

Cross-Border Paperless Trade Toolkit

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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE
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What is Cross-Border Paperless Trade?

- ***Paperless trade*** – the digitalization of information flows required to trade.
- Can be:
 - Business to Business (B2B)
 - Business to Government (B2G)
 - Government to Government (G2G)
- Multiple paperless trade systems exist (e.g., electronic customs declarations; electronic port management systems; electronic single windows).



Why a CBPT Toolkit?

- CBPT could boost exports, reduce the time needed to export, cut costs, and reduce red tape.
- But limited implementation rate and limited guidance available
- **Objective:** To help drive adoption at a global level and help developing countries & LDCs enhance their capacity to trade.

“Even partial implementation of cross-border paperless trade measures could see an export increase of US\$ 36 billion annually.”



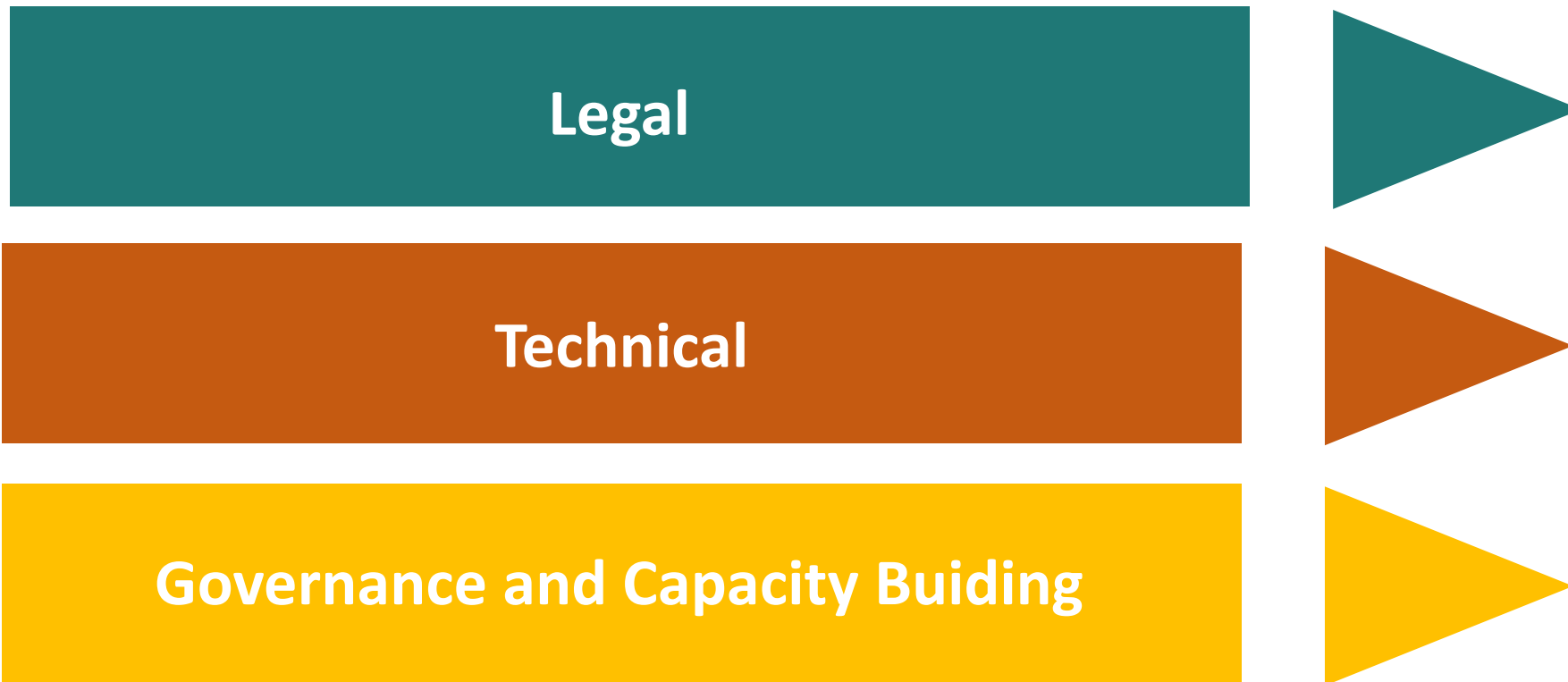
What is the CBPT Toolkit?

