

Subregional study on policy coordination on trade and transport facilitation in East and North-East Asia

Study Highlights

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Domestic situations overview

Trade and Transport Facilitation in ENEA countries

	China	Japan	Mongolia	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
Single Window for International Trade and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – China International Trade Single Window – “Internet+Customs” – China Electronic Port System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Customs Automated Information System (CAIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – uTradeHub – UNI-PASS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Services Portal of the Russian Federation – Personal Account of the Participant of International Trade – Sea Port Portal
Logistics Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – LOGINK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Container Logistics Information Service (COLINS) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PLISM3.0 – PORT-MIS 	
Authorized Economic Operators Program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Secure transit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of TIR Convention – Secure&Smart Lock 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of TIR Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of TIR Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of TIR Convention – Electronic navigation seals via Digital Platforms Development Center (CRCP)
Emerging Technologies for Trade and Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Blockchain based experiments and trials – Smart Customs, Smart Borders and Smart Connectivity Initiative, 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SMART Customs Initiative 2020 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Blockchain based initiatives 	

Current Policy Coordination

Customs cooperation

Customs mutual assistance and cooperation agreements (date concluded)

	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Japan	Mongolia	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
China	2008	2006	1993	1994	1994
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		-	-	-	2003
Japan			2015	2004	2009
Mongolia				1993	1993
Republic of Korea					1992

Note: “-” – there is no agreement or information was not available at the time of drafting; “2015” – Customs related agreement other than Customs mutual assistance and cooperation agreement.

Source: Various

Customs agencies of the countries signed additional agreements and protocols to:

- Establish exchange of information, including data from Customs inspection complexes (China and Russian Federation, Mongolia and Russian Federation)
- Mutual recognition of results of Customs control on selected goods (China and Russian Federation, Mongolia and Russian Federation)
- Exchange information on goods and means of transport (ROK and Russian Federation)

- There is room for improvement and geographical expansion of scope of data exchange between Customs in ENEA
- Interoperability of national single windows for foreign trade might help

Customs cooperation

Joint Customs control between China and Mongolia

Main pillars

1. Harmonised cargo manifest to speed up inspection, enhance smuggling control and duties collection; implemented since 2009, digital since 2018
2. Mutual recognition of inspection results
3. Coordination in operations between the Customs of the two countries (regular Joint Customs Control meetings)

Next goal

Implementation of secure cross-border transport under Secure&Smart Lock, mainly on container block trains

– This is the only case of joint Customs control in ENEA

Mutual recognition of AEO status

Mutual recognition agreements on AEO status between ENEA countries

	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Japan	Mongolia	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
China	-	2018	2019	2013	under discussion
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		-	-	-	-
Japan			-	2011	-
Mongolia				2019	-
Republic of Korea					under discussion

Note: "2011" year the MRA concluded; "-" there is no MRA.

Source: WCO, 'Compendium of Authorized Economic Operator Programmes. 2020 Edition.

– GTI Mutual Recognition Arrangement of Authorized Economic Operators is drafted yet not in force

Trilateral Customs cooperation between China – Mongolia – Russian Federation

Main pillars

1. Transit on the basis of secure locking mechanisms
2. Electronic exchange of data across border
3. Mutual recognition of the inspection results, including exchange of snapshots by Customs inspection complexes and their recognition

Legal basis

1. Agreement between Federal Customs Service (Russian Federation), General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and General Authority for Customs and Taxation on Mutual Recognition of the results of the Customs inspection of selected goods, Tashkent, 23 June 2016
2. Bilateral Customs cooperation agreements and protocols

Economic Corridor

China – Mongolia – Russian Federation

1. Program of Creation of China – Mongolia – Russia Economic Corridor (2016)

32 projects in transport infrastructure, trade facilitation and customs procedures, energy, environment and ecology, agriculture, education and technology, humanitarian, industrial sector, border-crossing points development

Working Group at Ministers level

2. Intergovernmental Agreement on International Road Transport along the Asian Highway Network (2016)

International road transport under trilateral road permits on sections of Asian Highway routes

AH3 Ulan-Ude (Russian Federation) – Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) – Beijing – Tianjin port (China)

AH4 Novosibirsk (Russian Federation) – Urumqi (China) – Kashi – Honqiraf (Chinese border with Pakistan)

Bilateral transport policy coordination

Road transport agreements between ENEA countries

	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Japan	Mongolia	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
China	2008	-	2011	-	2018
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		-	1996	-	2015
Japan				-	-
Mongolia				-	1996
Republic of Korea					-

