Readiness Assessment Study on the state of Electronic Information Exchange

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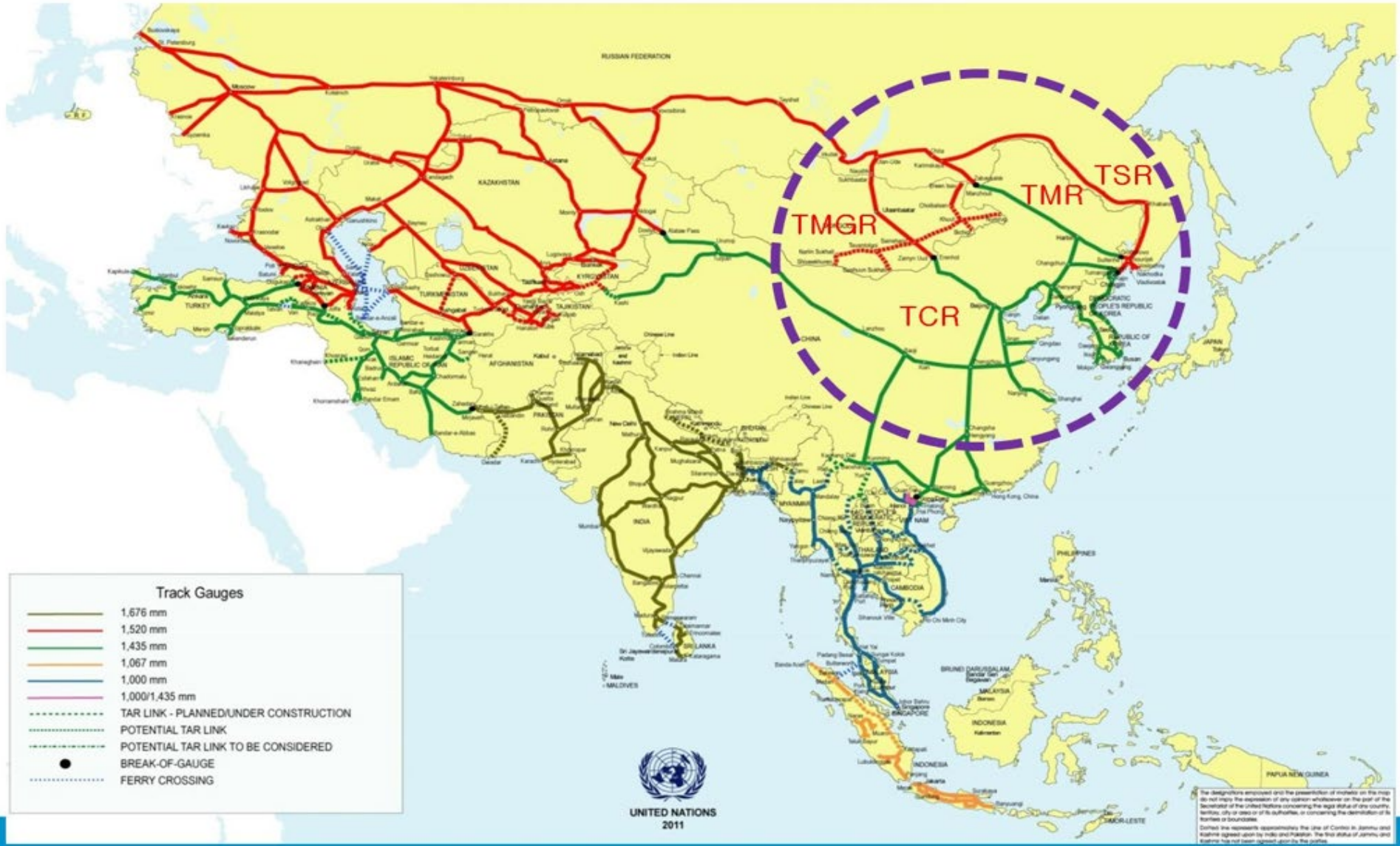
1.Background

Trans-Eurasian Railway Corridor



1.Background

- **SMGS waybill is the most important paper documents, which includes six pages.**

- **Under the mode of paper documents, all participants and links must operate in series, it's time-consuming and low efficiency.**

- **Information loss and tampering are difficult to avoid. A slight carelessness can bring a risk of document loss.**

