for electronic bill of lading and the tasks agreed by the SC for the Working Group, as shown in Box 1). The key updates are reflected under Articles 8 on mutual recognition and Article 13 on pilot projects.

2) Recognizing the importance of capacity building and further exploring the opportunities offered by some Parties and development partners on capacity building, as reflected by the update on Article 14.

Box 1.

Tasks for the Working Group agreed by the Standing Committee during its third session

- **Recommendation 1:** the Working Group may define the deliverables for a mutual recognition arrangement under Article 8 of the Framework Agreement (CPTA). The two options that the Working Group has identified during meetings in April and May are (1) a binding regional mutual recognition agreement for all CPTA Parties and/or (2) recommendations and guidelines for bilateral or sub-regional mutual recognition arrangements among CPTA Parties.
- **Recommendation 2:** the Working Group may identify cross-border trade documents for mutual recognition arrangements. The selection of the documents should be based on certain criteria to be identified by the Working Group and followed by developing a prospective model for the business process of prioritized trade documents employing business process reengineering principles. In the long term, the Working Group may review whether such mutual recognition arrangements may be applicable to all cross-border trade documents. Among promising long-term solutions, mutual recognition of e-signatures may be considered by the Working Group in the first place.
- **Recommendation 3:** the Working Group may develop an international legal framework for a transboundary trust environment (TTE) functioning under CPTA to facilitate cross-border mutual recognition ensuring trust and legal validity of electronic trade documents exchanged between CPTA Parties. The legal framework should define the legal status of Trusted Third Parties (TTPs), requirements for an equivalent level of reliability, and provisions for compliance with international information security standards. In addition to the legal framework, the Working Group may develop technical conditions for TTE functioning and a model cross-border agreement between national TTPs.

Source: Extracted from the meeting report of the third session of the Standing Committee.

Table 1. Status of implementation of tasks in the collective action plan for the Parties to the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific

Article number	*Task*	*Period in which the task is started*	*Efforts required*	*Resources required*	*Level of priority*	*Rationale for the assigned level of priority*	*Partnership opportunities*	*Status of implementation*
6	Develop a template for designing a national policy framework (task #6.1)	2022–2023	Review and refine the draft document	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	This can be a quick win considering that several Parties have completed readiness assessments.	Capacity-building by partners is welcome.	The template was presented at the second session of the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee agreed that the template should be kept flexible. The task is considered completed.
6	Identify and select relevant international legal frameworks and best practices (task #6.2)	2023–2024	• Review the draft document • Agree on the list of international legal frameworks and best practices	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	Aligning domestic frameworks with international legal frameworks and best practices is an ongoing activity.	Capacity-building by partners is welcome.	The secretariat, in collaboration with partners such as ICC, has developed the cross-border paperless trade database (https://www.digitalizetrade.org/) which includes legal instruments and pilot projects. This database will be continuously updated. Furthermore, a guide on legal issues has been published as a working paper, which covers both tasks # 6.2 and #10.2
7	Prepare a guide on how to develop or upgrade paperless trade systems in line with general principles (Task #7.1)	2023–2024	• Have the working group undertake background studies with the support of the secretariat • Prepare and finalize the guide	• Background studies by external consultants, if needed • Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Medium	Updating paperless systems is an ongoing process.	Financial support from partners for such studies is welcome.	This task is being implemented in conjunction with the task “Develop a guide to help facilitate the concurrent implementation of national and cross border paperless trade systems” (see Task #7.2)

7	Develop a guide to help facilitate the concurrent implementation of national and cross-border paperless trade systems (Task #7.2)	2022–2023	• Have the working group undertake background studies with the support of the secretariat • Prepare and finalize the guide	• Background studies by external consultants, if needed • Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	This is essential to support the Parties in developing cross-border paperless systems.	Financial support from partners for such studies is welcome.	The draft guide was presented at the ad hoc session of the Standing Committee held on 23 and 24 January 2024. The advanced draft was presented at the third session of the Standing Committee. The guide is being finalized and will be published. The task is considered completed.
8	Develop a technologically neutral mutual recognition mechanism, including defining criteria for satisfying the requirements to offer a substantially equivalent level of reliability (Task #8.1)	2022–2023	• Have the working group undertake background studies with the support of the secretariat • Prepare and finalize the guide	• Background studies by external consultants, if needed • Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	Implementing article 8 is crucial to achieve cross-border paperless trade.	Financial support from partners for such studies is welcome.	The Standing Committee has set up a Working Group to work on this Article (see Box 1). It is therefore proposed that all the tasks under Article 8 (including #8.1through #8.3) should be discussed by the Working Group under the guidance of the Standing Committee. The Working Group will report the outcome to the Standing Committee regularly.
8	Develop a model memorandum of understanding and service-level agreement to be used by parties at the bilateral and multilateral levels (Task #8.2)	2022–2023	• Review existing models for reference • Develop a model memorandum of understanding	• Background studies by external consultants, if needed • Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	Implementing article 8 is crucial to achieve cross-border paperless trade.	Financial support from partners for background studies is welcome.	
8	Develop a plan for regular reviews of the mechanism (Task# 8.3)	2024–2025	Draft, discuss and agree on a plan	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Low	Such a plan could be developed after some foundation work has been carried out.	Partners may be consulted during the process.	