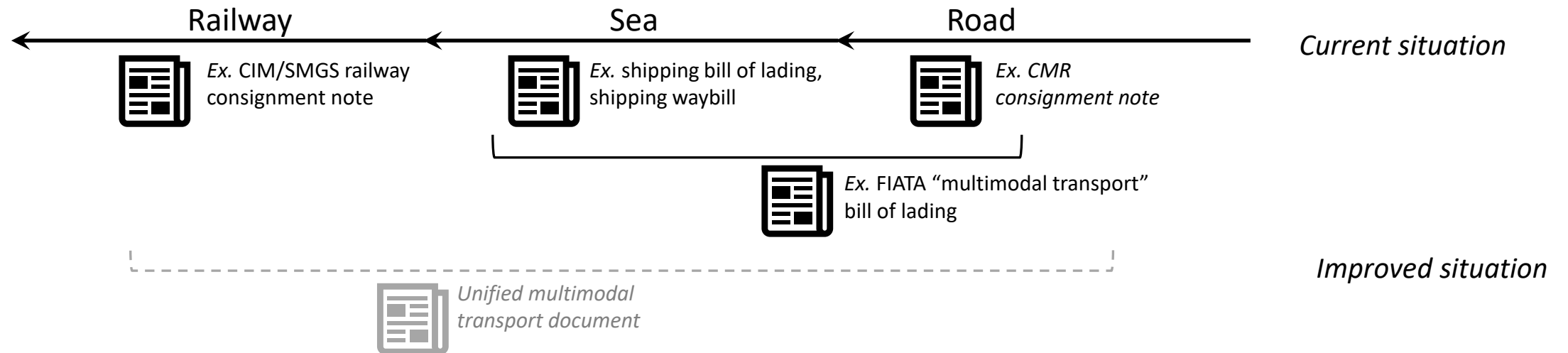
Notes: "2011" year the agreement concluded "-" – there is no agreement or information was not available at the time of drafting. "1996" – Road transport related agreement other than purely international road transport agreement.

Source: Various.

Other agreements:

1. Agreement on the sea-land intermodal transport of goods by road vehicles between China and the Republic of Korea (2010)
2. Agreement between Mongolian and China on the access to and from the sea and transit transport by Mongolia through China's territory, 1991
3. Agreement between Mongolia and Russian Federation concerning access to the sea and transit transport for Mongolia through the territory of the Russian Federation, 1992
4. OSJD agreements
5. Strategic cooperation agreement between China Railways and Russian Railways (2016)
6. Agreement between Mongolia and Russian Federation on transit of cargos by rail transport, Ulaanbaatar, 2018

Multimodal transport enhancement, promotion and facilitation



- No subregional agreement or rules on multimodal transport
- No unified multimodal document

Multimodal transport enhancement, promotion and facilitation

INTERTRAN project

Single product for a shipper based on integration of systems across modes, businesses and public agencies needed to implement up to 30 operations digitally

- Electronic registration of transport and cargo documents in the information system of the seaport of origin
- Electronic Customs declaration of the cargos intended to Customs transit
- Electronic application for railway transit and railway consignment note, electronic planning, approval and monitoring of the shipping process
- Electronic scheduling, dispatching and processing of wagons movements to/from seaport
- Electronic closure of transit operation at the destination station within the Russian Federation

Russian Railways

FESCO Transportation Group

Asia-Pacific Regional Assembly of the International Union of Railways (UIC)

ESCAP

Tested

- Yokohama (Japan) – Vladivostok (Russian Federation) – Moscow (Russian Federation) sea-railway container service 2019
- Ningbo (China) to the Republic of Belarus via Vladivostok (Russian Federation), 2020

In use

Vladivostok Sea Trade Port

for container shipments to Koltsovo, Novosibirsk-Vostochny since March 2020.

