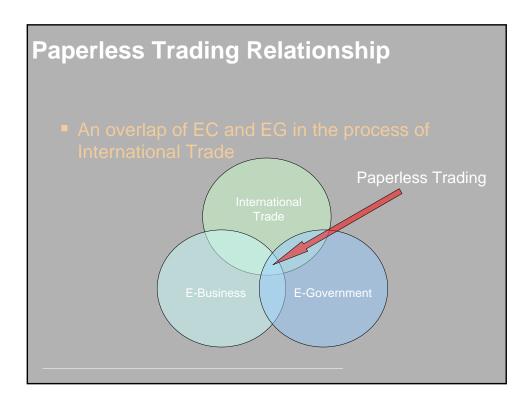
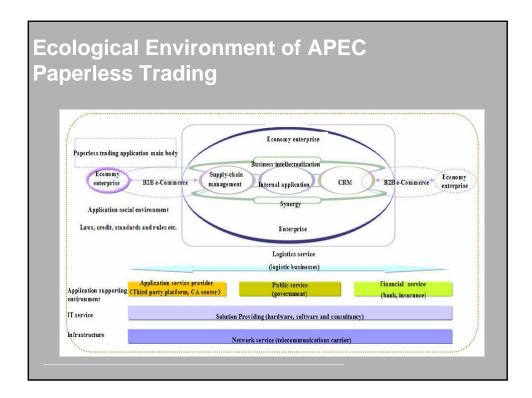




It does not only include commercial data exchange, but also involves trade processes by electronic means related to services provided by e-Government and Value-added Networks.



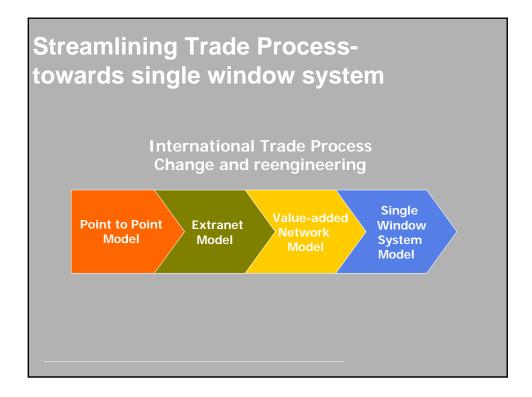


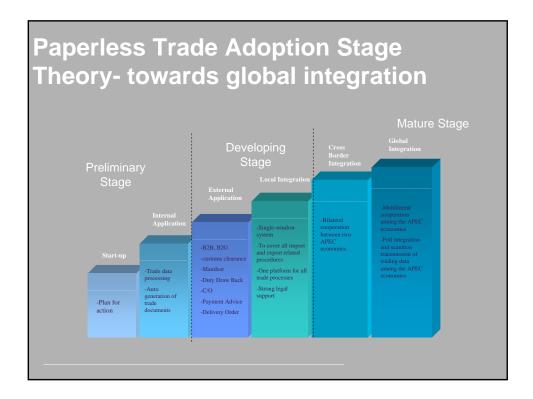
The Goal of Implementing Paperless Trading

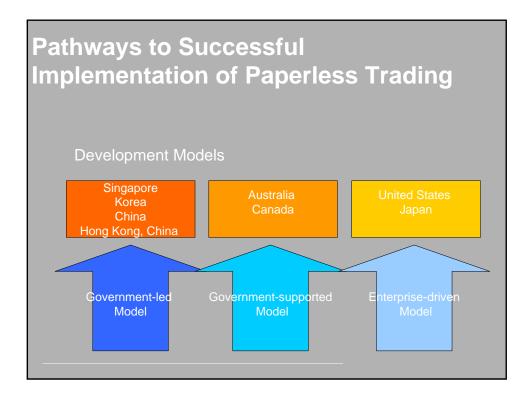
Single Window System

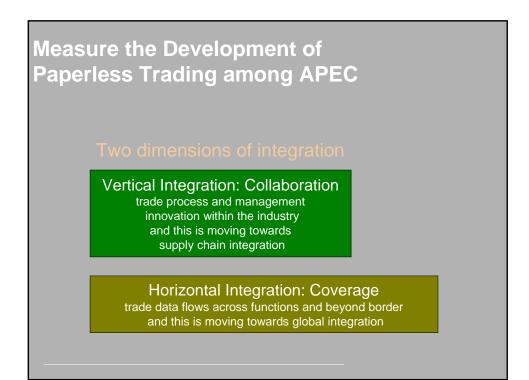
A facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once.

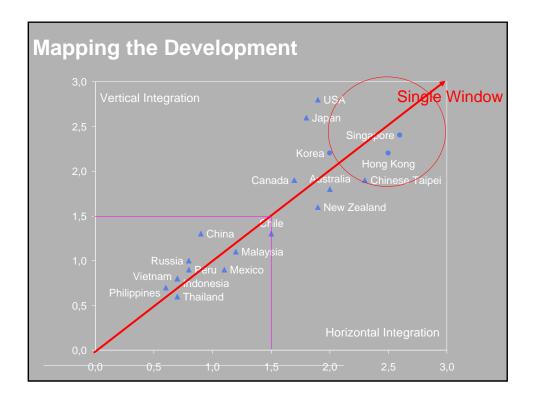
(Source: UN/CEFACT)

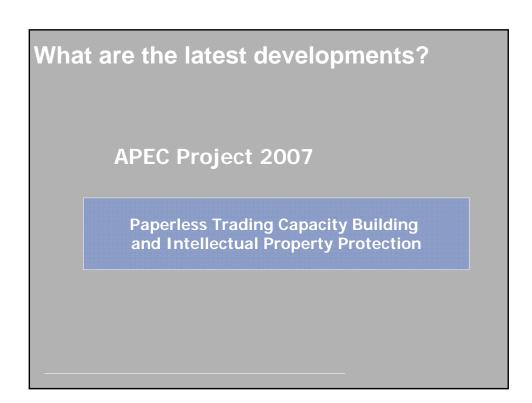










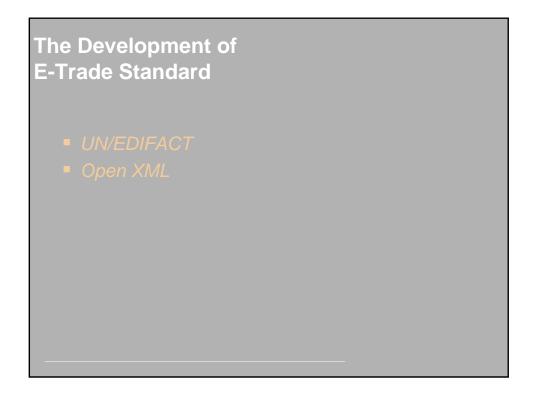


Government's Role in Promoting Paperless Trading

- Mid-and-long-term Development Strategy for 2010 E-commerce (Korea)
- The E-trading Regulations (Hong Kong, China)
- 2006-2010 plan for e-commerce development (Viet Nam)
- Uses Government E-procurement to Steer Paperless trading (Russian)

Legal Environment of Paperless Trading

- The E-commerce Promotion Law (Korea)
- The Uniform E-trading Law (U.S.)
- The Electronic-signature Law for International and Domestic Business (U.S.)
- The E- signature Law (China)



Technology Upgrading of E-Trade Application

- POSCO (Korea)
- Nippon Steel (Japan)
- "Customs 2000" plan (Canada)
- DDTN (Hong Kong, China)
- CIEEC (China)
- ISIDORA (Chile)
- POETNET (Singapore)

