

# **Best Practices to Promote Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain: Information Platforms of Logistic Services for Foreign Trade**

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**APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures**

**May 2025**



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**





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# **Best Practices to Promote Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain: Information Platforms of Logistic Services for Foreign Trade**

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**May 2025**

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## Glossary

- **Blockchain:** Distributed ledger technology ensuring the immutability and traceability of data.
- **IoT (Internet of Things):** Network of connected devices that collect and share real-time data.
- **Traceability:** The ability to track the journey of goods or products throughout the supply chain.
- **Transparency:** Clear and direct access to relevant information about costs, times, and logistic services.
- **Single Window:** A digital platform centralizing processes and procedures related to imports and exports.

## List of Acronyms

- **APEC:** Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- **ASF:** APEC Support Fund
- **MISLO:** Foreign Trade Logistics Services Information Module (Peru)
- **SCCP:** Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures
- **SICEX:** Integrated Foreign Trade System of Chile
- **TFA:** Trade Facilitation Agreement
- **VUCE:** Single Window for Foreign Trade

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## 1. Executive Summary

The final report, “**Best Practices to Promote Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain: Information Platforms of Logistic Services for Foreign Trade**”, documents the results of a project organized by Peru’s Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) in collaboration with APEC economies, such as Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; and the United States, funded by the APEC Support Fund (ASF).

The project highlights the importance of transparency in the logistic supply chain for foreign trade, focusing on cost reduction, competitiveness improvement, and fostering trust among public and private stakeholders. It included a workshop held in Lima, Peru, on 17 August 2024, where best practices and innovative solutions were presented.

### Main Findings and Recommendations:

- **Technological Innovation:** Adoption of tools such as blockchain, IoT, and digital platforms to enhance visibility and traceability in logistics.
- **Single Window Systems:** Key cases include Chile’s SICEX, Peru’s MISLO, and the U.S. FLOW initiative, which centralize information and optimize logistic processes.
- **Regulations and Collaboration:** Compliance with ESG standards and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), along with public-private partnerships, were emphasized as key to overcoming transparency barriers.
- **Impact on SMEs:** Transparency is critical to integrating small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) into international trade.
- **Next Steps:** Development of regional databases to share best practices and piloting traceability systems for maritime and air transportation.

The workshop concluded with a call for continued collaboration and the use of digitalization to address challenges in global logistics.

## 2. Introduction

Transparency has become a crucial issue in international trade, it is no longer only necessary to move towards more transparent, equal frameworks in matters of taxes, customs duties, fees and procedures, but also to provide the logistics chain, from the public and private sectors of key elements in the decision making of the different operators. This means the need to introduce greater predictability in the logistic chain, informing the times, costs, values, stages, traceability of an export and import process, in this case the participation of cargo operators, that is, transporters, is necessary. freight forwarders, customs brokers, and any other intermediaries as ports, airports, warehouses, etc. That is why this project aims

to shed light on these best practices in the region, given that we understand that the more transparent a logistics chain is, the more predictable it becomes and with that competitiveness is improved. Indeed, competitiveness between logistics operators will also be measured in relation to the degrees of transparency they show, and the possibility that users have to compare costs, times and services.

The Final Report on “Best Practices to Promote Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain: Information Platforms of Logistic Services for Foreign Trade” presents the results of the work carried out this year, fundamentally the collection of information and best practices worldwide in terms of transparency in the logistics chain of international trade. It also includes the results of the survey carried out on the 21 economies of APEC, and the results of the workshop organized in Lima, August 17<sup>th</sup>, with the participation of the public and private sector.

### 3. Background and overview of common challenges

There are no international instruments that allow measuring the levels of transparency of the logistics chain. Tools have been built that allow measuring the levels of competitiveness of the economies<sup>1</sup>, or the times and costs associated with the clearance of goods<sup>2</sup>. But the issue of transparency in the logistics chain has until now been a forgotten issue. That is why the development of this initiative is very important, to know where the costs, times, bottlenecks associated with the logistics chain are.

The problems of asymmetry of information reduces the level of competitiveness. This is especially relevant in the case of SMEs, where the lack of transparency in information regarding prices, values, times and services is crucial. The lack of transparency significant into a level of incentives when participating in the international logistics chain.

For the above effects, this project considered the application of a survey that could consult the following questions:

- 1) Information asymmetry: When users do not have access to detailed and accurate information about available logistics services, it can be difficult for them to make informed decisions and obtain services that best suit their needs.
- 2) Increased costs: Lack of transparency can lead to unclear pricing, resulting in higher costs for users of foreign trade logistics services.
- 3) Low service quality: Lack of clear and transparent information can make it difficult to assess the quality of logistics services offered, resulting in lower service quality and customer satisfaction.

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<sup>1</sup> Global Competitiveness Report <https://es.weforum.org/publications/annual-report-2022-2023/>

<sup>2</sup> Time Release Study <https://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/facilitation/instrument-and-tools/tools/time-release-study.aspx>



4) Risks and liability: Without transparency, users may not be fully informed about the risks involved in using foreign trade logistics services, increasing their liability in case of any problem or incident.

5) Lack of trust and credibility: Lack of transparency can undermine user trust in logistics providers, reducing their willingness to use these services in the future.

Based on the experiences presented at the workshop and the discussions that took place, it is possible to highlight that many economies consider systems where it is possible to see instruments that consider greater transparency in the logistics chain, such as single window systems, or systems for maritime transportation in the United States or People's Republic of China, however, these systems in some are limited and do not cover the entire universe of the chain. The discussion focused on improving transparency, efficiency, and resilience in global logistics and trade systems through digital transformation and collaboration.

The Single Window Systems (SICEX) in Chile and the Foreign Trade Logistics Services Information Module (MISLO) of Perú, along with the U.S. FLOW initiative, and, the Air Logistics Public Information Platform at Shanghai Single Window and GLSHK Air Digital Solutions in Hong Kong, China, demonstrate how digitalization is streamlining logistics processes.

The Technology is a key issue for improve the transparency and the information. The options include the adoption of digital tools such as blockchain, IoT, and real-time data sharing to enhance supply chain visibility and security. And the regulatory frameworks and compliance with evolving "ESG standards" and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) were highlighted as essential components.

Finally, the objective of this project is to identify and share best practices on the way in which logistic operators transmits the information to users about their trade logistics services so the former can avoid double charges and/or hiring informal enterprises, calculate tariffs, choose efficient operators, among others. It will also identify the contents of logistic services to ensure transparency in the logistics market. This will contribute to enhance competitiveness of the Asia-Pacific region's foreign trade, and will help foreign trade actors, especially the ones on customs services, since transparency is a key issue to secure supply chain. Additionally, it is promote framework more transparent in the region in order to include the SMEs in the international trade.

#### **4. Overview of the Workshop**

The APEC Workshop on Best Practices to Promote Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain: Information Platforms of Logistic Services for Foreign Trade was organized by Peru's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) and took place on 17 August 2024, in Lima, Peru. Sponsored by Peru, with co-sponsorship from economies like Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; and United States, the workshop aimed to identify and share best practices for enhancing transparency in logistics services for foreign trade. Funded by the APEC Support Fund, the event gathered representatives from various APEC

member economies, along with private sector participants, to exchange knowledge and discuss innovative solutions for logistics transparency.

**Workshop Objectives:**

The objective of this project was to identify and share best practices on how logistic operators transmit information to users about their trade logistics services so the former can avoid double charges and/or hiring informal enterprises, calculate tariffs, and choose efficient operators, among others. It will also identify the contents of logistics services to ensure transparency in the logistics market. This will contribute to enhancing the competitiveness of the Asia-Pacific region's foreign trade and will help foreign trade actors, especially the ones on customs services since transparency is a key issue in securing the supply chain.