Northeast Asia Logistics Information Service Network – NEAL-NET

NEAL-NET
东北亚物流信息服务网络

http://english.neal-net.net/

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Container Status Query
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video
Brochure

Sample of vessel status query result

Vessel Name: Call Sign:

Ports:

Result (A total of 3 results)

Vessel	VOSTOCHNY VOYAGER	Call Sign	D8CM	IMO	9329590	
Voyage Numbe	Courseline	Location	Status	EventTime	LastPort	NextPort
0390E		CNDAL	ATD	2020-09-12 23:00:00		
0390E		CNDAL	ATB	2020-09-12 14:00:00		
0390E		CNDAL	ETD	2020-09-13 02:00:00		

Member countries and respective systems

China	Japan	Republic of Korea
LOGINK	COLINS	PORT-MIS (prev. SP-IDC)

Sample of available port information (over 20 ports in the 3 countries, selected shipping companies)

country	Port name	Interface Type	Provide data items	Data coverage terminal	Interface availability
China	Ningbo-Zhoushan Port	Dynamics vessel status	Is expected to arrive in Hong Kong, is expected to leave, actually arrived in Hong Kong, the actual departure, Callsign, Location, IMO, VesselName, Voyage, ShippingCompany, CyOpen, CyCut, LastPort, NextPort, CourseLine	Beilun International, North II set, Hong Kong terminal, Far East pier, Daxie terminal, Meishan terminal, North two port, Ningbo marina	Available
		Container status	Door, customs clearance, loading, unloading, customs clearance, go out	Beilun International, North II set, Hong Kong terminal, Far East pier, Daxie terminal, Meishan terminal, North two port, Ningbo marina	Available
	Tianjin Port	Container status	Door, ship, unloading, going out		Available
	Qingdao Port	Container status	Door, ship, unloading, going out		Available
	JiaxingPort	Dynamics vessel status	Expected arrival, actual arrival, actual berthing, actual departure, Callsign, Location, IMO, VesselName, Voyage	Yongzhou wharf and other 107 terminals	Available
	Wenzhou port	Dynamics vessel status	Is expected to arrive, is expected to leave Hong Kong, the actual arrival, the actual departure, Callsign, Location, IMO, VesselName, Voyage, ShippingCompany, CyOpen, CyCut, LastPort, NextPort, CourseLine	confirming	Available
		Container status	Door, customs clearance, go out	confirming	Available
	Dalian Port	Dynamics vessel status	Is expected to arrive in Hong Kong, is expected to leave, actually arrived in Hong Kong, the actual departure, Callsign, Location, IMO, VesselName, Voyage, ShippingCompany, CyOpen, CyCut, LastPort, NextPort, CourseLine	Dalian Port Container Terminal Co., Ltd. (DICT) (Phase II) Dalian International Container Terminal Co., Ltd. (DICT)	Available
		Container status	Door, customs clearance, go out	Dalian Port Container Terminal Co., Ltd. (DICT) (Phase II) Dalian International Container Terminal Co., Ltd. (DICT)	Available

– Does not cover whole ENEA subregion

Free trade agreements (regional trade agreements) in ENEA

Bilateral FTA		Multilateral FTA (in brackets ENEA countries involved)	
Signed	Under consideration or negotiations	Signed	Under consideration or negotiations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – China – Republic of Korea – Japan – Mongolia (Economic Partnership Agreement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – China – Mongolia – Japan – Republic of Korea – Republic of Korea – Russian Federation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (China, Mongolia, Republic of Korea) – Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea) – Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) (China, Japan, Republic of Korea) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – China – Japan – Republic of Korea – Mongolia – EAEU – Republic of Korea – EAEU

Source: WTO Regional trade agreements Database, 2020; GTI, 'Report on GTI Workshop on FTAs/RTAs Information Sharing, 25th October 2018, Boao, Hainan Province, PR China', 2019

– No subregional free trade agreement

Some lacunae in multilateral coordination on trade and transport facilitation in ENEA

– Data exchange between Customs authorities at early stage

– No interoperability between single windows for foreign trade

– Limited use of joint Customs control

– Multilateral (GTI) Mutual Recognition Arrangement of Authorized Economic Operators is not in force

– No single document for multimodal transport operation: a combination of modal transport documents needed

– No subregional logistics information system

– No subregional secure transit scheme

– No free trade agreement

Reflection on ways forward

Areas for policy coordination

I. Enhancing legal regime for trade and transport connectivity

- Legal instrument for multimodal transport
- Subregional Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) mutual recognition scheme
- Multilateral Customs cooperation agreements
- Optimal use of signed international legal instruments

II. Developing technological and operational solutions for trade and transport facilitation

- Streamlining land border crossing processes
- Coordination on secure transit with electronic seals

III. Establishing interoperability and data exchange between information systems used for trade and logistics

- Interoperability of national single windows
- Subregional logistics information platform
- Digital transport corridors and multimodal paperless solutions
- Cooperation on blockchain solutions