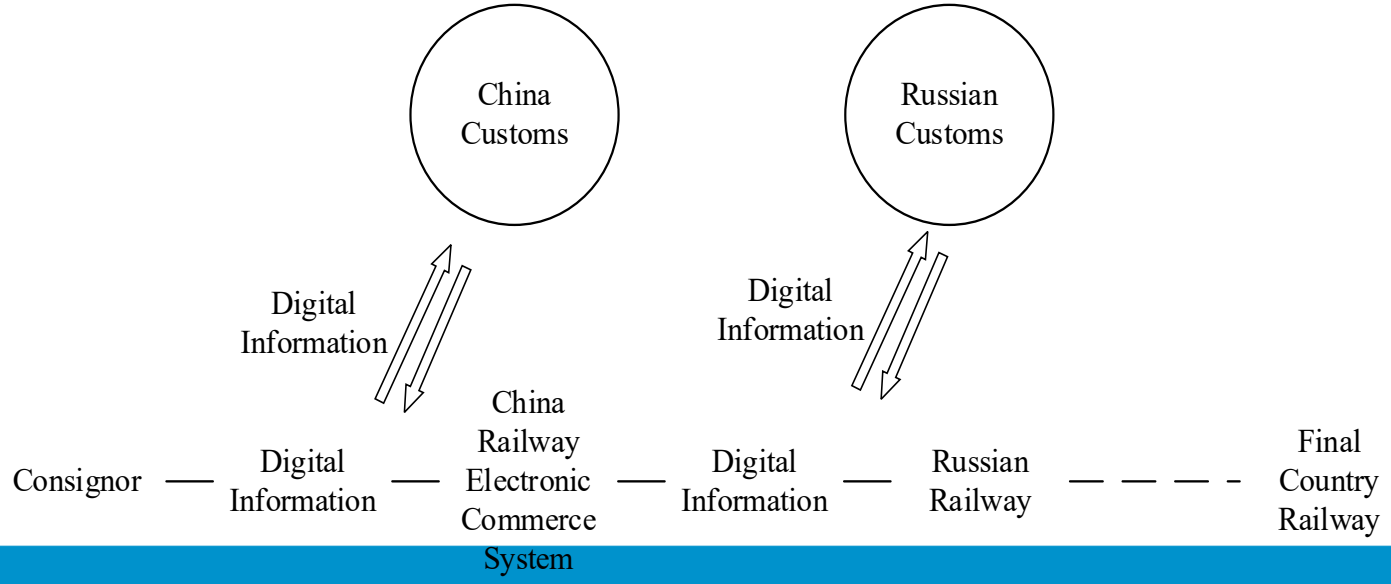
2.Good Practice

three stages

- **Electronization of International Transport Waybill**
  completed in 2015
- **Data exchange between international railways**

Since 2016, China Railway Corporation and JSC Russian Railways have negotiated to determine the content, format and data transmission channel of international transport data exchange between China and Russia, and applied to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China for data transmission channel