**Overview and Presentations:**

The workshop featured several presentations focusing on transparency, efficiency, and resilience in global logistics, particularly in the air and maritime sectors. Experts discussed the role of digital transformation, including the adoption of technologies like blockchain, IoT, and real-time data sharing, to improve supply chain visibility.

- Mr. Fabián Villarroel, the consultant, presented findings from the survey on transparency best practices in logistics. He emphasized the need for clear regulations, enhanced collaboration, and the adoption of modern technologies to improve logistics transparency.
- Mr. Lars Karlsson from Maersk, introduced the concept of Global Trade 2.0, focusing on the need for smart borders and digital corridors to boost supply chain visibility and resilience.
- Mr. Jason Hill, from the U.S. Department of Transportation, discussed the FLOW initiative, a public-private partnership aimed at enhancing supply chain transparency through data sharing.
- Mrs. Bárbara Matamala, from the Finance Ministry of Chile, highlighted the role of their Single Window Systems in streamlining and enhancing transparency in the maritime and air transport logistics chains.
- Mr. Alberto Lei, from APACIT of Perú, presented Peru's efforts to enhance transparency in its maritime transport logistics through modernization and digital technologies.
- Mr. Jesse Nicol, from the WTO, outlined key transparency obligations under the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and the importance of standardizing procedures for efficiency.
- Mr. Carlos Grau, from the Global Express Association, emphasized the importance of real-time shipment tracking in the express delivery industry and the role of emerging technologies like AI and IoT.
- Ms. Ivy Ji from People's Republic of China discussed APMEN members' practices to improve air transport transparency. The focus is on improving system connectivity, data sharing, and transitioning to paperless operations. Best practices from Xiamen Airport and Shanghai One-Stop Shop were shared as successful examples of digitalization in air logistics.
- Ms. Ingrid Huapaya introduced Peru's MISLO platform, which increases transparency in the member economy's foreign trade logistics market. The

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platform provides detailed information on logistics services and pricing, promoting compliance and efficiency among operators.

- Mr. Pedro Perrota from Cadena Project presented this innovative initiative designed to facilitate cross-border data exchange using digital identities and verifiable credentials (VC). By integrating blockchain technology, the project aims to create a secure and scalable solution for global trade facilitation, enabling real-time verification of certifications and improving the efficiency of trade operations.

### **Key points:**

- **Technological Innovation:** The presentations emphasized the use of digital tools like blockchain and real-time data sharing to enhance supply chain transparency.
- **Collaboration:** Effective partnerships between public and private sectors were highlighted as essential for implementing transparency measures and overcoming challenges.
- **Regulatory Frameworks:** Compliance with “ESG standards” and the Trade Facilitation Agreement was emphasized as critical for ensuring logistics transparency.
- **Single Window Systems:** The experiences of Chile and Peru in implementing Single Window Systems demonstrated the effectiveness of digitalization in improving logistics transparency and efficiency.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the workshop underscored the need for continuous collaborative efforts between economies and stakeholders to enhance transparency in global logistics. It emphasized the importance of adopting advanced technologies, improving regulatory frameworks, and fostering international cooperation to build more resilient and efficient supply chains. Participants expressed a strong commitment to applying the insights gained during the workshop in their respective economies to drive further improvements in logistics transparency.

In the final conclusions we will once again emphasize the importance of transparency in the logistics chain, to give greater legitimacy to the system. It is also important for small and medium-sized companies to participate more in international trade.

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## 5. Workshop Presentations

The workshop took place on Saturday, 17 August 2024, in Lima, Peru, bringing together representatives from various APEC member economies. The workshop agenda can be found in Annex 1. Throughout the workshop, participants reviewed experiences and best practices from different economies and global trade organizations.

This section provides a comprehensive overview of the presentations, which focused on enhancing transparency, efficiency, and resilience in global logistics and trade systems. The discussions highlighted the pivotal role of digital transformation, data transparency, and collaborative efforts in building more efficient, secure, and resilient supply chains, setting the stage for future improvements in global trade facilitation.

### 5.1. Summary of presentations

#### **Presentation 1: "Results of Survey of "Best practices to promote transparency in the logistic supply chain: information platforms of logistic services for foreign trade in the Economies." - Mr. Fabián Villarroel, Consultant**

The main objective of the presentation was to gather data on best practices for enhancing transparency in the logistics sector, targeting both policymakers and private sector representatives.

The survey results discussed during the workshop were designed to collect insights on the effectiveness of various measures promoting transparency in the logistics services sector. It consisted of 25 questions divided into 6 sections, focusing on general information, policies and regulations, communication in the logistics chain, transparency in air and maritime transportation, and challenges and improvements.

Key findings include:

- **Policies and Regulations:** Most economies (82%) have specific regulations ensuring transparency, and a significant portion (64%) finds these regulations effective. Main areas of focus include simplifying business processes, enhancing access to information, and promoting collaboration between logistics systems.
- **Transparency in Air and Maritime Transportation:** Most economies report adequate transparency levels, but areas for improvement include shipment tracking, delivery times, and customs procedures.
- **Challenges and Improvements:** Adoption of technologies like blockchain and IoT, real-time tracking, and investment in digitalization were identified as critical areas for future improvement.

The presentation emphasized the importance of transparency in building trust, ensuring economic stability, and enhancing efficiency across supply chains.

Presentation link:

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1SslnAcJ1AbaeJX0nrkGx26nmA27vP1q8/edit?usp=drive\\_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1SslnAcJ1AbaeJX0nrkGx26nmA27vP1q8/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true)

**Presentation 2: “Global Trade 2.0: Are Trusted Supply Chains the Solution for International Trade?” - Mr. Lars Karlsson, Global Head of Trade & Customs Consulting Maersk.**

Mr. Karlsson, show us with this presentation, the dynamics of global trade that are evolving rapidly due to multiple changes in the world, with goods now crossing borders numerous times during their production cycles. The emergence of new ESG regulations across various geographies has created a pressing need for enhanced supply chain visibility and compliance.

Global Value Chains are embracing the concept of "smart" components such as smart borders, smart containers, and digital trade corridors, supported by integrated end-to-end supply chains. This digital transformation ensures real-time data flow from every stage of the supply chain, enabling seamless trade customs data exchange. In this context, trade and customs data has become as valuable as gold, acting as the foundation for trusted, efficient, and secure supply chains.

The Global Trade 2.0 network is based on prosperity zone nodes interconnected through digital trade corridors. These trusted "superhighways" of international trade open up what has historically been considered a "black box" at the border, creating a new era of transparency and risk management.

Pilot projects, like the UK's 2023 CBM IRL initiative, are setting the stage for a new strategic customs planning approach that emphasizes resilience and predictability in supply chains. In this new ecosystem of trust, "trade compliance" will become the essential license to operate, ensuring that businesses can effectively navigate a landscape characterized by stringent regulations and complex supply chain dynamics.

Global Trade 2.0 thus positions itself as the future of international trade, where digital supervision and strategic customs planning secure resilient and predictable supply chains.

Presentations link:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/13tr-NHZB5qlrLLi3yEoPeK6pHUUx7S6K/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true>

**Presentation 3: “Achieving Transparency and Resilience in Freight Logistics Through a Digital Information Marketplace” - Mr. Jason Hill, Department of Transportation of the Federal Maritime Administration U.S.**

Freight Logistics Optimization Works (FLOW) is a public-private partnership designed to enhance U.S. supply chain transparency and resilience through data sharing. FLOW aggregates data from key players like ports, carriers, and retailers to optimize operations by forecasting demand and throughput. In its second year, FLOW has expanded to include data from inland freight hubs and involves over 80 members. The initiative aims to prevent supply chain disruptions, as seen

during the COVID-19 pandemic, and supports collaboration among logistics stakeholders. FLOW complements the “National Multimodal Freight Network” and aligns with APEC’s principles of supply chain resilience.

