



ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW

2nd edition

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Since the signing of the Agreement to establish and implement the ASEAN Single Window on 9 December 2005 (ASW Agreement), and Protocol to establish and implement the ASEAN Single Window on 20 December 2006 (ASW Protocol), ASEAN has fully embarked on the development of the ASEAN Single Window (ASW).

The ASW aims to facilitate international trade and investment through expeditious clearance and release of cargoes by the Customs, and constitutes one of the mechanisms to realise the ASEAN Economic Community.

Taking into account the timeline set in the Action Plan of the ASW Protocol, the ASW Steering Committee, at its 3rd Meeting (November 2008) decided that the ASW should be ready in 2009.

Major Achievements

- ASEAN Member States, particularly Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand have achieved substantial progress in the activation of their National Single Windows (NSWs). Indonesia and Singapore already operate their NSWs while the remaining Member States are in an advance stage of networking customs automated systems with those of governmental agencies.
- The NSW Steering Committees have been activated in all the Member States. In most of them, the Customs has been assigned to be the lead agency for the development of the NSWs.
- To put into place a common language of dialogue for the ten NSW systems, ASEAN has developed the ASEAN Data Model (Work base 1.0) based on relevant international standards such, WCO, among others.
- ASEAN has activated the ASW Exchange Gateway to facilitate information exchange of CEPT Form D on trial basis. It entered into operation in May 2008 and functions well technically.
- In December 2008, ASEAN completed the development of a software application for electronic processing of CEPT Form D. The software application will be used to test

information exchange among Member States on a trial basis.

- Member States are developing the legal framework of operations of the ASW. The MOU is expected to be finalised in the first half of 2009.
- Member States have started the ASW Pilot Project to acquire more knowledge and information for the development of technical features of the ASW.
- Activities of capacity building were conducted on data harmonisation and establishment of the legal environment.

Challenges

Activation of the ASW requires a strong political commitment, which in turn, should be realised through specific actions in operationalising NSWs in an integrated environment. To that end, the partnership between governmental agencies and economic operators is very essential.

The current legal framework of e-Commerce of Member States needs to be enhanced with a view to provide legal fundamentals for cross-border transactions. –

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FACT SHEET

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