9	Prepare a strategy for implementing international standards, which involves selecting relevant international standards and guidelines to be used and developing safe, secure and reliable means of communication for the exchange of data in Asia and the Pacific (Task #9.1)	2023–2024	• Review the draft document • Finalize the document	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Medium	The adoption of international rules and regulations is an ongoing and dynamic process.	Capacity-building by partners is welcome.	Relevant international standards are featured in the cross-border paperless trade database (https://www.digitalizetrade.org/) A recommendation on the adoption of international standards has been prepared to be considered by the Standing Committee.
10	Identify relevant provisions of international laws and regional and international regulations, as well as best practices (Task #10.1)	2023–2024	• Review the draft document • Finalize the document	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Medium	The adoption of international rules and regulations is an ongoing and dynamic process.	Capacity-building by partners is welcome.	A working paper has been prepared by secretariat staff on paperless trade in United Nations and other international conventions involving the cross-border exchange of trade-related data and documents. A recommendation on international/regional laws and regulations may be prepared for consideration by the Standing Committee.
10	Develop a guide on how to engage in the cross-border exchange of trade-related data and documents electronically in line with regional and international laws and regulations and best practices (Task #10.2)	2022–2023	• Carry out the relevant studies • Prepare the guide	• Background studies by external consultants, if needed • Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Very high	Such a guide is a foundation for implementing cross-border paperless trade.	Financial support from partners for such studies is welcome.	A guide has been published as a working paper which covers tasks #6.2 and #10.2 The task is considered completed.
11	Nominate national representatives to	2022–2023	Decide on the composition of	Minimal resources	Very high	An institutional structure is essential to carry out		This is an ongoing process. The previous sessions of the Paperless

	the Paperless Trade Council and the Standing Committee (Task #11.1)		the Paperless Trade Council and the Standing Committee			all activities under CPTA.		Trade Council and the Standing Committee were attended by representatives of the parties.
11	Prepare terms of reference for working groups (Task #11.2)	2023–2024	Decide on the composition of working groups	Minimal resources	Medium	Working groups will be set up according to needs.	Financial support from partners for conducting background studies is important. Also, capacity-building for working groups is important.	The terms of reference of the working group on mutual recognition were adopted at the ad hoc session of the Standing Committee held on 23 and 24 January 2024. The task is considered completed.
11	Develop and adopt protocols containing legal and technical specifications and requirements for certain aspects of operationalizing the exchange of data for cross-border paperless trade (Task #11.3)	2024–2025	• Carry out background studies • Develop the protocol	• Background studies by external consultants, if needed • Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Low	The level of priority depends on the specific projects to be carried out by the Parties.	Financial support from partners for such studies is welcome.	The report jointly prepared by ESCAP, WTO and UNCITRAL titled “Cross-border Paperless Trade Toolkit” well covers the topic. The task is considered completed.
13	Prepare a reference map on which potential cross-border paperless trade processes, documents and data are indicated (Task #13.1)	2022–2023	Prepare the reference map	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	Implementing article 13 is crucial to achieve cross-border paperless trade.	Capacity-building by partners is welcome.	A reference map for cross-border paperless trade processes was presented at the second session of the Standing Committee. The task is considered completed.
13	Prioritize cross-border paperless trade processes, documents and data for pilot projects (Task #13.2)	2022–2023	• Carry out the relevant studies • Review and discuss prioritization	• Background studies by external consultants, if needed • Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Very high	The Parties reiterated the importance of working towards pilot projects during the third session of Standing Committee	Financial support from partners for such studies is welcome.	A background document on how to prioritize documents have been accepted by the Standing Committee. Studies may be carried out on specific documents and these studies should be aimed to prepare the Parties to move towards pilot projects.

