Readiness Assessment for Cross-Border Paperless Trade: Philippines

Technical Readiness for Cross-Border Paperless Trade: Key Findings

Virtual Launching Ceremony

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Technical Readiness for Cross-border Paperless Trade – Structure of Presentation

A. Paperless Trade System at the National Level

1. Governance Bodies

2. Level of Automation

3. Information and communications technology infrastructure for paperless trade

4. Security

5. Business Process Engineering

6. Data harmonization & Standardization

7. Capacity Building

8. Other Matters

Technical Readiness for Cross-border Paperless Trade – Structure of Presentation

B. National status towards cross-border data exchange

1. Electronic systems and Single Window system

2. Business process re-engineering

3. Data harmonization and standardization

4. International transit

5. Awareness programme

6. Other matters

A. Paperless Trade System at the National Level: Key findings

1. Governance Bodies

- Philippine Trade Facilitation Committee (PTFC) was created in May 2021 to support implementation of paperless trade system.
  - DOF – Chair, DTI – Co-Chair, BOC – Vice Chairperson
  - 11 members from the government
- TWGs were created to support the PTFC
- Prior to PTFC, PNSW Steering Committee was implementing the NSW and ASW

A. Paperless Trade System at the National Level: Key findings

2. Level of Automation

- Several paperless trade systems have been implemented with BOC as the focal agency for cross border trade
  - ➢ E2m, NSW, TradeNet (DICT Implements)
- Philippines has partially implemented electronic port systems for seaports and airports
  - ➢ PPA Electronic System (Accreditation, Permit Management, Web-based Port Operation, Receipting for Terminals)
  - ➢ MARINA has commenced the deployment of the first phase of its IDSIS

A. Paperless Trade System at the National Level: Key findings

3. Information and communications technology infrastructure for paperless trade

   - ICT Plans, infrastructure and programs are in place and being implemented by various government agencies

4. Security

   - There is a cybersecurity law (RA 10175 Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012) and National Cybersecurity Plan (NCSP) for 2017-2022

   - Philippine Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-PH) was created

   - National Privacy Commission (NPC) was mandated to administer and implement RA 10173 or Data Privacy Act (DPA) of 2012

A. Paperless Trade System at the National Level: Key findings

5. Business Process Engineering

- BOC has automated many processes in accordance to international recommendations and guidelines.

- Enhanced systems for paperless trade were implemented
  - ➢ Electronic submission of Advance Manifest
  - ➢ Advance Ruling System
  - ➢ Universal Risk Management System (URMS)
  - ➢ Electronic Payment systems (online banking, mobile banking)

- ARTA issued JMC 01-2020 to further streamline processes and facilitate trade

A. Paperless Trade System at the National Level: Key findings

6. Data harmonization & Standardization

   - BOC adopts data harmonization and international standards (e.g. UNECE, UN/CEFACT, UNEDIFACT, WCO, DMC and ISO)

7. Capacity Building

   - DTI and BOC have conducted meetings and workshops with stakeholders on the benefits of NSW and its implementation progress since 2013

   - Surveys were carried out with the stakeholders, including importers, exporters and customs brokers, to ascertain acceptance of NSW and realization of its benefits

A. Paperless Trade System at the National Level: Key findings

8. Other Matters

- Senate Bill 1738, the "E-Governance Act of 2020" was filed to institutionalize e-Governance in the Philippines

  - ➢ Aims to establish: a) integrated and interoperable information system for the Government, b) internal records management system, c) information database and digital portals for government service

  - ➢ Establish the Integrated Government Network (IGN), which will serve as the primary mode of information and resource-sharing in the Government

- There is a need to amend EO 482 to institutionalize NSW PMO and include financial/budget resources for hiring employees, payment of software licences among other actions

B. National status towards cross-border data exchange: Key findings

1. Electronic systems and Single Window system

   - TradeNet is the Philippines' platform to connect to ASW

   - eCO being exchanged electronically through the TradeNet

   - Philippines has participated in live exchange of ATIGA Form D

   - Other documents being readied for exchange in ASW (electronic phytosanitary certificate, electronic animal health certificate and ACDD)

2. Business Process Engineering

   - ARTA has issued MC No. 2021-01 requiring TRGAs to streamline, automate and integrate their systems into the TradeNet

B. National status towards cross-border data exchange: Key findings

3. Data harmonization and standardization

- BOC and 3 TRGAs are already using TradeNet to issue electronic permits.

- 18 TRGAs have undergone the onboarding process in 2021

- All TRGAs were expected to be onboard the TradeNet, data were harmonized and standardized and ready for cross-border data exchange

4. International Transit

- ASEAN Customs Transit System (ACTS) is not applicable to Philippines but there is ongoing review of ACTS to ascertain if it will be applicable to the (BIMPEAGA) member countries.

B. National status towards cross-border data exchange: Key findings

5. Awareness Programme

  • Workshops, consultations, meetings, webinars have been conducted by DTI and BOC to enable stakeholders to understand cross border data exchange.

6. Other Matters

  • BOC's AEO programme was launched in 2019 and accreditation process is now ongoing

  • Stakeholders and the trade community are ready to accept changes arising from the re-engineered processes towards crossborder data exchange but provision of budget is necessary

End