

Legal Gap Checklist for cross-border paperless trade¹
(Version 0.6)

Instructions: The checklist is to be used as an illustrative reference for those countries after they become parties to the Framework Agreement to support the development of the action plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of the Framework Agreement. It is neither exhaustive nor definitive. Self-assessment for legal readiness should be carried out by an examination of (i) laws (primary legislation), (ii) regulations (secondary or subsidiary legislation), (iii) case law or administrative decisions, and (iv) contractual or treaty obligations.

It is encouraged to carry out the self-assessment with reference to the various stakeholders: government, cross-border paperless trade service providers, users of cross-border paperless trade services and lawyers, law enforcement and judicial officers. The checklist provides an indication of the legal readiness for the country. Further analysis is required in order to identify gaps to be addressed in further action as part of a country action plan.

Gaps may be addressed by legislative amendments, implemented with pilot or test runs and supplemented by education (capacity building) and information sharing sessions. Should there be laws, regulations or administrative decisions (e.g. policies, quasi-judicial rulings) that are found to be contrary to the foregoing, these should be dealt with using established methods (e.g. repeal, legislative clarification). In addition, if the private sector has also developed practices which are contrary to cross-border paperless trade, this should be clarified.

There is no one size fits all – the questions are designed to spur analysis whether change is in an particular area. Parties implementing changes after self-assessment should also prioritize tasks according to resource availability. The first column lists the references to the relevant Articles of the Framework Agreement, while the second column sets out the legal area concerned. In the third column, we have posed a series of questions to frame the issue and direct the analysis. The fourth column should be filled out by member states, as part of its readiness self-assessment under Article 12, para 2.)

<i>FA Art</i>	<i>Legal matters</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Response</i>
5, 6, 7	<p>1. Electronic transactions legal issues, including:</p> <p>a) Legal issues related to identification, authorization and authentication in an electronic transactions environment,</p>	<p>Do laws give functional equivalence to electronic transactions and electronic documents?</p> <p>Are there laws which inhibit technological</p>	<p>- Law on E-transaction has been issued in 2005 with the reference to MLEC of UNCITRAL. 4 guiding legal texts including addressing issues such as e-commerce, digital signatures were ratified. However, COUNTRY has not mapped out any regulations on electronic contracts to promote electronic communication in trade. It has also yet to identify laws which inhibit technological neutrality.</p>

¹ Please cite this document as: ESCAP Legal and Technical Working Groups on Cross-border Paperless Trade Facilitation (2018), “Legal Gap Checklist for Cross-border Paperless Trade with sample answers“, Version 0.6, 17 January 2018, Bangkok, ESCAP.

	<p>including electronic signatures;</p> <p>b) Legal requirements for electronic documents and messages;</p> <p>c) Need for development of legislation or other regulations dealing with electronic transactions for the Single Window or cross-border paperless trading consistent with the FA;</p>	<p>neutrality?</p> <p>Do laws address how identification, authorization and authentication are satisfied in an electronic environment?</p> <p>Do laws promote interoperability and trust in the cross-border trading environment?</p> <p>Are there special rules for electronic documents of specific categories of documents such as bills of lading, manifest, Certificates of Origin, invoices, phytosanitary <i>certificates etc?</i></p> <p>Are these laws based on international standards and model laws?</p>	<p>- COUNTRY is considering to revise Law on e-transaction and make the legal of e-contract, e-communication more comprehensive and promote mutual recognition of identification, authorization and authentication in e-transactions among nations to implement cross border single window.</p> <p>We believe that the laws, when passed, will promote interoperability and trust.</p> <p>- COUNTRY has a limited program to accept electronic applications for phytosanitary certificates.</p> <p>- COUNTRY has not carried out a review of its laws based on international standards but intends to do so.</p>
6	<p>2. Policies (executive acts, instructions circulars, or documents of similar nature), legislative enactments, administrative rulings, regulations and governmental decrees, circulars and the like that would formally establish the Single Window and a paperless trading environment in national</p>	<p>Is there a budget to establish the Single Window (or paperless trading platform)?</p> <p>Is there a national or governing committee/body to promote the domestic paperless trading</p>	<p>Currently, most policies and regulations are for paper based document, thus, COUNTRY should be urged to revise current legislation for e-communications also. The highest standing committee has passed a proclamation to establish a single window and the Finance Ministry is working out a budget.</p>