13	Prepare model memorandums of understanding and agreements for arranging bilateral and multilateral exchanges of cross-border data (Task #13.3)	2023–2024	• Review the draft documents • Finalize the documents	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Medium	This can wait until after pilot projects have been identified.	Capacity-building by partners is welcome.	This task overlaps with Task #8.2 and is deleted.
13	Prepare a plan for developing technical and legal guides to be used for pilot projects (Task #13.4)	2023–2024	• Undertake background studies • Prepare a plan	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Medium	This can wait until after pilot projects have been identified.	Capacity-building by partners is welcome.	Feasibility studies on exploring pilot projects have been carried out in China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. However, this task may be on hold until anypilot projects are identified by the parties.
13	Prepare a strategy and guidance on how to transition pilot projects into live projects (Task #13.5)	2024–2025	Discuss and prepare a strategy	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	This will be crucial for continuous efforts towards achieving live projects based on the success of pilot projects.	Partners will be invited to be involved in discussions and implementation.	This can only be carried out later after starting the pilot project. This task may be on hold until any pilot project is identified.
13	Prepare a template for reporting the progress of pilot projects to the Standing Committee (Task #13.6)	2024–2025	Prepare a template	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Low	This can wait until after pilot projects have been identified.	Not applicable.	This can only be carried out later after starting the pilot project. This task may be on hold.
13	Works towards establishing an alliance for electronic bill of lading (New Task #13.7)	2025-2026	Studies, meetings	Support studies and meeting participants	Very High	In line with proposals by the Party(ies).	Relevant partners are welcome.	It is envisaged the work in this respect will start in 2025
14	Define options and mechanisms for capacity-building, including a customization strategy for national,	2022–2023	Study capacity-building needs	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	Human capacity is fundamental for the implementation of CPTA.	Financial support from partners for such studies is welcome.	The strategy for capacity-building was presented at the second session of the Standing Committee. The Parties may review the strategy and decide the needs for updating or further elaboration.

	subregional and regional levels (Task #14.1)							
14	Prepare a guide on how to request technical support and assistance and how to provide technical support and assistance (Task #14.2)	2022–2023	• Review the draft document • Finalize the document	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	Human capacity is fundamental for the implementation of the project.	Financial support from partners for background studies is welcome.	Templates for Parties to request technical support and assistance and to provide technical support and assistance were adopted at the second session of the Standing Committee. The task is considered completed.
14	Prepare a plan for engaging development partners in capacity-building activities (Task #14.3)	2022–2023	Prepare a plan	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	High	Development partners can provide useful financial support and capacity-building.	Advice from partners is welcome.	Strategies for identifying and engaging development partners were identified at the second session of the Standing Committee. The Parties may wish to further review the strategies.
14	Define a reporting mechanism for capacity-building support received or provided (Task #14.4)	2023–2024	Prepare a reporting mechanism	Dedicated time by members of the Standing Committee	Medium	This does not have a significant impact on the delivery of capacity-building.	Not applicable	To help define such a reporting mechanism, the Standing Committee, at its second session, adopted templates for Parties to request technical support and assistance and to provide technical support and assistance.

Annex I a few components which may support CPTA implementation

Tools and guides

It is important to note that the tools and guides have been developed for general purpose on paperless trade. However, these tools and guides can be utilized for supporting the implementation of CPTA. The key tools and guides are listed in Section 2 as well as Annex 1.

In the category of tools and guides, an important element is the cross-border paperless trade database which collects information on how countries, including some Parties, have exchanged data and information. This database has been updated continuously. All the Parties are invited to share further information to support the update of the database.

As of now, the legal/technical readiness checklist and assessment have been carried out by 18 countries in Asia and the Pacific including eight Parties Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Philippines, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan and Tuvalu. Bangladesh, with the support of ESCAP and the Asian Development Bank, has carried out an updated study. Other Parties are encouraged to carry out updated studies regularly and provide feedback on further improvement of such checklist and readiness assessments.

