



**Capacity Building Workshop on Cross-border
Paperless Trade Facilitation: Lessons from On-going
Initiatives and Way Forward**

4 November 2015

UNCC, Bangkok

**Enabling Cross Border Data Exchange
through Single Windows**

Peter Stokes

Agenda

1. Objective and Scope
2. Cross Border Data Exchange - Examples
3. Enabling Single Windows for Cross Border Data Exchange
4. Key Technical Considerations
5. Example – ASEAN Single Window Certificate of Origin

Objective and Scope

- **Starting point for (technical) deliverables in “Draft Road Map for the Implementation of the Regional Arrangement (25 Aug 2015)”:**
 - *Guide on how to develop or upgrade paperless trade systems consistently with the general principles*
 - *Guide to help facilitate concurrent implementation of national and cross-border paperless trade systems*
 - *Guide on different implementation options/mechanisms for paperless trade systems in an interoperable manner*
 - *Criteria for satisfying the requirements to offer a substantially equivalent level of reliability*
 - *Technical gap checklist*
- **Scope of Regional Arrangement assumed**
 - In practise just government-to-government cross border exchanges
 - potentially business-to-government by implication

Cross Border Supply Chain Processes

Importing Country

Exporting Country

Core Commercial

*Purchase order,
commercial invoice,
packing list,
Payment for services
Payment for goods*

Facilitate Preferential Duty Rates on Import -country and rules of origin

e.g. Preferential Tariff Scheme -

Economic Operator Profiles

Exchange status to facilitate "green" lane

Facilitate pre-arrival clearance on imports

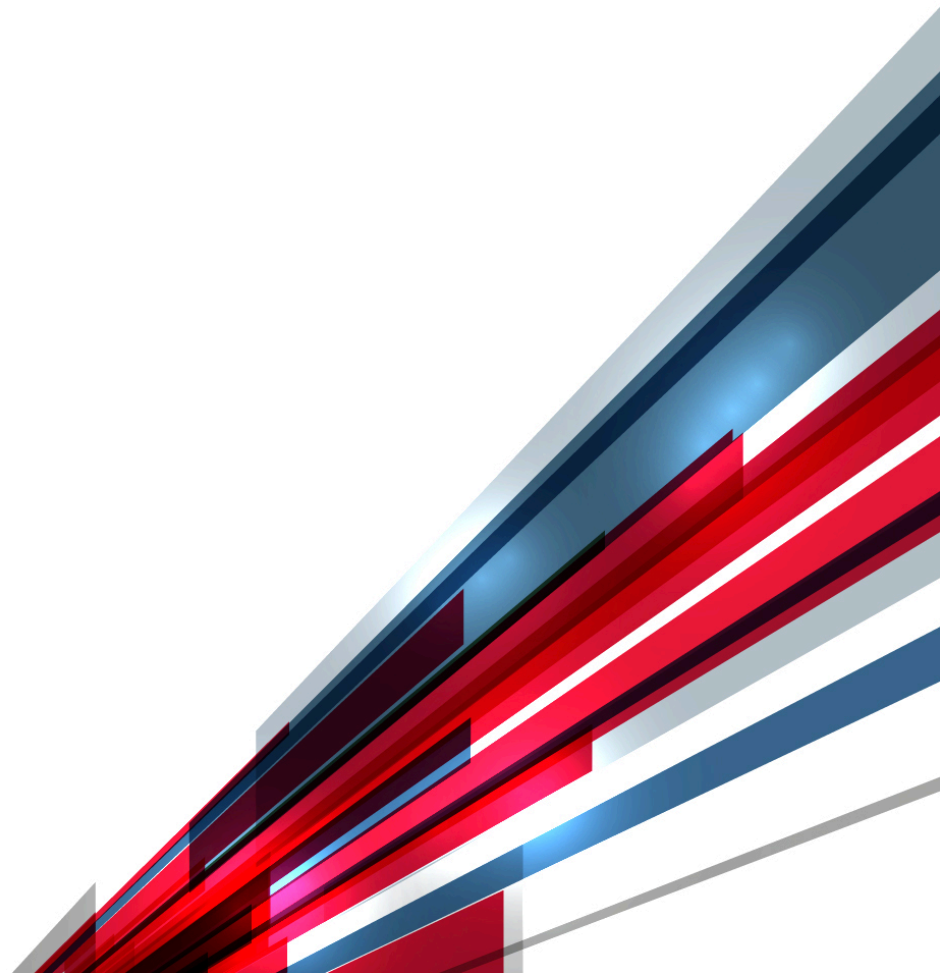
*consignment info prior to loading
– 24 hour rule; 4 hour rule -
house manifest, bill of lading, air
waybill*