	law;	environment (e.g. single window committee)?							
8, 9, 10	3. Cross-border (mutual) recognition of electronic signatures and, where appropriate, of certification authorities;	Are there arrangements that provide for mutual recognition of electronic messages and transmitted information ?	There are provisions for the recognition of external certification authorities but none have been recognized.						
	Existing bilateral or regional agreements for cross-border paperless trade data exchange;	<i>Are there conventions or treaties for the recognition of electronic messages? For example, provisions in RTAs of which the country is a member; or bilateral trade facilitation agreements of which the country is a party, may already provide for the recognition of electronic messages. An illustrative reference list of instruments will be made available at: http://www.unescap.org/resources/framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border-paperless-trade-asia-and-pacific</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Convention/Instrument</th> <th>Implementation Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (2005)</td> <td>Considering accession</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996)</td> <td>Done and passed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Convention/Instrument	Implementation Status	United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (2005)	Considering accession	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996)	Done and passed
Convention/Instrument	Implementation Status								
United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (2005)	Considering accession								
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996)	Done and passed								

		United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001)	Not considering
		United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (tbd July 2017)	Will gather information
		World Customs Organization International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention, 2006)	Ratified.
		World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (2013)	Will consider accession

			<p>United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Recommendation and Guidelines on establishing a Single Window (Recommendations 33)</p>	<p>We have studied and applied the recommendations that are applicable to the COUNTRY.</p>
			<p>(UN/CEFACT) Recommendation on Establishing a Legal Framework for International Trade Single Window (Recommendation 35)</p>	
			<p>International Maritime Organization Amendments to the Annex to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, As Amended (2005)</p>	<p>We will study this to see if it applies.</p>

<p>Existing bilateral or multilateral technical /operational agreements;</p>	<p><i>Are there technical or operational arrangements which provide for the mutual recognition of electronic messages? Examples are the SPS exchange agreement between China and Netherlands, ASEAN's e-ATIGA programme. An illustrative reference list of instruments will be made available at: http://www.unescap.org/resources/framework-agreement-facilitation-cross-border-paperless-trade-asia-and-pacific</i></p>	<p>International Maritime Organization Guidelines for the Use of Electronic Certificates (2016)</p>	<p>We will study this to see if it applies.</p>
		<p>UNCITRAL Draft Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (June 2017 onwards)</p>	<p>We will monitor this draft model law and study if we should adopt it.</p>
		<p><i>Are there standards/regulations/guidelines for the exchange of electronic messages which are</i></p>	

	<p>International standards/guidelines to develop safe and secure means of communications;</p> <p>Other international legal instruments and regulations and standards to enable cross-border paperless trade data;</p>	<p><i>applicable or have been adopted?</i>² UNCEFACT's Recommendation 35 is one such international standard. It is also useful to refer to UNCEFACT's Recommendation 36 for legal issues towards cross-border interoperability. Include an analysis of how international legal standards have been (or have not been) incorporated into a country's legal framework for its cross border paperless trade;</p>		
--	---	--	--	--

²  United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (2005); United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996); United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001); World Customs Organization International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention, 2006); World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (2013)

	<p>4. Service level agreements (SLA) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) for paperless trade operations -</p> <p>Service levels may be applicable for areas including availability, reaction time, processing time;</p>	<p>Are there service level agreements or memorandum of understandings in place and imposed on paperless trade operations?</p> <p>What kind of service level is currently expected by Government from paperless trade service providers?</p> <p>What kind of service level is currently expected of Government by paperless trade systems participants?</p>	<p>COUNTRY's SLA has been improved more and more, which has not brought out any issues for the operation of the SW. However, we will review the position whether the SW should provide service level to its users and whether there should be further service levels sought from the service providers.</p>
	<p>5. Laws and regulations on data protection, Legal requirements and regulations on confidentiality and privacy;</p>	<p>Do laws provide that consent of the data subject is required before being disclosed or used?</p> <p>Are there laws which ensure the protection of personal data?</p> <p>Do laws protect the confidentiality of transactions</p>	<p>COUNTRY'S data protection law requires the consent of data subject prior to disclosure.</p> <p>COUNTRY'S data protection law protects personal data from unlawful disclosure.</p> <p>COUNTRY'S data protection law do not protect the</p>