Presentation link:

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UccaALg2bCQjhA8eA1p96vp\\_0k\\_NLbuv/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UccaALg2bCQjhA8eA1p96vp_0k_NLbuv/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true)

#### **Presentation 4: Single Window as a key tool for Transparency in the Logistics Chain - Ms. Bárbara Matamala, Chief of Single Windows System, Chile**

The presentation emphasizes the role of the “Single Window” system in enhancing transparency in the maritime logistics chain. The system allows customs brokers, exporters, and importers to manage import/export processes through a single electronic portal, integrating various stakeholders like public agencies and ports. It simplifies and streamlines pre-export/import, export/import, and post-export/import processes.

Challenges include the need for better understanding of digitization benefits, more collaboration among stakeholders, and improvements in process standardization, technology, and data security. The next steps focus on expanding stakeholder integration, increasing real-time visibility, and advancing technological solutions.

Presentation link:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1P3cQBtyxUBbCqcU-7wgf6rJymqxAjzz1/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true>

#### **Presentation 5: Examples of Transparency in the Maritime Transport Logistics Chain in Peru - Mr. Alberto Lei - General Manager of APACIT (Agentes de Carga Internacional) Perú**

The presentation highlights the critical role of transparency in the maritime transport logistics chain and its impact on enhancing efficiency, security, and compliance in global trade. Given that approximately 90% of the world's goods are transported via maritime logistics, transparency is crucial for effective international commerce.

Perú is enhancing transparency in its maritime transport logistics chain through modernization and the integration of digital technologies. Key initiatives include the implementation of the Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE) at the Port of Callao, which streamlines the submission and processing of trade documentation, and the adoption of advanced port management systems by DP World and APM Terminals to improve real-time data visibility and coordination.

Additionally, the “National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)” has introduced an electronic customs management system that reduces delays and corruption. The development of a Port Community System (PCS) further promotes information exchange among stakeholders, ensuring

better compliance, efficiency, and sustainability. These efforts are transforming Peru's logistics chain into a more transparent and efficient system, aligning with international standards and promoting trust and collaboration.

Presentation link:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/11zL3ad-U0SoD291ujl2D31snazCfbQQs/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true>

### **Presentation 6: Transparency Obligations under the Trade Facilitation Agreement - Jesse Nicol, WTO**

The presentation by Jesse Nicol from the WTO Committee on Trade Facilitation highlights key transparency obligations under the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). These obligations focus on making trade information accessible and standardizing procedures to improve efficiency and predictability in international trade.

Key requirements include publishing comprehensive details on import, export, and transit procedures (Article 1.4), establishing enquiry points for public and intergovernmental queries, and implementing Single Window systems (Article 10.4) for streamlined document submissions. The TFA also promotes flexibility by not mandating the use of customs brokers and encourages cooperation through designated contact points for customs information exchange.

The presentation underscores the varying levels of implementation among APEC members and the need for technical assistance to fully adopt these transparency measures, ultimately aiming to foster a more transparent and efficient global trading environment.

Presentation link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O-b7JwJze3AlgOnQvUQ0CP3hmlbjf4EX/view?usp=sharing>

### **Presentation 7: Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain - Mr. Carlos Grau, Executive Director, Global Express Association (GEA)**

The presentation emphasizes the importance of transparency in the logistics supply chain, focusing on the express delivery industry. Handling over 40 million shipments daily across 220 economies, express delivery services rely on an extensive network of airplanes and ground vehicles to ensure secure, time-definite deliveries.

Key technologies, such as Track & Trace, provide real-time visibility into shipment status, while future innovations like IoT sensors and AI will further enhance transparency by predicting delivery times and integrating factors like weather conditions. This transparency fosters efficiency and reliability, making express delivery a crucial component of the global logistics network.

Presentation link:

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[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1TrXyoknq-KB29klzbJ\\_iG7NKN1lyNCDa/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1TrXyoknq-KB29klzbJ_iG7NKN1lyNCDa/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true)

**Presentation 8: Single Window as a key tool for Transparency in the Air Logistics Chain - Ms. Bárbara Matamala, Chief of Single Windows System, Chile**

The presentation focused on the role of Chile's Single Window System (SICEX) as a key tool to enhance transparency and efficiency in the logistics supply chain, particularly, in this occasion, in air transport. The system integrates various public and private stakeholders to centralize information, standardize processes, and provide real-time visibility. It addresses inefficiencies in cargo handling, reduces costs, and minimizes the risk of product losses. Future steps include expanding stakeholder participation, improving data standardization, and further optimizing technology and security.

Presentation link:

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1q2G1AloCAj7T2sAlOnShhJEaBMvRx2ai/edit?usp=drive\\_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1q2G1AloCAj7T2sAlOnShhJEaBMvRx2ai/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true)

**Presentation 9: The Practices of APMEN Members in Promoting Air Transport Transparency - Mrs. Ivy Ji, AOC, People's Republic of China**

The presentation on "The Practices of APMEN Members in Promoting Air Transport Transparency" highlighted the challenges in air transport logistics, such as capacity shortages, evolving regulations, and fragmented information systems. It proposed solutions like enhancing system connectivity, data sharing, and transitioning to paperless operations.

Best practices were shared from Xiamen Airport, Air Logistics Public Information Platform at Shanghai Single Window, and GLSHK Air Digital Solutions in Hong Kong, China, showcasing successful digitalization efforts. The conclusion emphasized the need for collaboration between regulatory agencies and stakeholders, along with adopting industry data standards to promote transparency and efficiency in air transport logistics.

Presentation link:

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1AzeJEjMOvCc1UknWXO9Vrbmrt9GYcCJ2/edit?usp=drive\\_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1AzeJEjMOvCc1UknWXO9Vrbmrt9GYcCJ2/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true)

**Presentation 10: Foreign Trade Logistics Services Information Module (MISLO)- Ingrid Huapaya, Coordinator on Customs and Trade Facilitation, MINCETUR, Perú**

"Foreign Trade Logistics Services Information Module (MISLO)", aims to increase transparency in Peru's foreign trade logistics market. MISLO provides a single platform for accessing information on logistics services, descriptions, and pricing. Supported by Peruvian law, the platform requires authorized operators to publish



service details, preventing unauthorized operations. It also offers user support through tutorials, manuals, and a help desk. The gradual onboarding of operators has led to increased usage, promoting compliance and efficiency in the logistics sector.

Link of the presentation:

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1jpzR3bb\\_YkUV6ONGmXX09DE54E0lTwZV/edit?usp=drive\\_link&ouid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1jpzR3bb_YkUV6ONGmXX09DE54E0lTwZV/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true)

### **Presentation 11: CADENA Project, Trust Ecosystems for Comex - Pedro Perrota, Co-Founder CMO Extrimian**

The “Cadena Project”, as presented, is an innovative initiative designed to enhance global trade facilitation by implementing “secure, cross-border electronic data sharing” using “digital identities” and “verifiable credentials (VCs)”. The project centers on creating a “decentralized identity system” that allows for more efficient and transparent exchange of trade-related information across borders.

Key Elements:

- Digital Identity & QuarkID Protocol:

The project uses the “QuarkID open protocol”, which serves as the foundation for decentralized identity solutions, ensuring “user control, security, scalability”, and “interoperability” across various industries. This protocol enables users and organizations to manage and verify identities in a decentralized manner.

- Verifiable Credentials System:

- Key actors in the system, such as “companies” and “customs authorities”, issue and verify digital credentials. The system operates through “digital wallets” (both web and mobile), allowing users to securely store and present their credentials.
- Verifiable credentials include certifications such as those issued to “Authorized Economic Operators (OEA)”. These credentials are stored and managed through a “Trust Registry” on the “Lacchain blockchain”, ensuring that the information can be verified by various stakeholders in the supply chain.

- Blockchain Integration:

The use of the “Lacchain blockchain” ensures secure and immutable data exchange. This adds a layer of trust to the system, as all verifications and exchanges of credentials are recorded in a decentralized ledger, making the process more transparent and reliable for global trade transactions.