*Share export, import details -
improve intelligence & risk
management*

Health, Food, Community Safety

*Phyto-sanitary certificates; Health
certificates
Halal certificates;
Strategic commodities*

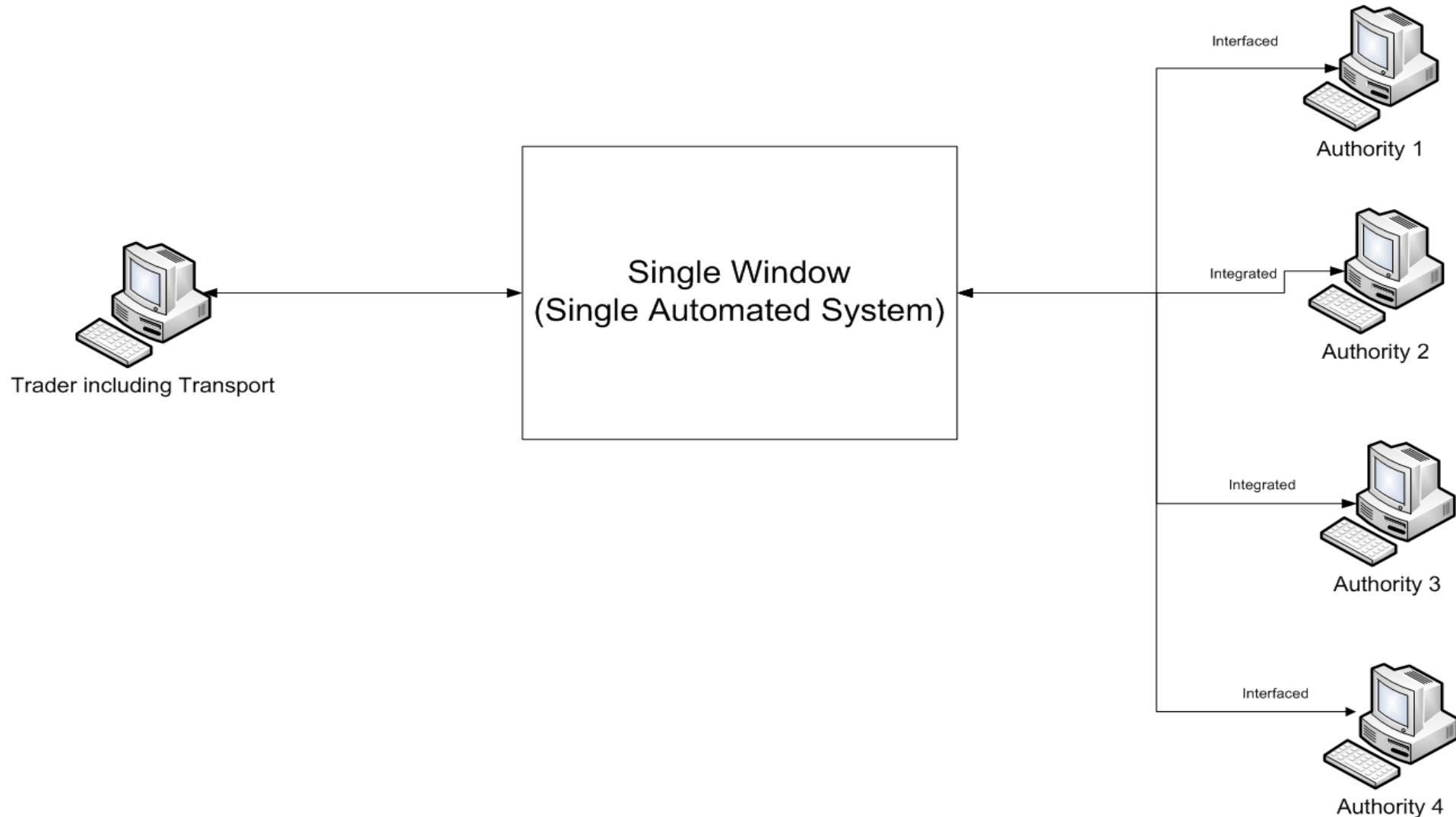
Enabling Cross Border Data Exchange through Single Windows