- The Cross-border Paperless Trade (CBPT) toolkit builds on UNESCAP work in support of the *Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific*
 - *Legal and Technical Readiness Checklists*
 - *Readiness Assessment Guide for Cross-border Paperless Trade for Asia and the Pacific*
- Provides general guidance by referring to the checklists and assessment guides.
- **The toolkit does not intend to assess the status of a paperless trade.**

“This toolkit aims at raising awareness of the technical and legal tools to be called upon to adopt cross-border paperless trade systems and national single windows (NSWs).”



Toolkit Structure



Toolkit Structure

Legal

- Legal Recognition of E-transactions and Documents
- Trust Services
- Data Governance
- Liability and Dispute Management



Toolkit Structure

Technical

- Digital Identity
- Electronic Payment
- Data Models and Semantics
- Communication protocols
- Connectivity
- Data Security



Toolkit Structure

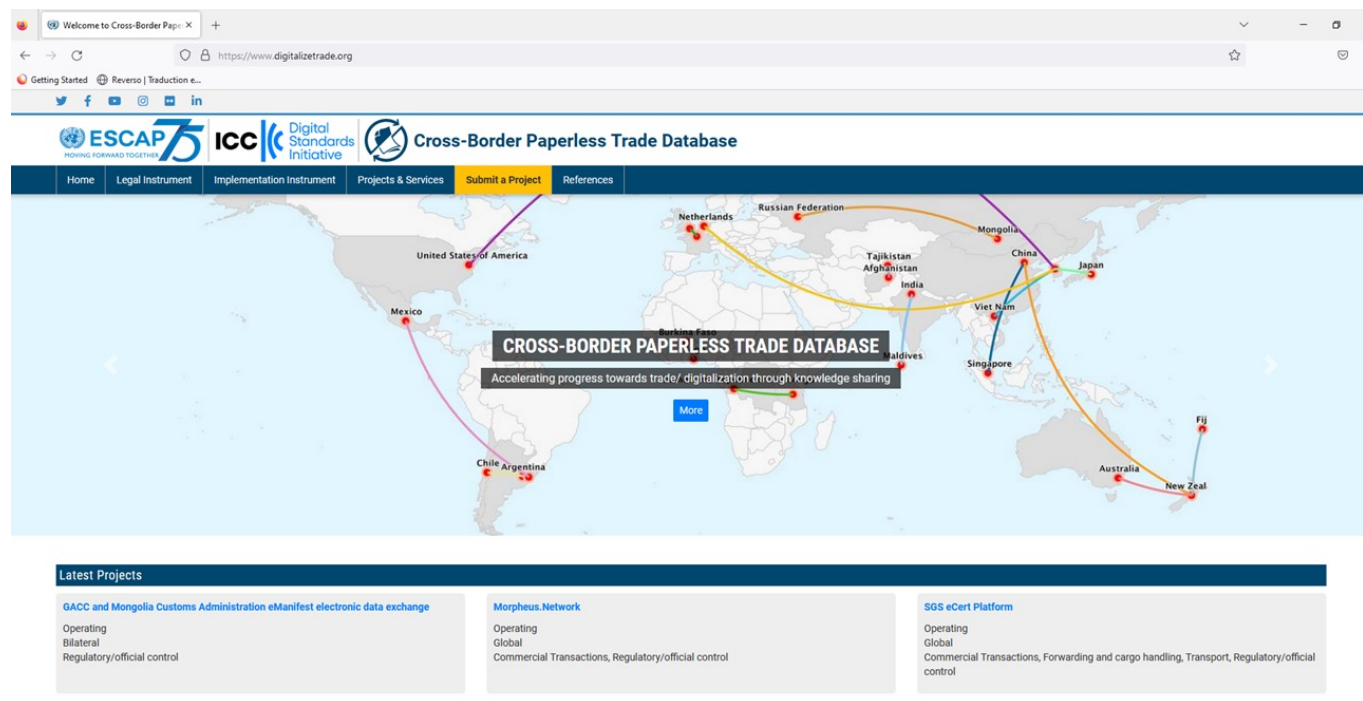
**Governance
and Capacity
Building**

- **Governance**
- **Capacity Building for Paperless Trade System Users**



Beyond the Toolkit...

- **Cross-Border Paperless Trade Database (with ICC DSI)**
 - Repository of trade-data exchange projects and services solutions, and legal and implementation instruments



<https://digitalizetrade.org/>

Beyond the Toolkit...

- **Readiness Assessment Guide for Cross-border Paperless Trade**
 - Interactive legal and technical guides with questions... and answers!




<https://readiness.digitalizetrade.org/>

Technical checklist

A - PAPERLESS TRADE SYSTEM AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 
- A1 Governance bodies
 - A2 Level of automation
 - A3 ICT Infrastructure for Paperless Trade
 - A4 Security
 - A5 Business process re-engineering
 - A6 Data harmonization and standardization
 - A7 Capacity building
 - A8 Other Matters

B - NATIONAL STATUS TOWARDS CROSS-BORDER DATA EXCHANGE

- 
- B1 Electronic systems
 - B2 Single Window System
 - B3 Business process re-engineering
 - B4 Data harmonization and standardization
 - B5 International transit
 - B6 Awareness programme
 - B7 Other matters

<https://readiness.digitalizetrade.org/>

Legal and technical guides

Navigating

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UNITED NATIONS
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READINESS ASSESSMENT GUIDE FOR
CROSS-BORDER PAPERLESS TRADE

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Technical Guide ▼