		<p>and the privacy of personal data?</p> <p>Does the national law comply with any data protection standards – for example, the APEC Privacy framework or EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC as a benchmark?</p>	<p>confidentiality of transactions.</p> <p>COUNTRY has not analysed whether its national law adheres to any benchmark although some elements have been adopted. Until now, COUNTRY has some main regulations for privacy for e-transaction which are based on 9 principles of APEC Privacy Framework as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventing harm 2. Notice 3. Collection Limitations 4. Uses of personal information 5. Choice 6. Integrity of Personal information 7. Security Safeguards 8. Access and Correction 9. Accountability
	<p>6. Legal requirements and regulations on information security;</p>	<p>Are there are laws imposing appropriate standards of information security?</p> <p>Are there any laws prohibiting/restricting cross-border data flow?</p>	<p>The Information Security Law is being drafted with the hope to be approved by the end of this year after a long time for revision and consideration. The Highest legislation on security and privacy shall be stated in the Information Security Law.</p> <p>However, regulations on data protection and information security, privacy are regulated in some following legal texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on ICT - Law on Consumer Protection and its guiding document - Decree on Ecommerce <p>COUNTRY has remedy for data protection, privacy in case of breach which is stated in the Decree on</p>

			185 for administrative remedy in trade. Some of these laws restrict the flow of data cross-border.
	7. Legal and/or regulatory requirements for accessing and sharing information and data between and among government agencies;	Are there clear processes and policies for the sharing of data between government agencies within the country?	COUNTRY is working on a government-wide data handling policy. Currently, the government operates on a silo-basis.
	8. Laws and regulations relating to data accuracy and integrity when such data is shared for cross-border paperless trade systems;	<p>Are there laws/regulations requiring data to be accurately submitted and processed?</p> <p>Do these laws impose obligations on persons submitting such information and require processes to ensure correct attribution?</p> <p>Are there laws preserving the integrity of data which is stored?</p>	<p>Under the Government Information law, it is an offence to provide false information to a civil servant. COUNTRY will check to see if this would apply to the Single window operator.</p> <p>Under the COUNTRY productivity drive, the government is required to take reasonable steps to ensure data is accurately processed.</p> <p>Under Government information law, information produced by a government system is presumed to be accurate and not compromised as a rebuttable presumption. COUNTRY will examine if there are reasonable safeguards to foster this presumption.</p>
	9. Regulatory/legal requirements for data retention and electronic archiving;	<p>Are there laws/regulations which relate to both minimum data retention periods (for accountability)?</p> <p>Are there maximum retention periods (for data</p>	<p>Decree 01/2013/ND-CP on data retention and electronic archiving (guiding Law on archiving). the Law on Business Records also require documents to be retained for a minimum of 3 years.</p> <p>Data protection laws state that information should</p>

		protection) being prescribed?	not be retained longer than necessary.
	<p>10. Liability issues related to operations of cross-border paperless trade systems, including cross-border paperless trade transactions;</p> <p>Dispute settlement considerations for cross-border paperless trade transactions; Legal issues related to conflict of laws in cross border transactions;</p>	<p>Is it clear if governments undertake (or do not undertake) liability in relation to its role in cross-border paperless transactions?</p> <p>Is it clear if paperless trade service providers undertake liability in relation to issues related to their role in cross-border paperless transactions?</p> <p><i>Liability includes liability for inaccurate data, loss of data, delay, programmer error and machine learning errors</i></p> <p>Do national laws clearly set out how jurisdictional and choice of law issues are determined?</p> <p>Are there clear laws on intermediary liability in relation to their responsibility for information and data passing through their systems?</p> <p>Are arbitral decisions enforceable?</p> <p>Is a mediation clause enforceable?</p>	<p>COUNTRY's National Single Window seems to be ready for government authorities to implement.</p> <p>COUNTRY's legislation can be fulfilled for cross border transaction, however, consumer protection as well as dispute resolution including online dispute resolution shall be focused in the coming time.</p> <p>The Government Litigation Act forbids proceedings against the government unless the government acts in bad faith.</p> <p>The Civil Law act sets out jurisdictional and choice of law decisions.</p> <p>COUNTRY will consider laws on intermediary liability.</p> <p>COUNTRY is a party to the New York Convention on Arbitration Awards.</p> <p>Under the case of WKH x YTS, a medication</p>