Single Window – UNECE Recommendation 33

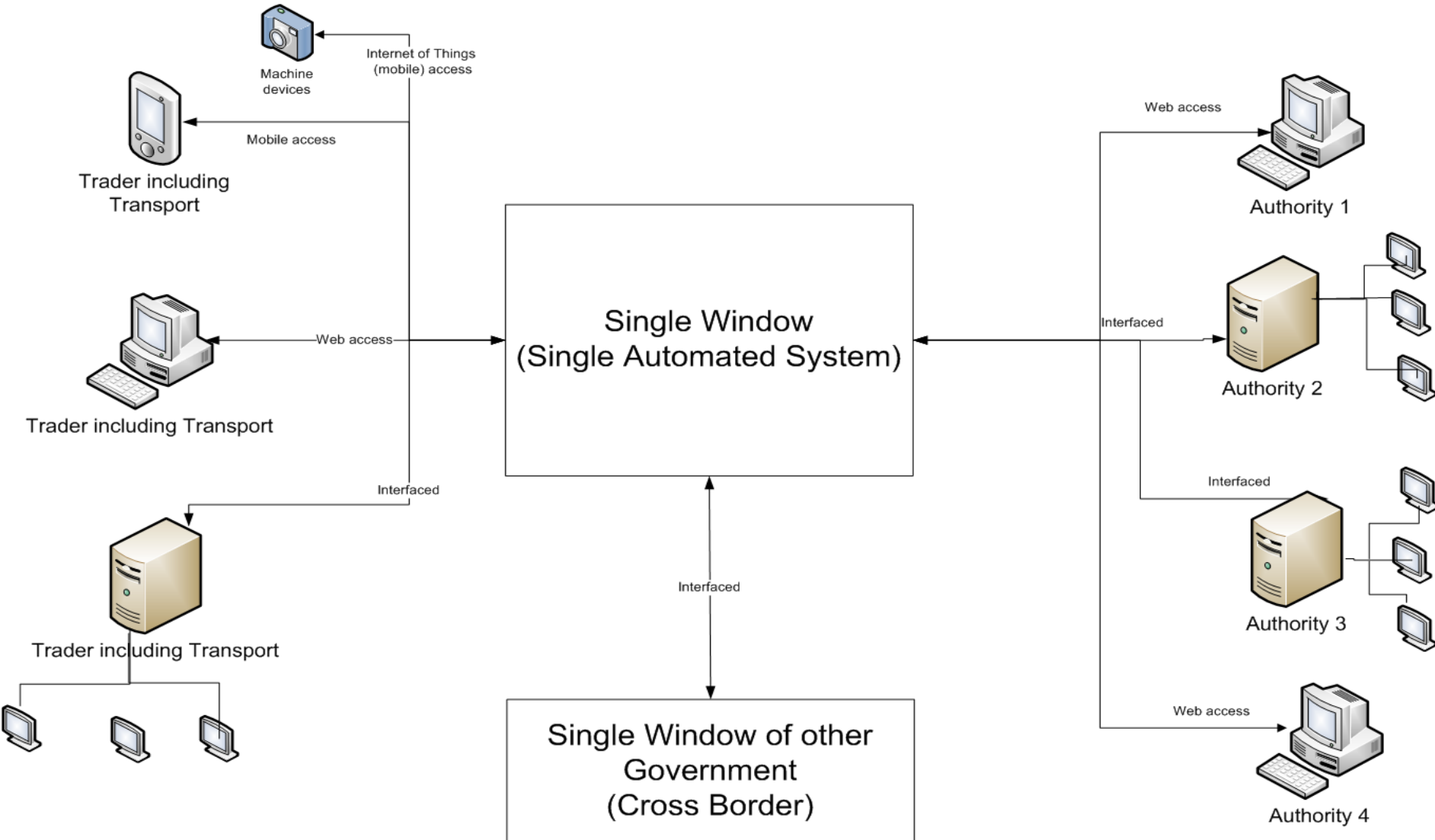
Single Window Schematic

*based on UNECE Recommendation 33
