Institutionalizing Stakeholder Coordination Mechanism

ECO-ESCAP Joint Trade Facilitation Forum on Paperless Trade and Single Window

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Sangwon Lim
Trade Facilitation Section, United Nations ESCAP
1. To-do’s in Stakeholder Coordination

- Facilitate Inter-Agency Coordination
- Set Clear Scope
- Build Proper Communication Channel
- Ensure Political Commitment with Strategic Mandate
- Appoint Strong Lead Agency
- Keep Stakeholders Engaged
1-1. Political Commitment and Strategic Mandate

- Political commitment and strategic mandate can facilitate initiation of SW implementation and its sustainability

- Additional Implications for successful implementation
  - Direct bearing on mobilizing resources.
  - Effective engagement of stakeholders in SW implementation
  - Legal framework for Single Window implementation and operation

- Cases
  - Singapore’s TradeNet
  - ASEAN Single Window
1-2. Strong Lead Agency (Pertinent Features)

- Political and/or legal empowerment for the implementation of the Single Window
- Strong self-commitment of the organization as a whole
- A committed leader within the organization to spearhead the process
- Mandated authority over trade-related regulatory requirements
- Adequate human and financial resources to carry out the implementation
- Technical and managerial capacity to handle diverse implementation issues
- Connectivity with other stakeholders, including the trading community
### 1-2. Strong Lead Agency (Cont’d)

**Cases: Lead Agencies of Single Window and Paperless Trade Projects**

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Institutional Mechanism</th>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thailand Customs Department</td>
<td>NCTLD</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>General Department of Vietnam Customs</td>
<td>National Steering Committee</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>INSW Preparation Team</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Korea (Rep.)</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) and Kenya Ports Authority (KPA),</td>
<td>NSWS Steering Committee</td>
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* Customs to play a key role
Formal institutional arrangements should be put in place to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders in the development of SW-relevant government agencies and private sector representatives.

**UN/CEFACT Rec. 4 - National Trade Facilitation Committee**

“Facilitation activities must be approached in a coordinated manner to ensure that problems are not created in one part of the transaction chain by introducing solutions to another part. The needs of all parties, both private and public sectors, must be identified before solutions can be found and those best placed to explain their needs are those directly involved in the transaction chain. This requires an effective forum where private sector managers, public-sector administrators and policy makers can work together towards the effective implementation of jointly-agreed facilitation measures.”
1-3. Keep Stakeholders Engaged (Cont’d)


1-4. Facilitate Inter-agency Coordination

- Possible perception of government agencies on SW implementation as a potential threat to their authority over relevant regulatory processes in international trade.

- Legal mandate and high-level political commitment would help.

- Institutional arrangement for inter-agency collaboration is crucial, especially in dealing with issues of change management.

- Establishing a neutral platform for open dialogue at the very beginning of SW design, in such form as a national committee, can help.

- Make stakeholders understand that SW implementation does not necessarily mean the integration of all the trade-related regulatory services into one big system.
1-5. Set Clear Scope

- Clearly define the scope of Single Window implementation at the outset, to avoid different interpretation and expectation among the stakeholders.

- Set the scope with as wide as possible participation of stakeholders.

- Having clear implementation scope is critical in developing feasible master plan with specific implementation details.

UNCEFACT Recommendation No. 33

“Setting the scope is to “be based on a careful analysis of the needs, aspirations and resources of the key stakeholders, and also on the existing infrastructure and current approaches to the submission of trade-related information to government”
1-6. Build Proper Communication Channel

- Communication channel is needed throughout implementation process, to prevent misunderstanding and promote ownership.

- Trust and understanding built over consistent communication facilitate adoption and use by the stakeholders in the operation stage of the SW.

- Proper communication channel with regular update of implementation progress help stakeholders to prepare themselves for change management.

- Establishing a neutral platform for open dialogue at the very beginning of SW design, in such form as a national committee, can help.

Examples of Communication Channels Used

- Regular meetings, briefing sessions, public seminars and conferences, mass Media, electronic means (website, newsletter, group mail, etc.)
2. Implementation Case: Republic of Korea

Dr. Jung Uck, Seo: Former Minister of Science & Technology and Chairman of Korea e-Business Association
MOCIE: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, KITA: Korea International Trade Association
KFTC: Korea Financial Telecommunications and Clearings Institute, W/G: Working Group,
Thank you

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