On this page:

- B2.1 Support of cross-border data exchange
- B2.2 Function as the national single window

B2 SINGLE WINDOW SYSTEM Open All

B2.1 If a single window system mentioned in A2.2 has been implemented, does it support cross-border data exchange? ^

Background

A single window system is meant to connect systems of the stakeholders in the country via a single point of connectivity providing more efficient integration/interfacing. Likewise, a national single window is also meant to support cross-border data exchange. It acts as the national single point of connectivity which will ease integration/interfacing for cross-border data exchange with dialogue partners.

Good Practices

The single window system normally acts as the national single point of connectivity with all public and private stakeholders within the countries and also with dialogue partners. With the single point of connectivity, it eases integration and interfacing for cross-border data exchange. The country needs to engage with dialogue partners to discuss and agree on potential mutual benefits and challenges of cross-border electronic data exchange along value chains, namely information exchange between single windows. The challenges also focus on interoperability and suitable models between single windows to exchange and use information, in secure manner agreeing to a mutual recognition protocol, across borders without additional effort on the part of the users.

References and Case Studies

- Cross-border single window interoperability: a managerial guide (particularly on Chapter 4: D. Connectivity), <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/CROSS->

Explanatory notes, good practices and references for each question

Beyond the Toolkit...

- **The Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (CPTA)**
 - **A dedicated multilateral intergovernmental platform to facilitate implementation**
 - A set of General Principles to guide implementation
 - Consensus building on adoption and recognition of international standards
 - Capacity building and pilot projects
 - Tailored national action plans, and a joint regional action plan
 - **UN treaty open to all ESCAP and CAREC members**
 - Entered into force in 2021
 - **Azerbaijan, China, Mongolia and Turkmenistan already ratified**
 - 1st Standing Committee of parties to be held week of 12 December 2022

<https://www.unescap.org/projects/cpta>



Thank you!



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