Logistics and trade reforms across APEC Economies

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APMEN - Objectives

- Summarize and share the experience of APEC model E-Ports, advance the improvement of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) capability with an aim to promote trade facilitation and supply chain optimization in APEC region.
- Understand how to advance and extend the practices of model E-ports as well as other similar practices and associated challenges.
- Identify solutions and enabling environment to enhance transparency of logistics and regulatory issues through data interconnectivity and interoperability, to improve logistics sub-providers capacity, land/air/sea and multi-modes transport efficiency and capabilities in Asia-Pacific region.
- Compile knowledge on how to enhance coordination among border agencies through public-private partnership (PPP), to simplify customs documentation and other procedures; by more efficient clearance of goods at customs with ICT support, to improve performance of regional cross-border customs-transit arrangements.
APMEN - Actions

- Realize information sharing on model E-Ports. Hold seminars to raise understanding of E-ports as exploratory solutions to realize goals and targets of Asia-Pacific regional supply chain connectivity, share information, experience in developing, operating and promoting E-Ports.
- Perform a review of existing literature and work on E-Ports to improve economies’ understanding.
- Carry out case studies on how economies are using ICT infrastructure in their different types’ cargo hubs for trade facilitation and supply chain performance improvement, including ‘Single Window System’ and ‘One-Stop-Shop Services’ with an aim to help economies understand how their current programs would interface with the E-Port concept.
- Carry out research of solutions to end-to-end supply chain data interconnectivity and interoperability as well as challenges, including:
  - Cross-border public private partnership among all stakeholders across supply chain;
  - End-to-end supply chain data standards, data privacy and security;
  - Lifecycle supply chain data visibility to enable improvement of supply chain performances;
  - End-to-end supply chain regulatory mutual recognition;
  - Third party ICT infrastructural platform for end-to-end supply chain data;
  - Integration with existing E-Ports, ‘Single Window System’ and ‘One-Stop-Shop Services’, with an aim to help members explore how explore application and extension based on the researches.
- Conduct targeted capacity building activities. In order to help all economies to participate and benefit, targeted and longer term sustainable capacity building projects will be developed and conducted. Private sectors, relevant international institutions and other interested stakeholders will be encouraged to contribute to this process.
- Explore pilot projects in specific areas of model E-Ports. The optional areas include:
  - production end to consumption end traceability of products;
  - paperless trade; and
  - Green freight, logistics and supply chain, etc.
- Collaborate with other APEC organizations as well as other regional or global organizations.
Australia’s Issues

- Up to 120 transactions for import and export of a single container
- However info highly repetitive – container number is entered 30 times into differing systems
- Sample: 30 documents (two shipping lines and a freight forwarder)
- 750 data items – only 50% are unique, repeated 50%
Phase 1: Completion of building data sharing interconnection for enabling the visibility of logistic supply chain for Sea freight between Shanghai E-Port and NSW Ports. Phase 1 will also focus on the data sharing between Chinese Customs and Australian Customs – the single window concept.

Phase 2: According to APMEN strategic framework and work plan, pilot projects on data exchange are proposed to be rolled out among APMEN members.