Another important tool is called ESCAP's Trade Intelligence and Negotiation Adviser (TINA – https://tina.trade) which is designed to assist trade policymakers and researchers in carrying out analytical tasks commonly conducted as part of trade agreement negotiations. Legal TINA is an extension of the original TINA, providing guidance and analytical capabilities to develop the text and legal provisions of trade agreements. It allows users to explore the basic legal framework of trade agreements by using interactive questions on specific trade-related issues, helping negotiators to narrow down formulation of provisions based on priorities and needs. It also enables users to easily search and compare texts of existing trade agreements, making it easier to understand what text may be most acceptable to negotiating parties involved and what more ambitious provisions may be proposed.

Leveraging and continuously updating these tools and guides will be an important component of successful implementation of action plans.

Monitoring the progress of advancing paperless and cross-border paperless trade

There is a cliché that "if you cannot measure it, you cannot manage it". In this connection, the tools developed by the secretariat, together with other UN agencies and development partners, such as

UNTF survey[10] and Trade Digitization Index[11] can be effective in measuring the progress of the Parties (as well as non-parties) in advancing cross-border paperless trade.

To help countries benchmark and reduce the time and cost of trading across border, the UN Regional Commissions and UNCTAD jointly conduct the UN Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation. The Survey currently covers over 160 economies around the globe, and 60 digital and sustainable trade facilitation measures. The set of measures include those featured in the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), as well as in emerging regional and global initiatives on paperless trade or e-trade, such as the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (CPTA). It also includes measures designed to ensure more inclusive participation in trade, such as measures specifically targeted at SMEs or women traders. The Survey leads to the production of a Global Report and Regional Reports, which aim at providing insightful information for policy makers to harness trade as a key means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Survey is conducted in collaboration with a growing number of global and regional partners, since 2015 and every two years.

The Trade Digitalization Index (TDI) has been developed by the secretariat for assessing global progress in digitalizing trade procedures, a new metric based on data from the UN Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation. TDI provides a measure of the integration of information and communication technologies into international trade processes, focusing on the implementation of two groups of measures: 'paperless trade' and 'cross-border paperless trade'.

While the above-mentioned tools may provide a helicopter view of paperless trade implementation, each Party is encouraged to establish a national system to monitor the progress of paperless trade at the national level. In this respect, the UNCEFACT recommendation 42, prepared by the secretariat of ESCAP, may provide useful guidance for establishing such national systems[12].

Capacity building

Capacity building, as elaborated by Article 14 of CPTA, is a vital component of CPTA. Capacity building is a continuous process. Capacity building may be part of an integral component of implementation of a specific project. For example, implementation of interoperability of national single windows or connecting to IPPC ePhyto hubs may require specific capacity building tailored for such specific activities.

[10] https://www.untfsurvey.org/

[11] https://www.unescap.org/kp/2024/trade-digitalization-index-new-tool-assessing-global-state-play-digitalization-trade

[12] https://unece.org/DAM/trade/Publications/ECE_TRADE_437E_Rec42.pdf

Capacity building activities led by the secretariat of ESCAP cover broader issues than CPTA. For example, the secretariat has been organizing various in-person meetings (such as the Asia-Pacific Trade Facilitation Forums[13] and Masterclass[14] in collaboration with Korea Customs Service and the World Customs Organization), the secretariat has also been very active in developing online trainings[15] and webinars[16], especially since the COVID time.

Support by the development partner

The importance of support from the development partners is an integral component of implementing CPTA. Indeed, CPTA was crafted in a way to complement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. A recent analysis by the secretariat shows that CPTA is fully aligned with the WTO Joint Statement Initiative on E-Commerce[17]. Furthermore, as mentioned in Section 2, a strategy to work with partners has been reviewed and agreed to by the Standing Committee.

Indeed, the development partners may contribute to each block of the system such as making and executing collective and individual action plans, developing tools and preparing guides, supporting monitoring the progress of advancing paperless and cross-border paperless trade and supporting capacity building activities.

Partners have been systematically invited to attend the CPTA meetings and other events to share their work related to CPTA and provide comments on how to further strengthen collaboration. The most recent events are highlighted by the Paperless Trade Week[18].

[13] https://unnext.unescap.org/asia-pacific-trade-facilitation-forum
[14] An example of such masterclass: https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/wco-escap-6th-unnext-masterclass
[15] https://www.unescap.org/kp/2024/e-learning-courses-trade-policy-negotiation-and-facilitation
[16] https://www.unescap.org/event-series/paperless-trade-2022
[17] https://www.unescap.org/kp/2024/wto-jsi-agreement-electronic-commerce-and-framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border
[18] https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/paperless-trade-week-2024