Current APEC Initiatives on Paperless Trading

- Benefits and Challenges

Benefits



- Savings to business
 - Communication charges
 - Fewer errors
 - Lower interest payments on trade finance
 - Efficient supply chains
 - Electronic Certificates
- Savings for government agencies, banks, insurers and shipping companies

Recent APEC initiatives



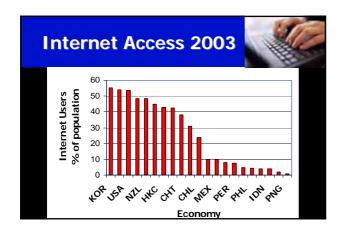
- E-APEC Strategy 2001
 - Universal internet access by 2010
- Cybersecurity Strategy 2002
 - Secure Trade in the APEC Region
- Leaders' Statement on Trade and the Digital Economy

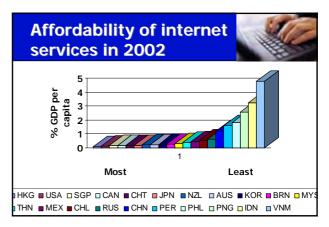
e-Business

- Progress to date



- Improved internet access
- Lower internet charges
- New technologies and systems
- Supportive legal and regulatory regimes
- Privacy and security of electronic transactions





Paperless Trading Goals



- Reduce or eliminate paper documents by 2005/2010
- A sound legal and regulatory framework
- Secure and interoperable technology
- Responsive to business
- Capacity building

APEC Paperless Trading Environment



- Public-private partnerships
- Institutional arrangements and capacity building programs
- Pathfinders
- Common standards and procedures
- A balance between trade facilitation and security

Current APEC Programs



- E-procurement
- On-line customs clearance
- Electronic Certificates of Origin
- Electronic SPS Certificates

e-Procurement



- Survey of e-Procurement systems and online tendering
- Implementing e-Procurement strategies
- e-Procurement guidelines
- e-Procurement technologies

Paperless customs administration



- SCCP Paperless Trading Collective Action
- Self assessment and technical needs analysis to identify areas to improve customs practices
- Provision of capacity building assistance

Electronic customs administration



- Electronic customs clearance systems
- Common Data Elements
- Kyoto Protocol Pathfinder
- WCO Customs Data Model

Electronic Certificates of Origin



- APEC Pathfinder Initiative
 - Confidentiality, authenticity and non-repudiation
 - Potential savings of \$US100/certificate
- Challenges
 - Acceptance of ECOs by financial institutions
 - Agreement on standards for ECOs
 - Not required in a post-transaction compliance regime



Case study findings



- The internet is an excellent platform
- XML is superior to EDI
- Data must be accessible to all members of the supply chain
- Data sets are more practical than sets of documents in electronic format
- Work is needed on Letters of Credit, Bills of Lading and Inspection Certificates

Challenges



- Capacity building
- Global e-business interoperability
- Mutual recognition of PKI domains
- International standards
- Participation in e-Pathfinders
- E-Carnets, e-LCs and e-Bills of Lading

Paperless single window systems



- Single window systems multiply the benefits of paperless trading
- UN/CEFACT Draft Recommendation No 33
- Benefits to government and business
- Experience of Singapore and the United States

Possible policy responses

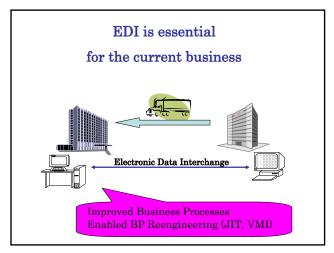


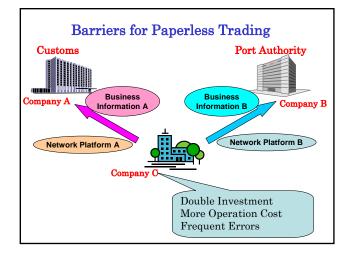
- International standards for ECOs and e-SPS
- UN/CEFACT single window systems
- Including e-Commerce in FTAs
- Digital certificates and PKI domains
- Internet environment SPAM, IPV6
- Electronic Letters of Credit, Bills of Lading
- New Pathfinders express consignments; e-Carnets