model 3 b (combined i and ii)*



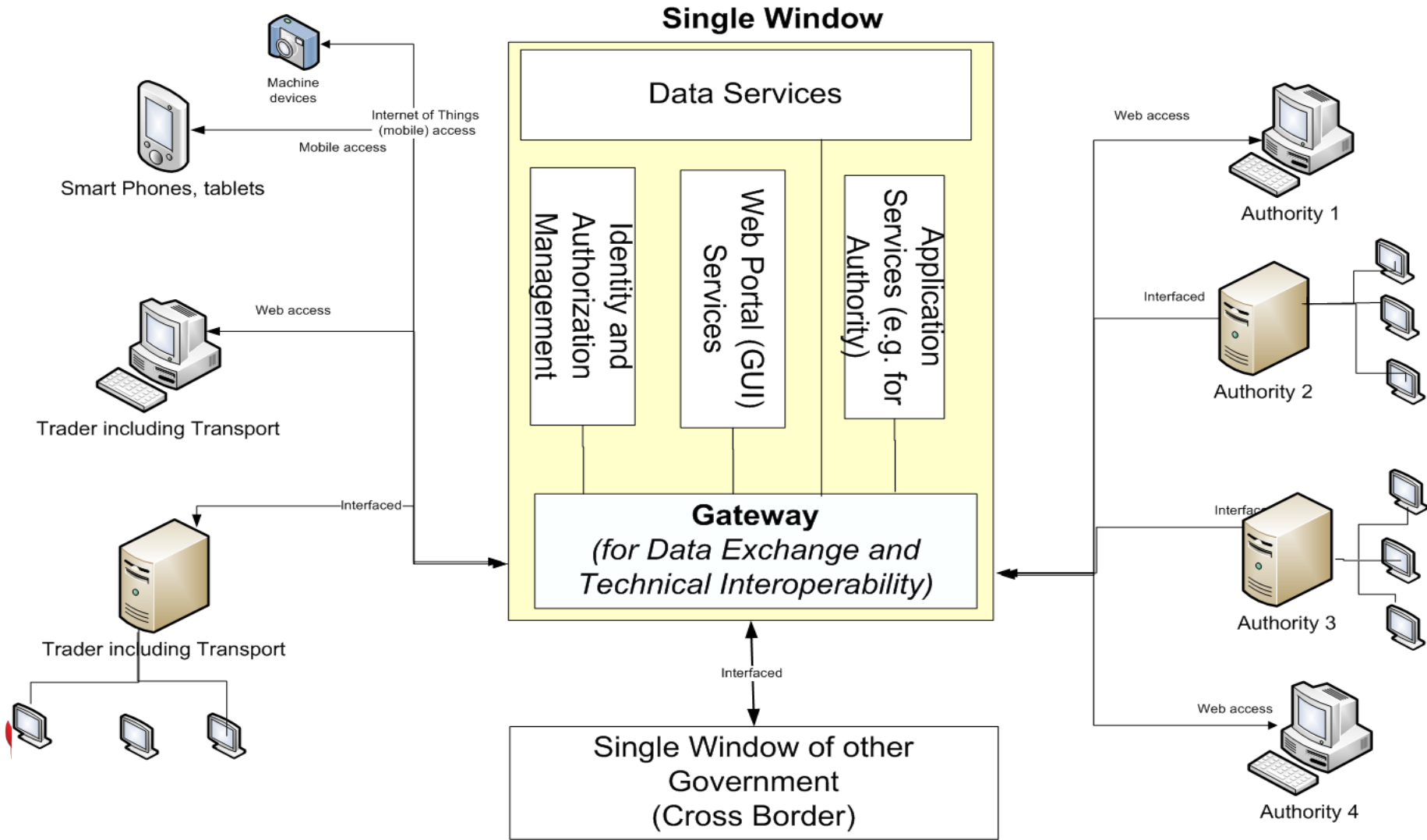
Single Window – UNECE Recommendation 33 + G2G Cross Border Interoperability

