# 本样文原文为英文，下面是翻译文章（机器翻译，难免会有错误），大家供稿时可以中英文都保留，出处也要写明，最好都审校一遍，难免会有翻译错误得我专业术语。纯中文的国际组织动态直接供稿即可。

# **Asean Single Window - a digital platform to simplify customs clearance**

### From:[The Business Times](http://www.baidu.com/link?url=buYx_gv2sN9ziyXP6BsESWSl0ueXssWywtfR4aJppRk-dbXMrQn3b80ZMa_3uImL" \t "https://www.baidu.com/_blank)

COMPANIES across Asean are benefitting from smoother regional trade, thanks to a digital platform that simplifies customs clearance.

Traders can now handle all cross-border customs documentation through the platform Asean Single Window (ASW), which will expedite cargo clearance and reduce paperwork.

The platform went 'live' on Jan 1, 2018, for five Asean member states: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

The ASW provides a secure IT architecture and the legal framework in enabling trade, transport and commercial data to be exchanged electronically among government agencies or within the trading community.

The platform is part of efforts to transform Asean into a single market and production base.

Trade facilitation measures - such as the ASW, the harmonisation and integration of customs procedures, as well as the removal of tariffs and nontariff barriers - are key to the free flow of goods and services within Asean.

The benefits of the ASW are likely to be uneven in the initial years. For instance, while it takes only about six to 10 days for goods to be exported out of Malaysia or Singapore, some Asean countries take double the time.

But once the single window is working smoothly across the region, it will accelerate the release of cargo and help businesses cut transaction costs and time.

****Benefits to businesses****

* Almost paperless clearance in Asean.
* More efficient and predictable supply chain management.

The use of electronic regulatory or commercial data will improve national track-and-trace capabilities and provide traders a more predictable environment.

* Robust legal framework.

The ASW Legal Framework Agreement will include provisions for data protection and confidentiality, acceptance of electronic signatures, use of electronic evidence in judicial proceedings, and legal liability, among others.

* Data re-use.

The ASW will make it easier for traders to re-use data - for example, to automatically derive customs declaration from commercial documents, freight papers and export declaration.

* Reduced cost of doing business.

Electronic exchange of data will reduce traders' costs, including costs for couriers, storage, documentation errors and cash flow.

****Benefits to governments****

* Improved compliance.

The ASW's electronic environment ensures operational transparency and promotes compliance.

* Improved risk and profile management.

Officials will be able to cross-reference government and commercial cross-border documents against national relational databases and other intelligence systems.

* Mutual recognition agreements.

The ASW gives member states an opportunity to gradually rely on one another's control systems. This means if a check has already been conducted in one country, it will not be repeated in another country.

* Predictability.

As the clearance process becomes paperless, governments will be able to offer traders a more predictable and efficient environment.

* Disaster management.

In the event of a disaster, the ASW can be used to expedite clearance of relief supplies by allowing electronic exchange of key data among agencies.

****Singapore's priorities****

Singapore aims to work towards full implementation of the ASW by remaining member states as part of its 2018 Asean chairmanship.

Trade facilitation is one of five key economic areas Singapore will focus on during its chairmanship - this includes efforts in implementing regional schemes such as the ASW and an Asean-wide, self-certification regime.

Another key priority of Singapore's Asean chairmanship year involves encouraging innovation and developing the digital economy. Singapore will work on developing e-commerce trade rules, lowering barriers to entry for firms, and developing digital connectivity in the region.

By some estimates, the Asean digital economy has the potential to grow to US$200 billion by 2025, with e-commerce accounting for US$88 billion.

A third priority is pushing forward long-standing efforts to deepen services integration in the region and reduce obstacles to investment. One such effort is the Asean Trade in Services Agreement, which Singapore will work towards concluding.

Next, in energy security, the city-state will work to cultivate a conducive regulatory environment and promote cooperation. It will also aim to build up the region's capabilities in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Finally, Singapore will pursue deeper ties between Asean and its external partners.

**东盟国际贸易单一窗口简化通关的数字平台**

来源：新加坡商业时报

得益于简化通关手续的数字平台，东盟各国的企业正从更加顺畅的地区贸易中获益。

贸易商现在可以通过东盟单一窗口平台（ASW）处理所有跨境海关文件，这将加快货物通关并减少文书工作。

该平台于2018年1月1日上线，面向五个东盟成员国：印度尼西亚、马来西亚、新加坡、泰国和越南。

ASW提供了一个安全的IT架构和法律框架，使贸易、运输和商业数据能够在政府机构之间或贸易界内部进行电子交换。

该平台是将东盟转变为单一市场和生产基地的努力的一部分。

贸易便利化措施——如ASW的海关程序的协调和一体化以及取消关税和非关税壁垒是东盟内部货物和服务自由流动的关键。

在最初的几年里，ASW的收益可能是不平衡的。例如，虽然从马来西亚或新加坡出口货物只需6至10天左右，但一些东盟国家却需要双倍的时间。

但一旦一单一窗口在整个地区顺利运作，它将加速货物的放行，帮助企业降低交易成本和时间。

**对企业的好处**

·东盟几乎无纸通关。

·更有效和可预测的供应链管理。

使用电子监管或商业数据将提高国家跟踪和追踪能力，并为交易者提供一个更可预测的环境。

·健全的法律框架。

ASW法律框架协议将包括数据保护和保密、接受电子签名、在司法程序中使用电子证据以及法律责任等方面的规定。

·数据重复使用。

ASW将使贸易商更容易重复使用数据——例如，自动从商业文件、货运文件和出口申报中导出报关单。

·降低业务成本。

电子数据交换将降低交易员的成本，包括快递、存储、文件错误和现金流的成本。

**对政府的好处**

·改进合规性。

ASW的电子环境确保了运营透明度并促进了合规性。

·改进风险和概况管理。

官员们将能够对照国家关系数据库和其他情报系统交叉参考政府和商业跨境文件。

·相互承认协议。

《反卫星武器公约》使成员国有机会逐步依赖彼此的控制系统。这意味着，如果一项检查已经在一个国家进行，则不会在另一个国家重复。

·可预测性。

随着清算过程变得无纸化，各国政府将能够为交易员提供一个更可预测和更有效的环境。

·灾害管理。

·在发生灾害时，可利用反卫星武器，通过允许各机构之间电子交换关键数据，加快救灾物资的清除。

**新加坡的优先事项**

新加坡的目标是，作为其2018年东盟轮值主席国的一部分，其余成员国将致力于全面实施《东盟武器公约》。

贸易便利化是新加坡在担任主席期间将重点关注的五个主要经济领域之一，其中包括努力实施《东盟自由贸易公约》和整个东盟的自我认证制度等区域计划。

新加坡担任东盟主席年的另一个关键优先事项是鼓励创新和发展数字经济。新加坡将致力于制定电子商务贸易规则，降低企业进入壁垒，并在该地区发展数字连接。

据估计，东盟数字经济到2025年有可能增长到2000亿美元，其中电子商务占880亿美元。

第三个重点是推进本地区深化服务业融合、减少投资障碍的长期努力。其中一项努力是《东盟服务贸易协定》，新加坡将努力缔结该协定。

下一步，在能源安全方面，城邦将努力培育有利的监管环境，促进合作。它还将致力于增强该地区在能源效率和可再生能源方面的能力。

最后，新加坡将在东盟及其外部伙伴之间寻求更深层次的联系。