- Digital Wallets for Certification:

The project successfully tested the use of “digital wallets” for verifying “OEA certifications”, enabling companies to prove their compliance with international trade standards efficiently.

- Outcomes:

- The project demonstrated the practical use of “decentralized identities” and “verifiable credentials” in global trade, particularly in the certification verification process.

- It has successfully built a system that enhances "security, transparency", and "efficiency" in the verification and exchange of trade documents, supporting both public and private sector actors.
- Next Steps:
  - Expand the Document Certification Process: The project aims to include additional documents in the certification and exchange processes, increasing the range of verifiable credentials available through the system.
  - New Use Cases: The project plans to introduce more use cases, such as enabling customs officers and other officials to verify information on the road using the digital identity system.
  - Integration with VUCE: A key objective is to integrate the project into the "VUCE (Single Window for Foreign Trade)" framework, which would further streamline cross-border trade processes by making the Cadena system part of domestic trade platforms.

In summary, the "Cadena Project" provides a "decentralized, secure, and scalable solution" for cross-border trade facilitation, using cutting-edge technologies like blockchain, digital identities, and verifiable credentials to improve transparency and efficiency in global trade operations.

Presentation link:

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1aUMkCKiSM13Rsk6pT5KrR4p\\_JpLW\\_Sus/edit?usp=drive\\_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1aUMkCKiSM13Rsk6pT5KrR4p_JpLW_Sus/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=113511994258837081487&rtpof=true&sd=true)

## 6. Summary of discussions

The discussion at the workshop, after all the interesting presentations reviewed, focused on improving transparency, efficiency, and resilience in global logistics and trade systems through digital transformation and collaboration.

Key themes include the adoption of digital tools such as blockchain, IoT, and real-time data sharing to enhance supply chain visibility and security. Regulatory frameworks and compliance with evolving "ESG standards" and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) were highlighted as essential components.

The Single Window Systems (SICEX) in Chile and the Foreign Trade Logistics Services Information Module (MISLO) of Perú, along with the U.S. FLOW initiative, and, the Air Logistics Public Information Platform at Shanghai Single Window and GLSHK Air Digital Solutions in Hong Kong, China, demonstrate how digitalization is streamlining logistics processes. The Cadena Project also showcases the potential of blockchain and verifiable credentials to create more secure and efficient cross-border trade.

Overall, the discussions emphasize the critical role of collaborative efforts and technological innovation in shaping the future of global trade.

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## **7. Results of the ex-post evaluation of the workshop participants**

This section presents the findings of the survey conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the workshop. The survey sought to assess participants' perceptions of the workshop's relevance to their economies, the knowledge and skills they gained, and their perspectives on the workshop's outcomes and future improvements.

Participants from diverse economies shared their views on the workshop's achievements and how it contributed to their understanding of transparency practices. Respondents evaluated their level of knowledge and skills before and after the event, indicating a significant improvement in their expertise. The survey also captured feedback on the collaborative opportunities provided between public and private sector representatives and the practical sessions' effectiveness in developing actionable implementation plans.

Furthermore, the report explores how participants plan to apply the insights gained to their respective economies, with many expressing intentions to develop new policy initiatives, organize training, draft regulations, and create innovative procedures and tools. The survey results provide valuable recommendations for enhancing future workshops, including suggestions for additional topics and the inclusion of more diverse stakeholder groups.

Overall, the feedback indicates a strong interest in continued participation in similar projects, highlighting the need for ongoing knowledge sharing and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen logistics supply chain transparency across the region.

In Annex 2 the survey form.

### **7.1. Characterization of participants in the ex-post evaluation Workshop**

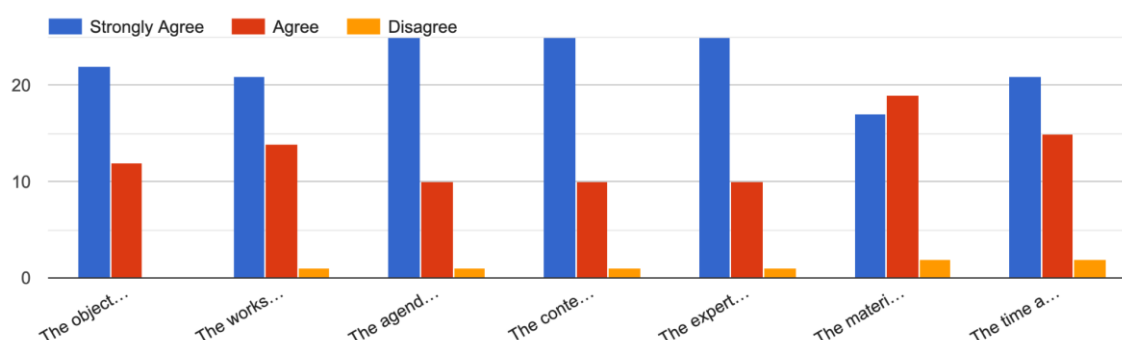
The survey was answered by 34 people, 20 women and 14 men, representing 10 economies and 28 different organizations, mostly from the public sector (68%), the rest was from the private sector and multilateral organizations.

### **7.2. Assessment of aspects related to the organization of the workshop**

Most of the participants declare that they completely agree that the objectives of the workshop were clearly defined (1), the agenda items and topics covered were relevant (3), the content was well organized and easy to follow (4), and the experts were well prepared and knowledgeable about the topic (5). Related to other matters like the workshop achieved its intended objectives (2), the materials distributed were useful (6), and the time allotted for the training was sufficient (7) the participants declared to be just agreed. There are a few people that declares they are disagree with some aspects of the organization of the workshop. All these valuations are shown in the graph below.

There are also some observations from the participants such as, it's necessary more sharpness in questions is needed to take advantage of the exhibitors and they ask if it's possible to provide the presentations and the material of the speakers via email.

Workshop Organization



### 7.3. Assessment of aspects related to the contents and results of the workshop

#### a) About the relevant

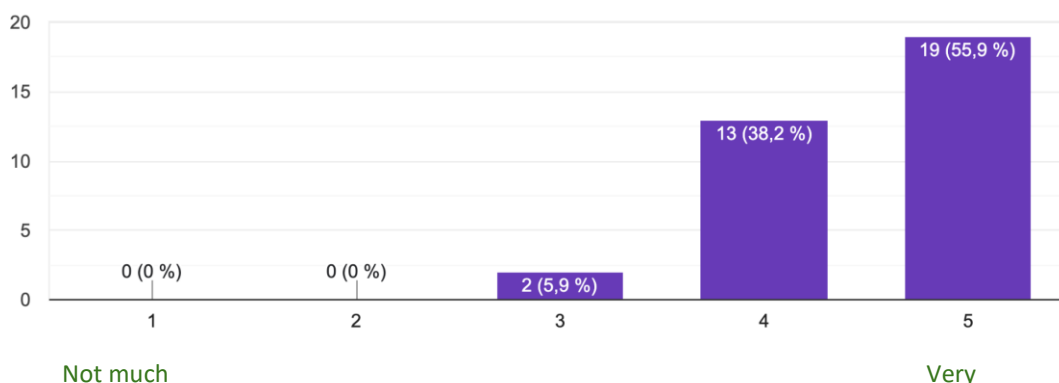
According to the opinions of the participants who answered the survey, the workshop was highly relevant for participating economies, as shown in the graph below, particularly in the context of enhancing transparency in logistics—a critical issue for trade competitiveness and economic growth. Participants emphasized that e-commerce, especially in air transport logistics, is a growing trend that requires greater transparency and predictability. For developing economies, such as Peru, learning from the experiences of other economies and implementing best practices can significantly contribute to ongoing digitalization efforts, like the VUCE 2.0 project of Perú.

Several attendees noted that the workshop offered valuable insights into how other economies and private sectors are promoting transparency. They suggested that future workshops include more representation from transport ministries to enable cross-forum collaboration and a holistic approach to supply chain connectivity and trade facilitation.

