ASEAN Single Window

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Agenda Information

01 Background and Concept for ASEAN single window
02 ASW: Development and Implementation
03 ASW: Challenges and Experience
Background and Concept for ASEAN single window
In Line with the ASEAN Agreement

PART III
DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW

Article 5
Obligations of Member Countries


2. Member Countries shall ensure that their line ministries and agencies co-operate with, and provide necessary information to their Lead agency in accordance with their national laws in the development and implementation of their National Single Windows.

3. Member Countries shall make use of information and communication technology that are in line with relevant internationally accepted standards in the development and implementation of their National Single Windows.

4. Member Countries shall work in partnership with industries and businesses to support the establishment of their National Single Windows.
ASEAN Single Window (ASW) Conceptual Model

The diagram illustrates the flow of data and processes involved in the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) system. The system connects various stakeholders, including Customs, OGAs, Banking and Insurance Agency, Transport Community, and Trading Community, through a National Single Window.

The National Single Window acts as a central point of contact for various transactions, including Customs Declaration/Duty, Permit Approval, Payment, Manifest/Vessel/Flight/Handling Info, and Commercial Documents. Secure Connectivity is ensured through an International Link, allowing seamless integration between different systems and agencies.

The diagram highlights the importance of connectivity and efficiency in the ASW system, enabling smoother trade operations across ASEAN member states.
SINGLE WINDOW CONCEPT

UN/CEFACT Recommendation No 33

“A facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once.”

World Customs Organization (WCO)

A Single Window Environment is a cross border, intelligent, facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information, mainly electronic, with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export and transit related regulatory requirements.

ASEAN Agreement to Establish ASEAN Single Window

Single submission, single processing and single decision making for customs release and clearance (summary)
Single Window Conceptual Model (ASEAN - ASW)

1. A Single Submission by Trader
2. A Single Processing of Data & Info
3. A Single Coordinated Consultation and Decision Making by the Customs
Single Window features

- Single Entry
- Electronic Information
- Standardized Information and Document
- Submit once
The evolution of Thailand National Single Window

I. Isolated Organization
   - Face-to-Face Services

II. Customs EDI Services (G2B, G2G)
   - UN/EDIFACT and XML (Less paper)

   - ebXML/XML
   - PKI/Digital Signature
   - Signature & other standards

IV. National Single Window (Integrated Single Window)
   - ebXML/XML
   - PKI/Digital Signature
   - Signature & others

V. ASEAN Single Windows and other International cross-border data exchange
   - ebXML/XML
   - PKI/Digital Signature
   - Others

<---- 1997

1998-2006

2006-2008

2008-2010

2011-2015
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02 ASW : Development and Implementation

03 ASW: Challenges and Experience
ASEAN single window: Development and Implementation
The Definition of ASEAN Single Window

ASEAN Single Window is

“The environment where National Single Windows of Member Countries operate and integrate.”

Source: Agreement to Establish and Implement the ASEAN Single Window
ASEAN Single Window (ASW)

ATIGA FORM D Implementation, since 1st January 2018

Additional documents
** Phytosanitary Certificate
** ACDD/export information

1. INDONESIA
2. SINGAPORE
3. THAILAND
4. MALAYSIA
5. VIETNAM
6. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
7. CAMBODIA
Statistics of e-Form D sent to other ASEAN member states
(1 Jan 2018 – 30 June 2019)
Statistics of e-Form D received from other ASEAN member states (1 Jan 2018 – 30 June 2019)
ACDD Development

Timeline (Provisional plan)

- At least 4 participating AMS should be ready to start testing by July 2019
- The implementation of the ACDD is approximately in 2020
The Process Flow of e-Phyto Certificate

Timeline (Provisional plan)

- At least 2 participating AMS should be ready to start testing by July 2019
- The implementation of the e-Phyto is approximately in 2020
### ASEAN Single Window Staging Approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASW Activity (tentative plan)</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Brunei has e-Form D live operation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Cambodia has e-Form D live operation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Philippines and Myanmar will have the additional testing for e-Form D</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Philippines and Myanmar have expected to join the live Operation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Lao PDR has targeted to start the 1st testing phase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sep 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Lao PDR has targeted to join the live Operation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Starting the ACDD testing phase between 4 ASEAN ready states</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Starting the e-Phyto certificate testing phase between 2 ASEAN ready states</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda

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03 ASW: Challenges and Experience
ASEAN single window: Challenges and Experience
How to Develop the System

Planning
- Gathering, survey and study the requirement from stakeholder related with Import Export and Logistics
- Provide the study result
- Provide the Action Plan for the data Linkage between the other government agencies and stakeholder

Analysis and Design
- Analyze the study result
- Provide the Business Flow (As-is) and (To-be)
- Specify the Condition to verify the data

Implementation
- Hardware and Software set-up and installation
- Provide the XML Schema refer to the data exchange standard i.e. WCO, ISO and UN/EDIFACT
- Implement the system refer WCO Data Model by using the ebXML, XML for data exchange protocol

Testing
- Testing the network connection
- Testing the ebXML Gateway
- Testing the Backend system

Maintenance
- Monitoring and evaluate the testing
- Maintenance and repair the Software and Hardware
End-to-End ATIGA Form D - Cancellation

End-to-End ATIGA Form D – Cancellation
(excluding AS-1, AS-2, AS-3 Technical Acknowledgements)
Previous and Current Problems /Challenges

1. MIG is incomplete data to support all processes of e Form D such as invoice country that e Form D is the third country invoicing can be blank.

2. Each AMS uses the different technology such as using different technical Specification.

3. ASEAN did not specify the international standard. It make each AMS have the discrepancy standard version.

4. The delay or missing responses for the receipt of e Form D.

5. The error of outgoing data has frequently found.

6. Lack of budget for the relevant agencies to develop the system.
What’s Going on ASEAN Single Window

- Improving the quality of National Standard Data Set
- Increasing participation in single window environment
- To have all 10 AMS join the live-operation for the exchange of the ATIGA e-Form D via the ASW
- To test the additional Documents i.e. ASEAN Customs Declaration Document (ACDD) and e-Phyto Cerificate via the ASW
- Enhancing cross-border data linkage with other single window systems in other region such as ASEAN+3 by exchange of Certificate of Origin
Snapshot of NSW e-Tracking for status of e Form D
Snapshot of NSW e-Tracking for ASW

Indonesia - Thailand

Vietnam - Thailand
if you need more information...

http://www.thainsw.net
http://asw.asean.org
Thank You for your attention