Single Window Schematic – Cross Border Interoperability



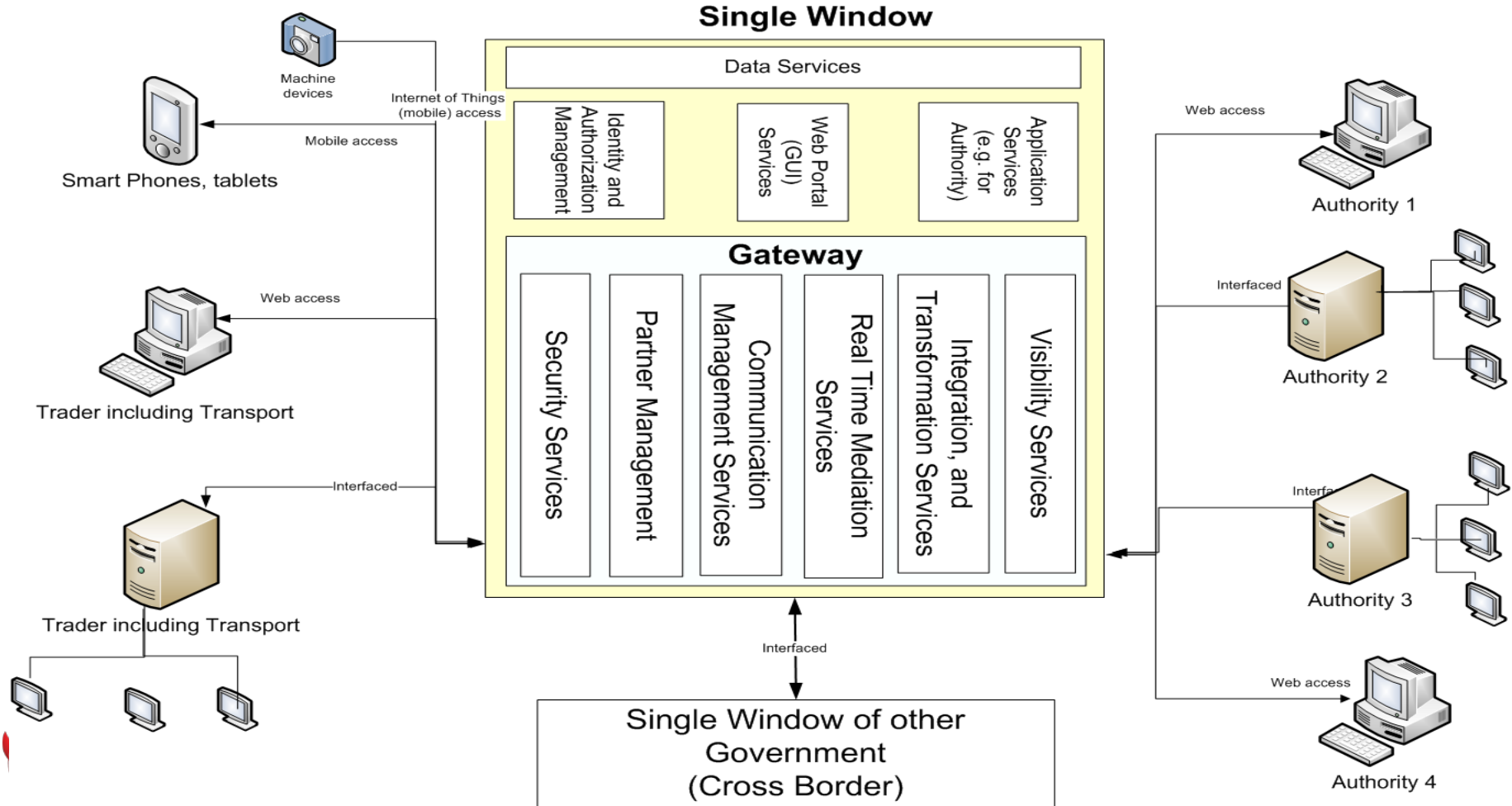
Single Window – Concept for G2G Cross Border Interoperability

Concept for Single Window Interoperability



Single Window – Gateway Functionality for Interoperability

Concept for Single Window Interoperability Gateway Functionality



Cross Border G2G Data Exchange

Key Technical Considerations

- **Security Foundation of the IT infrastructure**

- Assurance in the authenticity and integrity of electronic transactions *sent to another jurisdiction*
- Assurance that privacy and confidentiality obligations will be complied with, when providing data to another jurisdiction
- Assurance of protection against cyber attacks
- Trust in the authenticity and integrity of electronic transactions *received from another jurisdiction*

- **Data Exchange**

- Secure and Reliable Communications for the Data Exchange
 - Authenticity, Integrity, Confidentiality, Reliable Delivery
- Interoperability (mutual “IT” understanding) of the Data Structures used for the Data Exchange

Security Foundation of the IT Infrastructure

- **Establish Technical Security Foundation with supporting processes and controls with regular certification from an accredited certification body**
- **Categories for Consideration (from ISO27001)**
 - Information security policies (2 controls)
 - Organization of information security (7 controls)
 - Human resource security - 6 controls before, during, or after employment
 - Asset management (10 controls)
 - Access control (14 controls)
 - Cryptography (2 controls)
 - Physical and environmental security (15 controls)
 - Operations security (14 controls)
 - Communications security (7 controls)
 - System acquisition, development and maintenance (13 controls)
 - Supplier relationships (5 controls)
 - Information security incident management (7 controls)
 - Information security aspects of business continuity management (4 controls)
 - Compliance; with internal requirements, such as policies, and with external requirements, such as laws (8 controls)

Communication Protocols for Data Exchange

- **Transfer Data/ Message** – this is the basic transmission of data from system to another
- **Encrypt Communication Channel** - to ensure the content of the data cannot be seen during transmission
- **Encrypt Data/ Message** – to ensure the content of the data cannot be seen at rest and during transmission and at rest at either end until it is decrypted
- **Digital signature for authentication / integrity** - this provides assurance that the content of the data has not been tampered with during transmission – that is, the data that is sent is identical to the data is received. It also provides the capability to authenticate the sender of the message
- **Once and only once delivery** – this provides assurance that no data/messages are lost and that no data/messages are duplicated during transmission from one system to another.