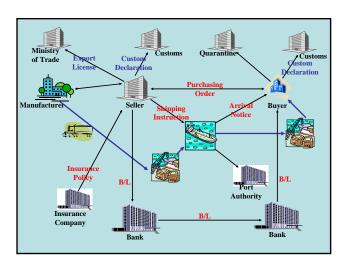
Thank you

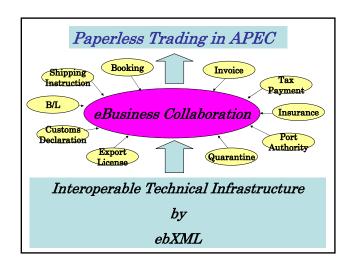
Bruce Bennett BB@apec.org

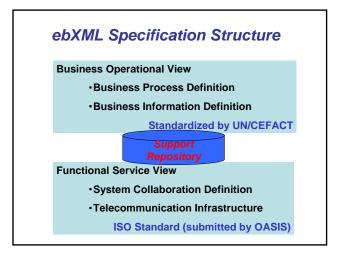


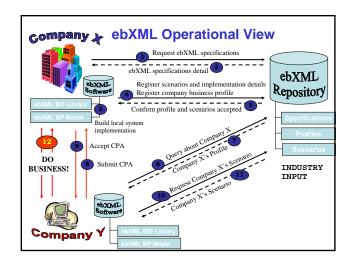


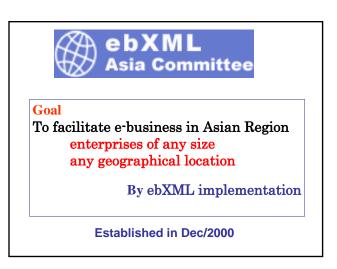


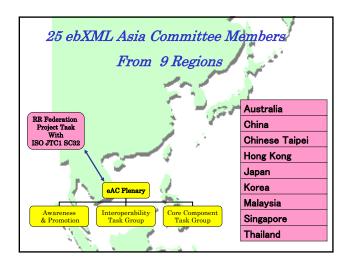


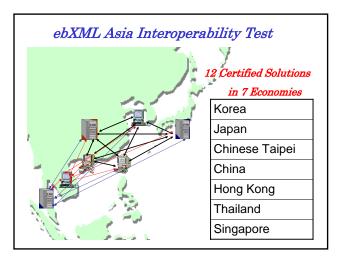


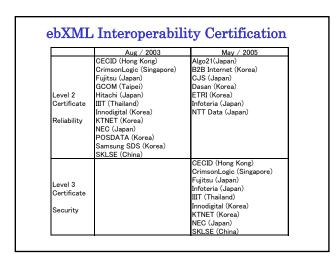


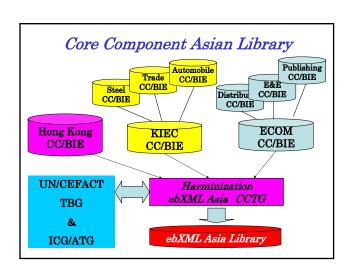


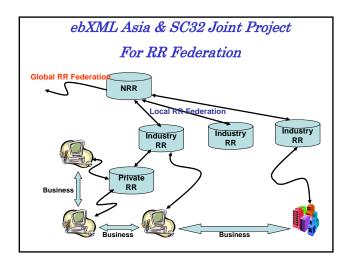


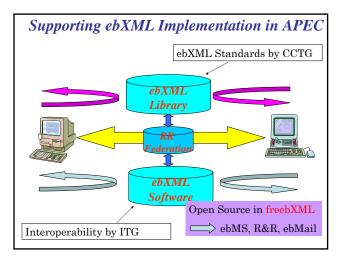












Recommendation

Promote ebXML Standards

Model BP/BI based on the Common Component

◆ Utilize the ebXML Asia Libraries

Make the Sharable solutions use of

- ◆ Use the ebXML Asia Certified Solutions
- ◆ Utilize the freebXML Open Source

Establish RR federated with APEC regions

◆ Utilize the POC Project experience

For Paperless Trading in APEC

Join US!