		<p>Is liability clearly established between parties in cross border trade transactions transacted electronically?</p>	<p>clause is enforceable.</p>
	<p>11. Intellectual property rights and data base ownership issues, including the ownership of data and information stored or archived in the cross-border paperless trade system;</p>	<p>Do IP and database ownership laws clearly define who owns the data in a single window and how the IP and database can be dealt with?</p>	<p>COUNTRY is a party to the Berne Convention which sets out IP ownership principles.</p>
	<p>12. Examination of banking/payments law for electronic payments in the cross-border paperless trade system;</p>	<p>Does banking/payments law accept electronic payments?</p> <p>Are there legal and regulatory requirements to</p>	<p>Banking law accepts electronic payments. However, there are no requirements governing electronic payments at the moment.</p>

		process electronic payments?	
	13. The admissibility of electronic evidence, for example, in judicial and enforcement proceedings;	<p>Can electronic evidence be admissible in judicial proceedings?</p> <p>What are the obstacles to admissibility of electronic evidence?</p> <p>Can electronic evidence collected overseas be admissible in judicial proceedings?</p> <p>If necessary, do judicial and law enforcement entities have the ability to order (whether on their own or with a court order) for the release/disclosure of electronic evidence for investigations and legal proceedings?</p>	<p>Legally, COUNTRY recognizes e-communication, electronic data and electronic message which means to accept them as electronic evidence.</p> <p>The court system is not trained to handle electronic evidence.</p> <p>The court system is not equipped to receive evidence collected electronically overseas.</p>
	14. Competition law issues (including treaties and conventions, and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)/WTO requirements applicable to the cross-border paperless trade system);	<p>Are there established laws on competition law which encourage legitimate cross-border trade?</p> <p>Do competition laws prohibit/inhibit SW systems/paperless trading systems?</p> <p>In order to comply with competition laws, should your SW be designed to be solely operated?</p>	COUNTRY is in the process of enacting competition laws. We will analyse its impact on the SW.
	15. Other legal issues that may be identified	Are there other significant legal impediments to cross-border paperless trade? For instance, do	It is urgent for COUNTRY to issue an official legal

	<p>as important to a particular country's legal regime, for example, laws and regulations for government ministries or agencies, including Customs Administration that will be participating in the SW, the banking/payments regulator as well as the Ministry of Transport</p>	<p>government ministries need to set up separate departments to handle cross-border paperless trade responsibilities?</p> <p>Are there local language requirements hamper cross-border paperless trade (for example, mandatory language requirements or data localization laws).</p> <p>Do the regulations of government ministries dealing with imports and exports (for example Food and Health Departments) or transportation modalities (governing vehicle and vesels) hamper cross-border paperless trade?</p>	<p>text on recognizing electronic communications among government authorities to avoid dual mechanism for enterprises as currently there is uncertainty how departments are to work with each other.</p> <p>A review of laws and regulations is also required to ascertain if there are language barriers which frustrate cross-border paperless trade.</p>
--	---	---	---

Implementation Steps

Upon completion of the legal gap checklist, it is suggested that an analysis of the gaps be conducted to identify if the country needs to take certain actions. To assist the country, the questions posed do suggest some of the considerations that should go into such analysis. In addition, we have colour-coded column 2 to indicate which areas we strongly suggest that the country consider the suggestions (yellow) and areas which merit serious consideration (green).