Use of a communication protocol that provides all these features is recommended

Interoperable Data Formats and Structures

- Use of Document Structure Standards libraries e.g. UNCEFACT; WCO; ANSI X12
- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) - a lightweight data-interchange format that is used for data exchanges with mobile devices,
- *Specification and agreement of the transformation between the agreed cross border interoperability data structure and the data structures/ formats used domestically.*
- Design, development and testing of the transformations between the agreed cross border interoperability data structure and the data structures/ formats used domestically
- *Process orchestration and routing to incorporate the required data structures within the cross border business services.*

Example

ASEAN Single Window Certificate of Origin

e-ATIGA Form D Legal Framework

→ Protocol on the Legal Framework(PLF) - *by LWG*

Legal recognition of electronic documents exchanged among ASEAN Member States (AMS) via mutually trusted secure, Government IT Systems and ASW

Operational Certification Procedures (OCP) for **Electronic** ATIGA Form D – *by SCAROO*

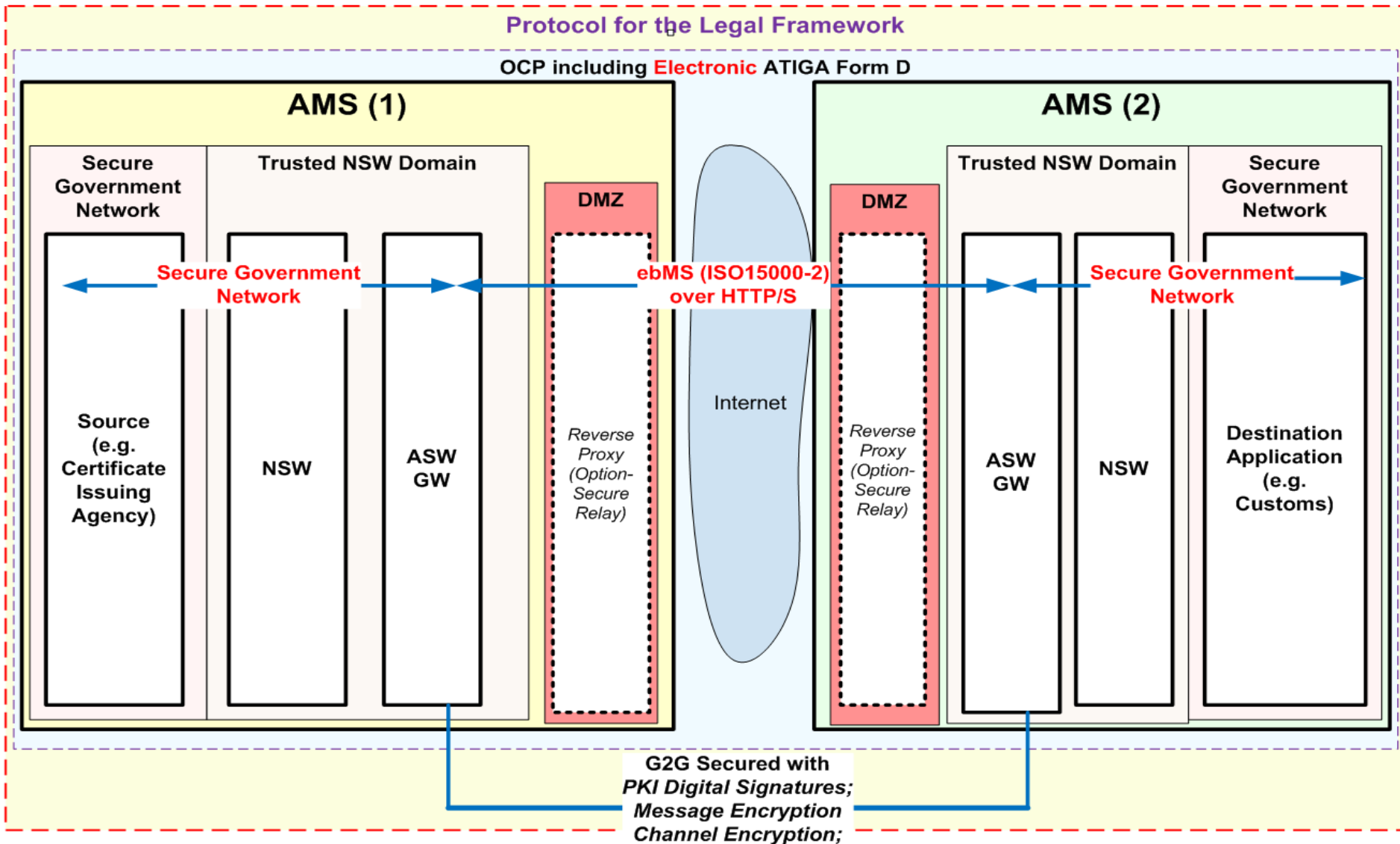
- a) *Reference PLF for legal recognition of electronic documents, and related security*
- b) *AMS agree to comply with e-ATIGA Form D Process Specification and Message Implementation Guideline for interoperability*
- c) *Option for Electronic and Paper with prior agreement amongst AMS*
- d) *Business specifics related to electronic processing, if any*

e-ATIGA Form D Process Specification and Message Implementation Guideline – *by TWG*