The next ebXML Asia Committee Meeting will be held in Seoul (Korea) $27^{\rm th} \, \sim 29^{\rm th} \, / \, {\rm October} \, / \, 2004$



Contact Information

E-mail: sugamata@ecom.jp

ebXML Asia Committee Web Site: www.ebxmlasia.org

ECOM Web Site: www.ecom.jp

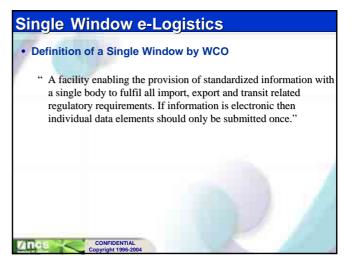












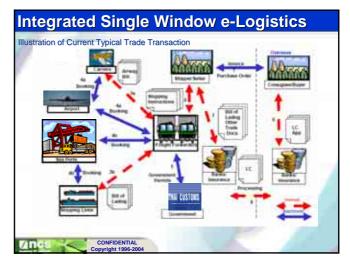
Country	System	Dealing with	Linked to:	Status	Costs of introduction	Costs of running
Australia	TradeGate, ImportNet and ExportNet	Customs clearance, being expanded to link to other	Statistics, Quarantine and inspection, Tax, Permit issuing authorities	Live	Estimated at 35 million Australian dollars. Users charged on a per transaction basis.	
Canada	Electronic Release	Customs clearance	Foreign affairs and international trade, Food Inspection agency,	Live	Not quantified.	
Finland	TYVI	Company tax reporting	Tax, Customs, Statistics, Pension Insurance companies, Trade unions, Employers unions	Live since 1997	"very minimal"	Charge made per transactio but paid by authorities, no customers.
Hong Kong	TradeLink	EMAN	Customs, Statistics, Trade community	Live	Not quantified.	
Korea	KT Net	Customs clearance, export & import permissions; LCs; Bills of Exchange; Insurance; Bills of lading	developed with multiple internal links within government and direct links abroard.	Live		
Mauritius	TradeNet	Full single window based on Singapore system.	Ports authority, Cargo handling corporation, Chambers of commerce and industry, Customs, Ministry of Co- operatives, Freeport authority, Banks, Registrar General, National transport authority	Live	Equipment software and staff	Communications, maintenance and staff. One time costs for registration and software, then charge per customer transaction.

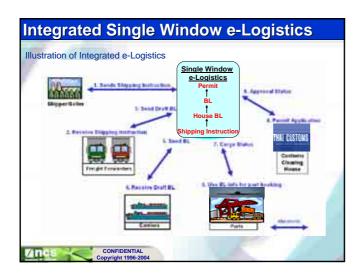
Country	System	Dealing with	Linked to:	Status	Costs of introduction	Costs of running
Singapore	TradeNet	International Trade clearance	35 government agencies and departments	Live	20 million Singapore dollars in 1987.	One off fixed fee of 1500 Sing. Dollars and yearly maintenance fees of around \$1200. Pays \$\$6.50 per transaction.
Thailand	One Stop Shop	Sea traffic clearance	Port authority, Customs	Live		
USA	ITDS	All international trade	About 100 government agencies, bureaus and offices involved in international trade. Three groups cover all: 1. Admissibility and export control agencies; 2. Data collection and statistical agencies; 3. Statistical only agencies	Under develop ment	Total programme costs estimated at \$256 Million US, including development, deployment and operation. Customers incur connection fees and software costs, some maintenance fees are expected.	