The shared methods, technologies, and regulatory frameworks discussed in the workshop were seen as critical inputs to improve current processes and implement transparency practices in their economies. Overall, the workshop was an essential platform for exchanging knowledge and experiences, fostering the integration of new practices, and advancing the transparency agenda in international trade.

### 1. How relevant was this workshop to you and your economy?

34 respuestas



### b) About the results and achievement

Regarding the results and achievement, people said that the workshop achieved important results by enhancing participants' understanding of transparency in logistics and supply chain. By sharing various operational measures and innovative practices from different economies, the workshop provided a comprehensive overview of how transparency in logistics can be promoted. Attendees gained insights into recent issues affecting supply chain transparency and the role of the public and private sectors in implementing best practices.

Participants valued the opportunity to learn from concrete case studies and examples presented by high-level speakers, including those from organizations such as the WTO and Maersk. The event fostered collaboration and knowledge sharing, helping economies identify effective methods to advance their outstanding transparency and trade facilitation agendas.

Key takeaways included the importance of integrating systems and data across government entities and stakeholders to ensure a viable international logistics chain. Participants highlighted the need to balance transparency with protecting market conditions and maintaining information security. The workshop also emphasized the importance of building an ecosystem of trust where all actors share a common responsibility.

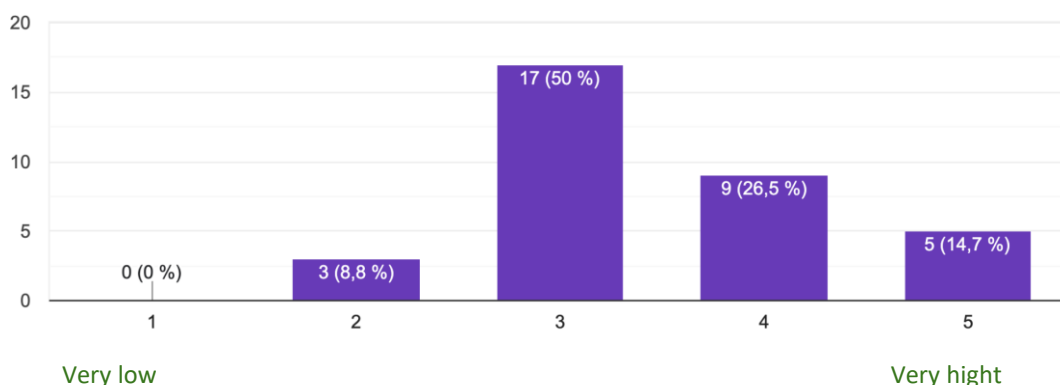
The workshop strengthened participants' understanding of the various approaches to transparency, enhanced collaboration across economies, and provided a platform to share perspectives on achieving transparency goals in logistics and supply chain management.

### c) Level of Knowledge before and after the Workshop

In terms of participants' self-assessment of their knowledge and skills on the topic prior to the event, 50% of respondents rated themselves as having an average level of expertise. Meanwhile, 27% indicated a high level, 15% rated their knowledge as very high, and 9% considered their level to be low. This distribution is illustrated in the following graph:

### 3. Rate your level of knowledge of and skills in the topic prior to participating in the event:

34 respuestas



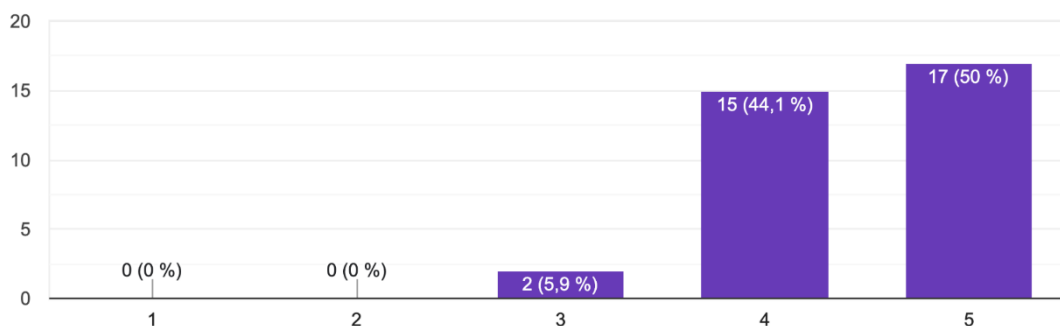
After participating in the event, 50% of respondents rated their knowledge and skills on the topic as being at a very high level, while 44% indicated a high level, and 15% assessed their knowledge as average. This distribution is represented in the graph below.

Participants also shared their thoughts on the knowledge and perspectives gained during the workshop. Many emphasized the value of learning not only through presentations but also by understanding the practices and approaches other economies are currently implementing. Respondents highlighted the opportunity to relate their own economy's experiences to other members' logistics strategies for maintaining security while achieving commercial objectives. They gained a deeper understanding of how other economies operate and appreciated insights on single window operations and the needs of industry stakeholders.

The workshop provided a comprehensive view of diverse topics and perspectives, which, although challenging to absorb, proved to be highly beneficial. Participants noted that they identified best practices, developed new knowledge, and created more opportunities to connect with experts in the field.

### 4. Rate your level of knowledge of and skills in the topic after participating in the event:

34 respuestas



Very low

Very high

#### **d) Skills and Knowledge Acquired in this Workshop**

Relating the new skills and knowledge that participants gain from this event, they declare that they gained a wide range of new skills and knowledge from the workshop, particularly regarding the operational measures and practices within the logistics industry. Many highlighted the value of understanding the differences in logistics approaches across economies and the advancements achieved in transparency and supply chain management.

Key areas of learning included recent trends in logistics, public-private partnerships, and the critical role of data sharing. Participants also deepened their understanding of concepts such as "Flow" and "ecosystems of trust," which emphasize stakeholder cooperation and compliance within the supply chain. Case studies from various economies, such as Europe; the USA; and Chile, provided insights into the development and implementation of digital platforms like single windows and other technology-driven solutions that enhance logistics connectivity and transparency.

Attendees appreciated learning about successful practices and technological innovations like the Cadena project and VUCE systems, which have been effective in tracking goods and reducing operational costs. Additionally, they gained awareness of initiatives that promote digitalization, improve supply chain connectivity, and encourage stakeholder collaboration.

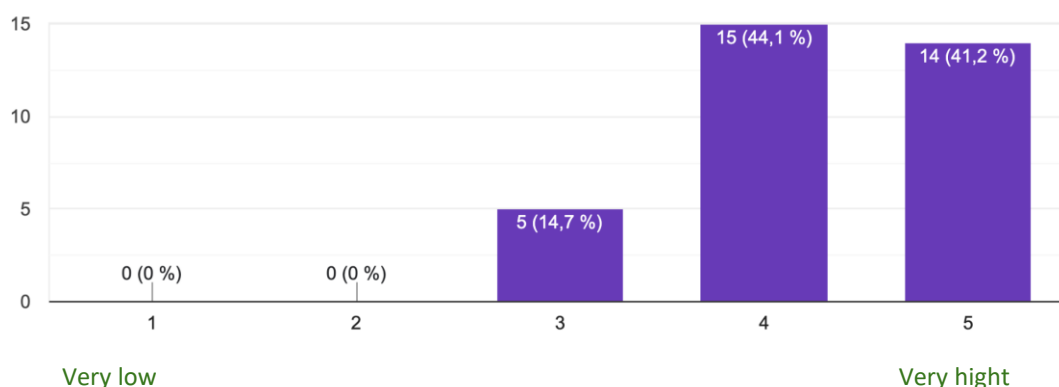
The workshop provided a comprehensive overview of how different economies are approaching logistics transparency, integrating systems, and leveraging technology to achieve a more connected and efficient supply chain.

