Assessing Level of National Single Window Development in Digital Economy

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Assessment of the level of NSW development

- WHY is it necessary to conduct an assessment?
- WHAT approaches already exist?
- HOW to assess the level of NSW development?
- Assessment example
- How can methodology be used?
## Prerequisites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised Recommendation 33</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WTO TFA notification Article 10.4 Single Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Window &amp; Trade Facilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Window &amp; Disruptive technologies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bottom 5 WTO TFA measures with the lowest implementation

- Art. 8 – Border Agency Cooperation
- Art. 3 – Advance rulings
- Art. 5.3 – Test procedures
- Art. 7.7 – Authorized operators
- Art. 10.4 – Single window
Why is it important?

Better understanding of the current SW status helps to plan trade facilitation programme.
HOW to assess the the level of NSW development?

• There is NO recognized methodology on SW assessment!

• There are some possible sideways to evaluate SW performance:

  - Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation
  - OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators
  - LPI
  - Doing Business
EEC methodology for the EAEU members

1. Indicators of successful functioning of the Single Window Mechanism
   - are given in the UNECE Recommendation No. 33 (the assessment was carried out by the Commission experts)

2. Quick analysis of individual elements of the Single Window Mechanism
   - (The assessment was carried out by the Member States)

3. Analysis based on the indicators that represent the development of the Single Window Mechanism in 5 topical units

Universal methodology is required

Specific indicators for the SW assessment and its implication on Trade Facilitation

Applicable for any country (without any national peculiarities)

Based on Revised Rec.33 and other SW Rec.

Disruptive technologies trends
Assessment phases

Collect data → Evaluation → Report
Approaches for complex assessment

1. Express-analysis against 5 key elements of SW
2. Assessment against key factors in establishing successful SW
3. Assessment of achievement of the goals of implementation SW
4. Assessment of the ICT and disruptive technology use
Express-analysis against 5 key elements of SW

$$O_e = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{e} Oei}{E} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

The resulting value characterizes the level of NSW development in %.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SW element</th>
<th>Not implemented</th>
<th>Partially implemented</th>
<th>Implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parties involved in trade and transport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardized information and documents.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single entry point</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfilling regulatory requirements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single submission of individual data elements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessment against key factors in establishing successful SW

Rec.33. Section J. Key success factors in establishing a Single Window

KEY FACTORS

INDICATORS

Rec.33.
Section J. Key success factors in establishing a Single Window

14

KEY FACTORS

37

INDICATORS

\[ O_{\Pi N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} O_k}{K_k} \quad O_{\kappa \phi} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} O_{\Pi i}}{N} , \]
Rec.33. Section F. Benefits of establishing a Single Window

Assessment of achievement of the goals of implementation SW

Benefits for trade

\[ O_b = \frac{\sum O_{bb} + \sum O_{bg}}{N_b} \times 100 \]
Assessment of the ICT and disruptive technology use for SW

**INDICATORS of the ICT used**

\[ O_{ICT} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} O_{ki}}{k} \]

\[ O_{ICT} (%) = \frac{O_{ICT} \times 100}{m} \]

Disruptive technology use
Integral assessment of the level of NSW development

\[ O_{SW}(\%) = \frac{Oe (\%) + Okf (\%) + Ob (\%) + Oict (\%)}{4} \]

The integrated index shows the level of the current level of development of SW in the country expressed as a percentage.
Assessment example

$O_{eRussia} (%) = 50\%$

$O_{kfRussia}(\%) = 59\%$

$O_{bRussia} (%) = 60\%$

$O_{ictRussia} (\%) = 48\%$

$O_{SWRussia}(\%) = 54\%$
How can methodology be used?

• By Governments for:
  • AS IS analysis and Single Window programme calibration
  • Assessment for WTO TFA Article 10.4 notification

• By International organizations for:
  • Trade Facilitation and Single Window Implementation ratings in different countries
  • Identify weak spots among countries and guidelines development
  • Acquisition of assistance and support for capacity building