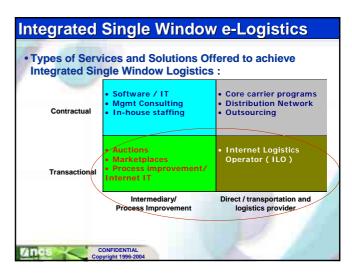
Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	CAGR 2002-2007
Asia / Pacific	2,179	2,324	2,433	2,534	2,672	2,857	4.22%
Eastern Europe	301	337	367	396	427	457	6.33%
Japan	1,753	1,901	1,958	2,034	2,123	2,214	3.09%
Latin America	699	713	768	853	952	1,081	8.68%
Middle East & Africa	274	293	319	343	368	395	6.10%
North America	6,782	6,972	7,286	7,666	8,154	8,721	4.58%
Western Europe	3,067	3,232	3,287	3,355	3,419	3,468	1.42%
Total	15,055	15,772	16,418	17,180	18,114	19,194	4.00%











Integrated Single Window e-Logistics

- Characteristics of Contractual Approaches
 - Long-term and expensive investment. Hence only big companies (in Fortune 500) with huge customer bases can justify.
 - Good for "Core Carrier" who can leverage volume to lower prices for customers.
 - May not fulfill the real promise of e-commerce as not all Small and Medium Enterprises are able to link up.

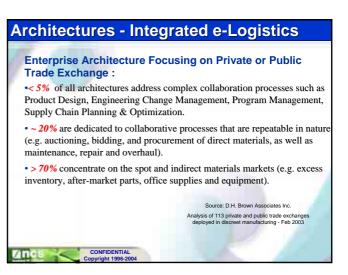


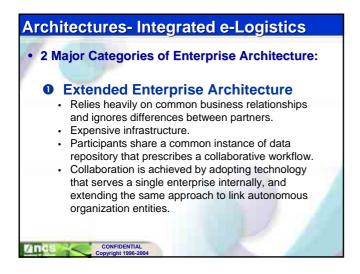
Integrated Single Window e-Logistics

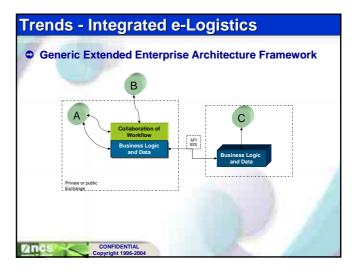
- Characteristics of Transactional Approaches
 - Brings Buyers and Sellers together to execute individual transactions.
 - Facilitates comparison of pricing for transportation and logistics services within a single window.
 - To be successful, need to attract high volume of carriers and shippers to create a competitive marketplace (competitive pricing).
 - End-to-end services for customers includes financing, insurance, freight and regulatory transactions.

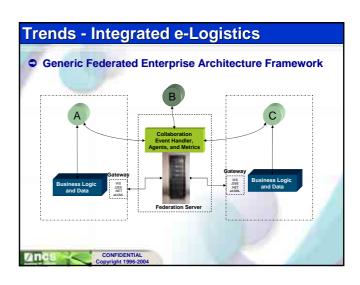


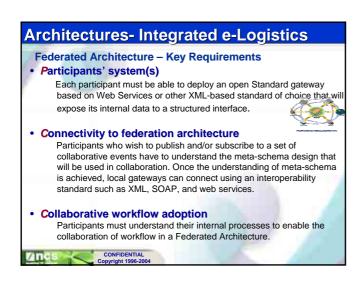




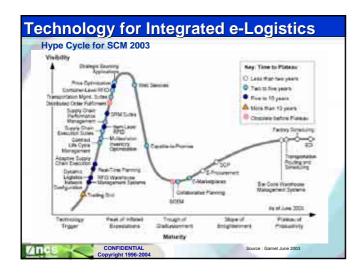


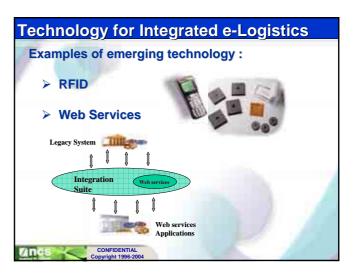














Challenges for Single Window e-Logistics

- Customers unwilling to pay for or trust such services/transactions.
- Some doubts on the return on investment for integration technology (which can be expensive).
- Policy issues Data Protection, Pricing, Service Standards, enforcement, etc.
- Getting the agreement of all stakeholders including Governments, Suppliers, Customers, 3PL Parties, Banks and Insurance Companies.
- Lack of a globally accepted suite of integration technologies and standards.