#### **e) Level contribution to development an actionable plan**

The majority (85%) of participants stated that the practical session significantly contributed to the development of viable implementation plans by providing participants with the opportunity to share their economies' practices, identify challenges and discuss strategies to promote transparency in the logistics sector. Many respondents highlighted the value of exchanging views and experiences with representatives from other economies, which enhanced their understanding of various regulatory approaches and technological solutions. While 15% said the level was only medium, as shown in the following chart:

6. Rate the level to which the practical session contributed to your development of an actionable implementation plan.

34 respuestas



Participants appreciated the knowledge-sharing aspect of the session, which helped foster collaboration and raise awareness among stakeholders. The discussions highlighted major obstacles and provided a platform to explore new proposals, such as the creation of a global platform to facilitate transparency. The exchanges with experts, such as Mr. Perrotta and representatives from Chile, were particularly highlighted as illustrative and informative.

Some respondents mentioned that while the session presented many good ideas and tools that could be implemented in their daily operations, additional work is still needed to transform these discussions into concrete implementation plans. Nevertheless, the session contributed to a more comprehensive understanding of the sector and provided valuable inputs to support ongoing projects, particularly in economies such as Peru, where there are numerous opportunities to advance trade facilitation initiatives.

#### f) Collaboration facilities between public and private sector

According to the feedback from participants, the workshop was highly effective in facilitating collaboration between public and private sector representatives, fostering an open exchange of ideas and experiences. Participants appreciated the balanced representation of both sectors, with mixed panels encouraging diverse perspectives and meaningful dialogue. Break discussions and interactive sessions further strengthened engagement and trust building among stakeholders.

Many respondents highlighted that the presence of the private sector was valuable but suggested increasing their participation in future workshops to broaden the scope of collaboration. The workshop provided a platform to share information and best practices, demonstrating the importance of well-structured public-private partnerships to promote transparency and efficiency in the logistics supply chain.



The event was seen as an excellent opportunity to network, promote good practices and build alliances that contribute to achieving common goals. Some participants recommended sending the list of participants and presentations after the event to maintain connections and continue the collaborative efforts initiated during the workshop.

In summary, the workshop succeeded in bridging gaps between public and private actors, allowing for a productive exchange of views and the development of shared strategies to improve transparency and foreign trade processes related to the air and maritime transport value chain.

#### **g) Action plan at the economies**

In another area, participants expressed their strong commitment to apply the knowledge gained at the workshop by developing and implementing various action plans in their respective economies. Many plan to focus on improving supply chain connectivity and trade facilitation by adopting strategies and systems inspired by best practices shared during the event. Some intend to develop systems like the “Flow” model used in the United States or promote closer collaboration between the public and private sectors.

Key initiatives include organizing training courses to harmonize perceptions and understanding among stakeholders, policymakers and other parties involved in trade processes. Several participants highlighted the need to increase cooperation between government agencies and improve local plans by sharing best practices, revising policies and developing new regulations.

Other proposed actions include implementing single-window platforms to streamline trade processes, establishing supranational standards for clearer regulation and creating new tools and procedures to simplify operations. Participants also highlighted the importance of interoperability between public and private sector platforms, as well as the potential benefits of introducing cross-cutting project management offices to ensure standardized and efficient execution of projects across ministries.

Several participants indicated that they have plans to drive specific initiatives, such as the implementation of the MISLO project in Peru and explore the use of technologies such as DID and blockchain to improve information security and transparency. Overall, participants are interested in leveraging the insights and strategies discussed at the workshop to drive policy improvements, enhance collaboration among stakeholders, and promote a more integrated and efficient business environment in their economies.

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## **h) Improvements suggestions**

Participants provided several recommendations for improving future workshops to better facilitate understanding, engagement, and practical applications of the content presented. One of the key suggestions was to ensure the inclusion of interpreters for non-Spanish speakers and other foreign language participants to enhance communication and participation.

Some respondents recommended sharing the presentation materials (PPTs) in advance to allow for better preparation and comprehension, especially given the diverse linguistic backgrounds of the attendees. Additionally, simplifying exercises and activities would help accommodate a multilingual audience.

Suggestions for enhancing workshop content included incorporating more presentations from transport ministry representatives, such as through the APEC Transportation Working Group (TPTWG), and involving customs authorities to provide comprehensive insights into trade and logistics operations. Practical demonstrations of transparency platforms and case studies were also highlighted as valuable additions that could improve understanding and facilitate implementation of workshop insights.

Several participants mentioned that the session was well-organized and interactive but suggested greater dissemination of workshop initiatives to the public through diverse communication channels beyond state platforms. Including more stakeholders directly involved in daily logistics operations and adding change management practices to support logistics supply chain transformations were also recommended.

Finally, it was suggested that respecting the allotted time for each session would allow for a deeper exploration of content and more meaningful discussions. Overall, participants appreciated the workshop's structure and found it beneficial but emphasized the need for better language support, broader stakeholder inclusion, and practical demonstrations to maximize its impact.

## **i) Interesting in future similar events and recommendations**

The majority of respondents expressed a strong interest in participating in similar projects or ventures in the future. They appreciated the organization of the workshop and highlighted its value in promoting connectivity and trade facilitation across economies. Several participants recommended expanding the scope of future events to include more academic perspectives and deeper engagement with different sectors of the supply chain, such as maritime single windows and special economic zones.

To enhance future workshops, respondents suggested inviting additional stakeholders, such as representatives from ADEX (Association of Exporters), and ensuring the inclusion of interpreters to facilitate better communication among participants. Some emphasized the need for political decision-makers to be involved in these discussions, as their engagement is essential for the success of initiatives.

Further recommendations included focusing on advanced topics through specialized work plans tailored to each economy and incorporating best practices for interoperability between single windows (VUCES) and other platforms. Respondents also proposed including discussions on change management practices to support the implementation of new logistics and supply chain strategies. Overall, participants were enthusiastic about continuing their involvement and suggested more targeted topics and broader stakeholder participation to deepen the impact of future projects.

## **8. Case studies on economies experience on the implementation of tools**

Below are the cases studies reviewed during the workshop, on the experience of the economies of People's Republic of China; Chile; Peru and the United States, in implementing tools that seek to strengthen transparency in the air and sea transport logistics chain.

### **8.1. Case of USA: “Flow” Freight Logistics Optimization Works of USA**

This initiative is a public-private partnership aimed at improving the U.S. supply chain through data sharing and digital collaboration.

The focus of the discussion was mainly on the following:

#### **1. FLOW Overview:**

- FLOW is a voluntary, customer-focused initiative that aggregates and shares supply chain data between key players, including container ports, ocean carriers, and large retail importers.
- The initiative aims to optimize supply chain operations by forecasting demand and throughput based on data such as purchase orders and shipping schedules.

#### **2. FLOW Evolution:**

- In its second year, FLOW expanded to publish data on inland freight hubs, including rail terminals and warehouses, providing an enhanced view of future import volumes.
- FLOW is growing in participation, now involving over 80 members, such as major corporations (e.g., Amazon, IKEA, Walmart) and U.S. ports.

#### **3. Motivation for FLOW:**

- FLOW was established in response to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The goal is to prevent future supply chain upheavals by improving data visibility and resilience.

#### **4. Support and Collaboration:**

- FLOW members receive personalized onboarding, data support, and access to weekly data trend reports. This fosters collaboration among various logistics stakeholders.
- The initiative holds biweekly General Assembly meetings and an annual meeting to provide updates and gather input for future developments.

#### **5. Use Cases:**

- FLOW data is used for “throughput forecasting”, “demand forecasting”, and “service optimization”, providing transparency and allowing participants to make data-driven decisions.
6. Complementary Efforts:
- The FLOW initiative complements the “National Multimodal Freight Network (NMFN)”, which aims to reduce freight congestion, improve resilience, and promote safety and efficiency in freight transportation.
7. APEC Principles:
- The presentation also highlights the “APEC’s Seven Principles of Supply Chain Resilience”, emphasizing the importance of information sharing, disaster risk management, and regional cooperation to support resilient global supply chains.