Defines agreed electronic processes and message structure

Example of Trust Framework

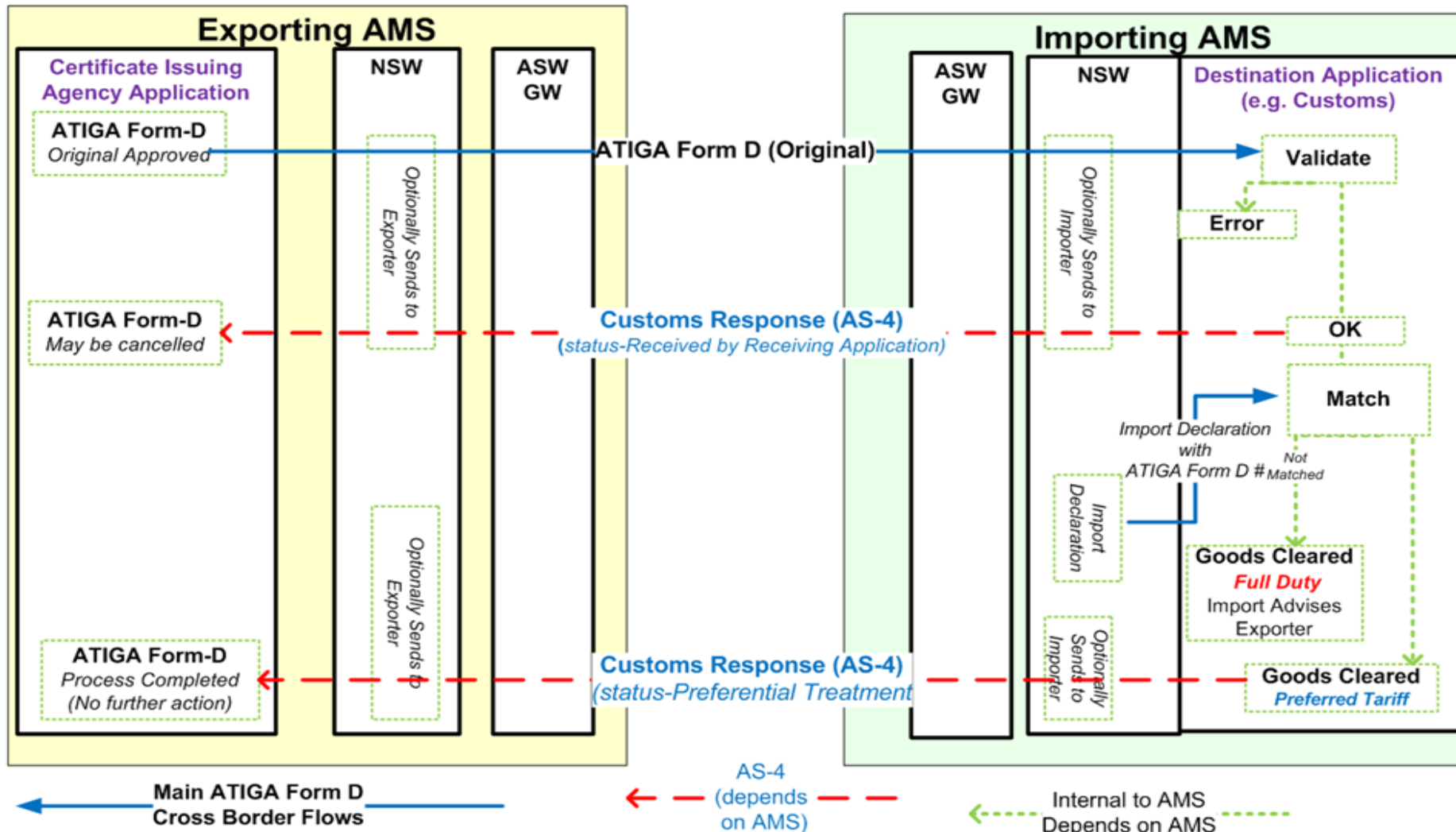
End-to-End Security with ASW Gateway



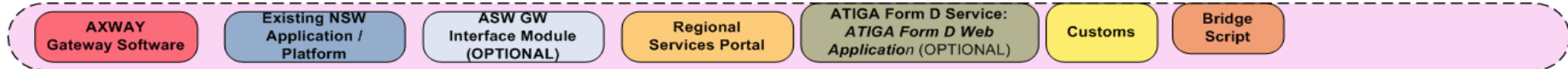