In general, FLOW represents a forward-looking approach to enhancing transparency and resilience in the U.S. and global supply chains through data sharing and collaboration among public and private sector stakeholders.

## **8.2. Case of Perú: Foreign Trade Logistics Services Information Module (MISLO) of Perú**

The discussion was focused on the implementation and operation of the MISLO, an information platform aimed at increasing transparency in Peru's foreign trade logistics market.

1. Objective of MISLO:
  - Increase transparency in the logistics market for foreign trade.
  - Provide users with a single portal to access information on logistics services required for their operations.
2. Legal Framework:
  - The platform is backed by several Peruvian laws and decrees, including the Foreign Trade Facilitation Law (Law No. 28977) and its amendments, which mandate the incorporation and regulation of logistics service information.
3. Features and Functionality:
  - MISLO offers free public access and publishes information on logistics service providers, service descriptions, and pricing.
  - It also provides data on infractions, penalties, and relevant authorities.
4. Onboarding of Operators:
  - The integration of various operators into the system (e.g., customs brokers, shipping agents, and airlines) was carried out progressively through ministerial resolutions between 2020 and 2022.
5. Data Publication Requirements:
  - Registered foreign trade operators are mandated to publish information about the services they offer, ensuring that only authorized operators provide logistics services. This measure prevents unauthorized service provision and enhances transparency.
6. User Support and Resources:

- MISLO provides multiple support mechanisms, including tutorials, a help desk, manuals, and workshops to assist operators and users in accessing and updating information.

#### 7. Impact and Usage:

- The presentation highlights the increase in users accessing the platform and the gradual onboarding of various logistics operators, contributing to enhanced visibility and compliance in the logistics sector.

Overall, the discussion emphasized the importance of MISLO in streamlining logistics services, providing transparency, and ensuring that foreign trade operations are carried out efficiently and legally in Peru.

### **8.3. Case of the People's Republic of China: The Practices of APMEN Members in Promoting Air Transport Transparency in the People's Republic of China**

The focus of the discussion was on addressing the challenges faced by the air transport industry and sharing best practices from APMEN (Asia-Pacific Model E-Port Network) members.

#### 1. Current Situation and Challenges:

- The air transport industry is experiencing capacity shortages, evolving regulatory requirements, and fragmented information systems.
- Digitalization, sustainable development, and the uncertainty of demand are significant concerns, along with the bottleneck in implementing electronic Air Waybill (e-AWB) processes.

#### 2. Proposed Solutions:

- System Connectivity and Data Sharing: Improved connection and data sharing among industry stakeholders to enhance visibility and transparency.
- Data Security and Accuracy: Ensuring secure and accurate data transmission for international transport.
- Paperless Operations: Transition from traditional paper-based processes to paperless operations through digital message exchanges and system integrations.
- Alignment with Industry Standards: Streamlining operations in line with established air transport data standards.

#### 3. Best Practices:

- Digitalization of Air Freight Logistics: Implemented at Xiamen Airport in the People's Republic of China, integrating multiple stakeholders like airlines, customs brokers, and freight forwarders.
- Air Logistics Public Information Platform: Introduced at the Shanghai Single Window for Trade, promoting transparency and efficiency.
- GLSHK Air Digital Solutions: Implemented in Hong Kong, showcasing innovations in air logistics management.

#### 4. Conclusion:

- Achieving transparency requires seamless collaboration between regulatory agencies and all industry stakeholders.

- Adoption of recognized air data standards is crucial for building a transparent and integrated air cargo industry.

Overall, it emphasized the importance of transparency, digitalization, and collaboration among stakeholders to overcome the challenges in air transport logistics and promote best practices across the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **8.4. Case of Chile: The Chilean Single Windows System, SICEX**

The Chile's Single Window System (SIECX) has a strategic role in enhancing transparency in the maritime and air transport logistics chains. This digital system allows customs brokers, exporters, importers, and other stakeholders to process all documentation required for trade through a single electronic portal. It integrates multiple systems and actors, such as public agencies and ports, providing real-time accessibility, improving operational efficiency, and promoting transparency across the logistics chain.

Key elements:

##### **1. Role of the Single Window:**

- A Single Window system enables the export and import of goods through a single electronic portal accessible at any time and from any place.
- It integrates various public and private stakeholders, such as customs brokers, exporters/importers, public agencies, warehouses, airlines, and freight forwarders.

##### **2. Benefits of the Single Window:**

- Centralizes information, simplifying and standardizing processes.
- Offers traceability and real-time visibility of the logistics chain.
- Enhances transparency in regulatory compliance and documentation management.

##### **3. Challenges:**

- In the air and maritime cargo sector, inefficiencies in cargo handling and documentation have led to high costs and product losses, with limited traceability for exporters.

##### **3. Solutions:**

- The system addresses these challenges by digitizing and integrating cargo and documentation processes, improving coordination among stakeholders like customs and airlines, and offering better supervision and control.

##### **4. Future Steps:**

- Continuous collaboration and the inclusion of more stakeholders are necessary for improving traceability and visibility. There is also a need for the standardization of data formats, along with advancements in technology to enhance security and data privacy.

SICEX is presented as a key enabler for enhancing transparency in Chile's maritime and air logistics chain, offering a streamlined, digital platform that integrates multiple actors and processes. The focus on real-time visibility, collaboration, and continuous technological improvements underlines the system's potential to reduce inefficiencies, improve compliance, and boost the overall competitiveness of Chile's foreign trade.

## 9. List of policy recommendations

There are several factors that could be considered to improve transparency in the international trade logistics chain, such as:

- The logistics chain is made up of many actors, both internally and internationally. The challenge of making it more transparent necessarily implies collaborative work by all operators. It will not be enough for shipping companies to adopt a transparent approach in maritime transport, for example, if freight forwarders or ports do not do so. Therefore, the first recommendation is to work on this issue at the level of logistical "nodes", where the different actors in the chain are grouped and work collaboratively, defining common standards and equivalent public information. In a second step, international nodes should be considered that involve "mirror" transparency systems. It is recommended to work in pilot volunteer economies in transparency nodes for a shipping or airline sector.
- Digitalization and technology integration, for example by using Blockchain Technology, IoT. Implement blockchain to create an immutable record of transactions and shipments, ensuring transparency and reducing fraud. It is difficult to make a recommendation about which tool would be the best to use, but it would be important to explore the best tools that allow creating interoperability environments, that is, systems that allow conversation and data exchange between platforms.
- Legal framework that regulates transparency in customs procedures by simplifying and clarifying customs procedures, providing online access to customs regulation, ensuring the application of rules, and the implementation of trade facilitation agreement that promotes transparency. The need to move towards more transparent and predictable regulatory standards is essential. The question is to what extent the private sector can be required to have that same transparency in terms of costs and values, but certain elements could be defined that all operators in the logistics chain could have. For example, cargo traceability, which is very common in postal and courier shipments, could be applied to the maritime and land industry, including warehouses.
- Stakeholder and public engagement by providing training for all stakeholders and open channel communication between all stakeholders. The incorporation of operators into government international trade systems must ensure due confidentiality and the necessary training. Platforms such as VUCE or others should consider the possibility that end users (importers/exporters) can also track their merchandise information.
- Joint member economies collaboration comparing export and import data – to identify how truthful is data being reported could assist in building mutual understanding and opportunities. Transparency in the logistics chain necessarily includes cargo traceability, both in its export and import processes. That is why it is important that this issue be worked on at a regional level, given that the end user needs to know the status of their cargo throughout its transit. It is important to consider the creation of a regional database, where the economies can share the best practices in this matter and can develop pilot plans at a bilateral or regional level, where the economies share information or transparency systems.

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## 10. Conclusions

- Transparency improves the competitiveness of companies, helps provide greater legal certainty and economy to a business environment, and creates much more legitimized business ecosystems.
- The challenges faced by these economies are well-defined and primarily pertain to the implementation and enhancement of technologies that facilitate a system characterized by accessibility, security, and reliability for all stakeholders involved.
- It is essential to recognize that technological advancements must be supported by robust data, which should be supplied by all participants in the logistics chain, including both public and private sectors.
- The commitment and collaboration of both public and private entities, both domestically and internationally, are crucial.
- Enhancing transparency offers benefits beyond improving foreign trade and economic performance. It also addresses various negative phenomena affecting our economies, such as illicit trade, drug trafficking, and corruption, which ultimately undermine the quality of life and well-being of our societies.
- Transparency and SMEs. Transparency helps all operators, but especially SMEs, since they are the ones who face more unknown environments, without information, or do not understand the information. Transparent information must be generated but also using clear and accessible language (not excessively technical), so that SMEs can reach it.
- Confidentiality. The information shared between operators and users, and operators and governments must be protected by a strong framework. Close attention must be paid to the confidentiality and security of the data displayed and exchanged through the different platforms. This is important, creating safe environments for the logistics chain ecosystem is very important
- Collaboration Across Sectors. The commitment to transparency must be a collaborative effort involving all stakeholders. Effective partnerships between governmental bodies, private companies, and international organizations are essential to developing and implementing strategies that improve transparency.
- Strategic Awareness and Consensus Building. Workshops and strategic initiatives should focus on raising awareness and building consensus among participating economies. This collaborative approach will help in formulating and adopting effective transparency measures.
- Broader Societal Impact. Advancing transparency in international trade chains has significant implications beyond economic benefits. It plays a



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crucial role in combating illicit activities and corruption, thereby contributing to the overall well-being and quality of life in affected societies.

- **Next step:**

- Work in pilot volunteer economies in transparency domestic nodes for a shipping or airline sector, establishing standards on transparency that could be transformed into common guidelines for the region;
- Create a database at the level of the APEC Region that enables knowledge of the transparency systems that each economy applies; and disseminate these good practices in each meeting of the customs subcommittee; and
- Work on possible pilot programs that allow the exchange of information, by mean of transport (maritime, air), that enables the traceability of cargo from the economy of origin to the economy of destination.

## Annex 1: Agenda of the Workshop

<b>Workshop “Best Practices to Promote Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain: Information Platforms of Logistic Services for Foreign Trade”</b> <b>Day 1: Saturday, August 17, 2024</b>	
<b>TIME</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>
08:30 – 09:00	Arrival and Registration
<b>OPENING AND WELCOME OF MEETING</b>	
09:00 – 09:15	<b>Opening Remarks</b> Teresa Mera Vice Minister of Foreign Trade – MINCETUR (Perú) Introduction to the workshop and objectives (Consultant)
09:15 – 10:00	<b>Opening Presentation</b> "Results of Survey of “Best practices to promote transparency in the logistic supply chain: information platforms of logistic services for foreign trade” in the Economies.” (Consultant)
<b>SESSION 1: TRANSPARENCY IN THE MARITIME TRANSPORT LOGISTICS CHAIN</b>	
10:00 – 11:30	<b>Round Table</b> Moderator: Jose Chamorro - Andean Community (CAN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Lars Karlsson, Global Head of Trade &amp; Customs Consulting Maersk</li> <li>- Jason Hill, Department of Transportation of the Federal Maritime Administration U.S.</li> <li>- Ms. Bárbara Matamala, Chief of Single Windows System, Chile</li> <li>- Mr. Alberto Lei -Asociación peruana de agentes de carga internacional (APACIT)</li> </ul> Topics: Current situation, specific challenges, technological tools and case studies
<b>11:30 MORNING BREAK (30 MINUTES)</b>	
<b>SESSION 2: TRANSPARENCY IN THE AIR TRANSPORT LOGISTICS CHAIN</b>	
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Round Table</b> Moderator: Jesse Nicol - WTO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Carlos Grau, Executive Director, Global Express Association (GEA)</li> <li>- Ms. Bárbara Matamala, Chief of Single Windows System, Chile</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mrs. Ingrid Huapaya - Information Module for trade logistic services of Peru (MINCETUR)</li> <li>- Mrs. Ivy Ji, AOC, People's Republic of China</li> </ul> <p>Topics: Current situation, specific challenges, technological tools and case studies</p>
<b>13:00 NETWORKING LUNCH (90 MINUTES)</b>	
<b>SESSION 3: PRACTICAL WORKSHOP WITH PARTICIPANTS</b>	
14:30 – 15:00	<b>Presentation of CADENA Project – Trust Ecosystema for Comex</b> Expert: Pedro Perrota (Co-Founder CMO Extrimian)
15:00 – 15:15	<b>Introduction to the Workshop</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Explanation of the dynamics of the workshop and objectives (Consultant)</li> <li>6. Formation of working groups</li> </ol>
15:15 – 16:00	<b>Activity: Development of Transparency Strategies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each group will develop a transparency strategy for a supposed implementation case in a company</li> <li>- Preparation of a detailed action plan, considering technologies, processes and policies</li> </ul>
<b>16:00 AFTERNOON BREAK (30 MINUTES)</b>	
16:30 – 17:00	<b>Presentation of Results and Discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Each group will present their results and strategies</li> <li>● Open discussion on the presentations, feedback from experts and feedback between participants</li> </ul>
17:00 – 17:15	<b>Summary of key points discussed during the day</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Workshop evaluation application</li> <li>10. Thanks to the participants and experts</li> <li>11. Information about next steps and contact for follow-up</li> </ol>

## Annex 2: APEC Project Evaluation Survey:

**APEC Project Name/Number:** Workshop “Best Practices to Promote Transparency in the Logistic Supply Chain: Information Platforms of Logistic Services for Foreign Trade” (SCCP\_202\_2023A).

**Date:** August 17th, 2024

### Instructions:

I. Please provide the following information:

1. Name _____ _____	2. Title (Mr., Mrs., Ms.) _____
3. Position. _____ _____	4. Organization. _____
5. E-mail _____ _____	6. Home Economy _____

II. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed in the table below.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	COMMENTS (Continue on back if necessary)
The objectives of the workshop were clearly defined.				
The workshop achieved its intended objectives.				
The agenda items and topics covered were relevant.				
The content was well organized and easy to follow.				
The experts were well prepared and knowledgeable about the topic.				

The materials distributed were useful.				
The time allotted for the training was sufficient.				

III. Please answer the following questions:

2. How relevant was this workshop to you and your economy?

5      4      3      2      1  
 Very   Mostly   Somewhat   A little   Not much

*Explain:* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. In your view what were the workshop's results/achievements?

*Explain:* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Rate your level of knowledge of and skills in the topic prior to participating in the event:

5      4      3      2      1  
 Very high   High   Medium   Low   Very low

4. Rate your level of knowledge of and skills in the topic after participating in the event:

5      4      3      2      1  
 Very high   High   Medium   Low   Very low

*Explain:* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. What new skills and knowledge did you gain from this event?

*Explain:* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Rate the level to which the practical session contributed to your development of an actionable implementation plan.

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5	4	3	2	1
Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Did the workshop facilitate collaboration between public and private sector representatives?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

8. How will you apply the elaborated action plan at your economy? Please provide examples (e.g. develop new policy initiatives, organize trainings, develop work plans/strategies, draft regulations, develop new procedures/tools etc.).

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

9. How could this workshop be improved? Please provide comments on how to improve the project, if relevant.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

10. Would you be interested in participating in similar projects or undertakings in the future? If so, what recommendations do you have for their inclusion?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

***Thank you. Your evaluation is important in helping us assess this project, improve project quality, and plan the next steps.***

### Annex 3: Graphic record of the development of the Workshop