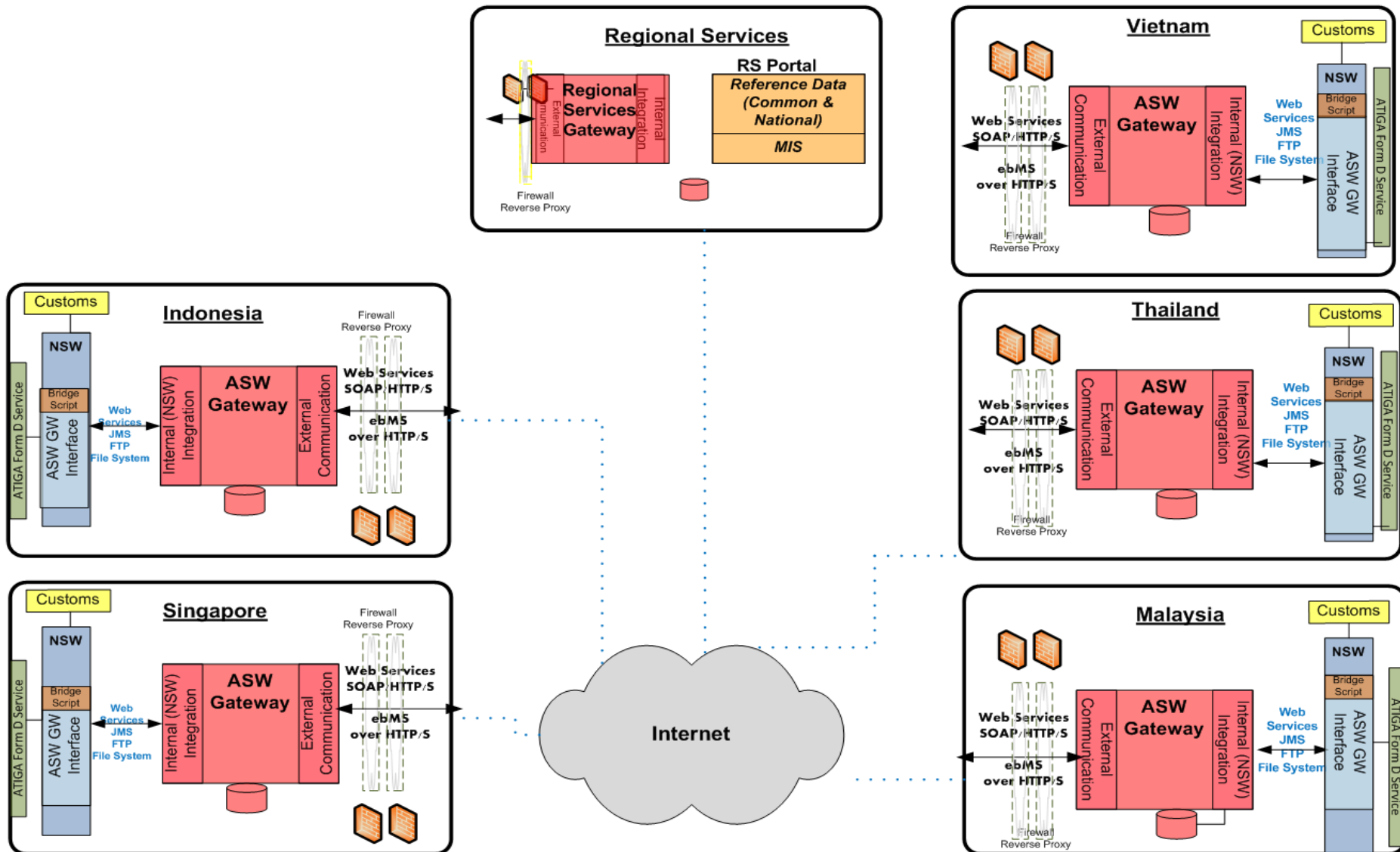
ASEAN Certificate of Origin Flow

End-to-End ATIGA Form D – Normal– Preferential Treatment Given

(excluding AS-1, AS-2, AS-3 Technical Acknowledgements)



ASW Schematic



Thank you