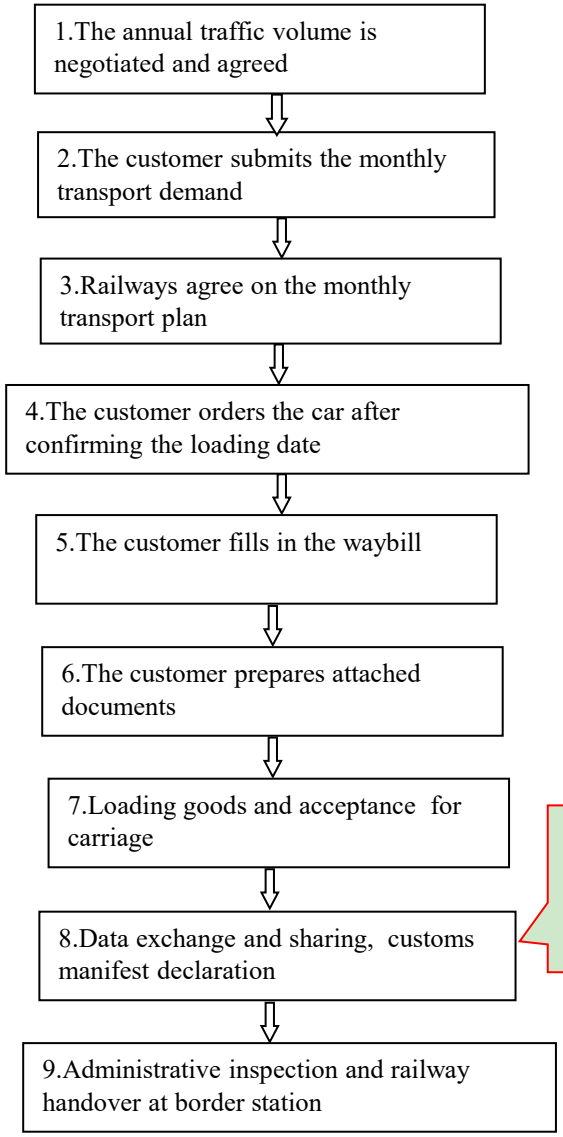
- **Electronic customs clearance**



3. Flow chart of railway transport

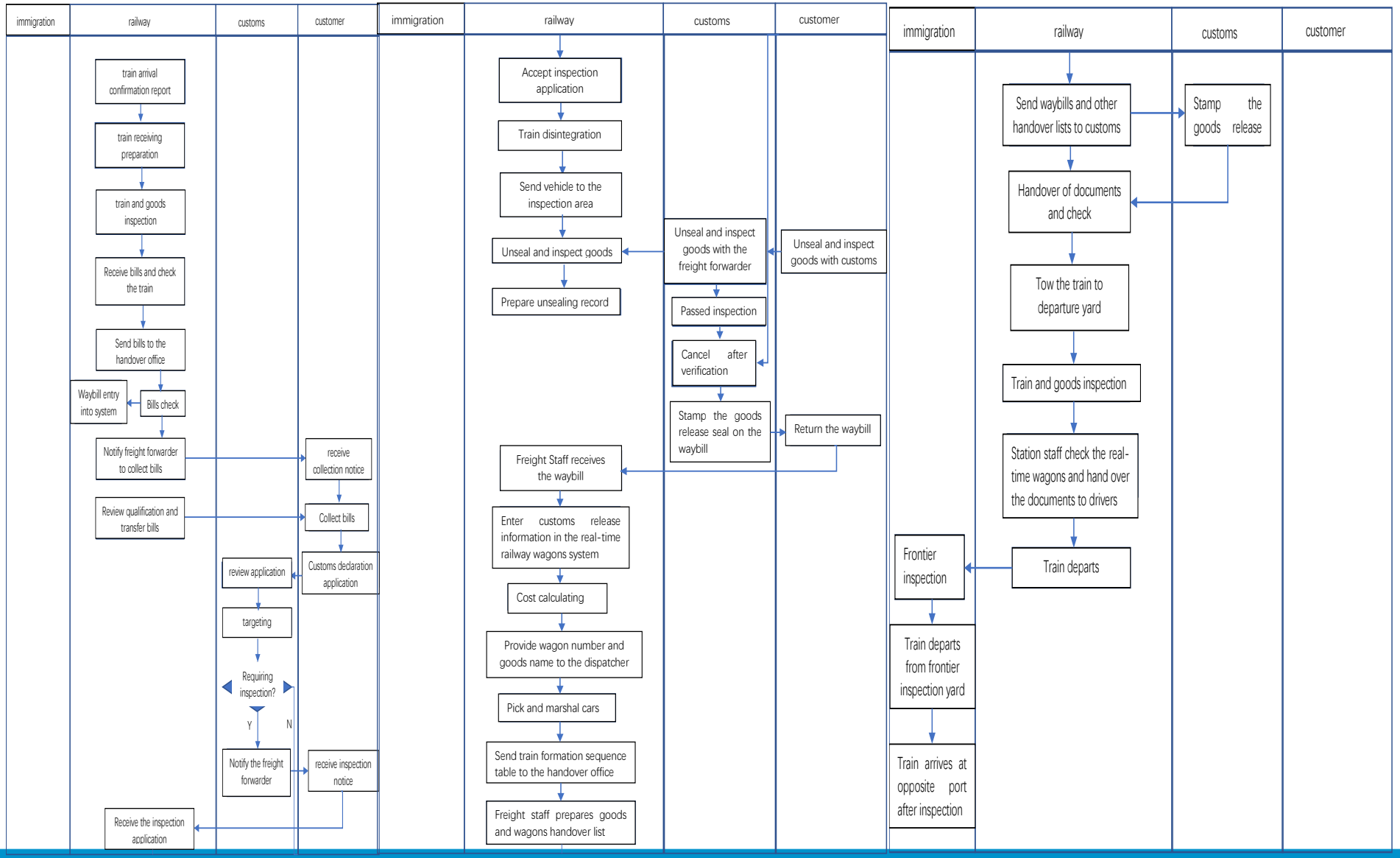
3.1 BPA of railway international transport

The handling process of international railway transport of export goods



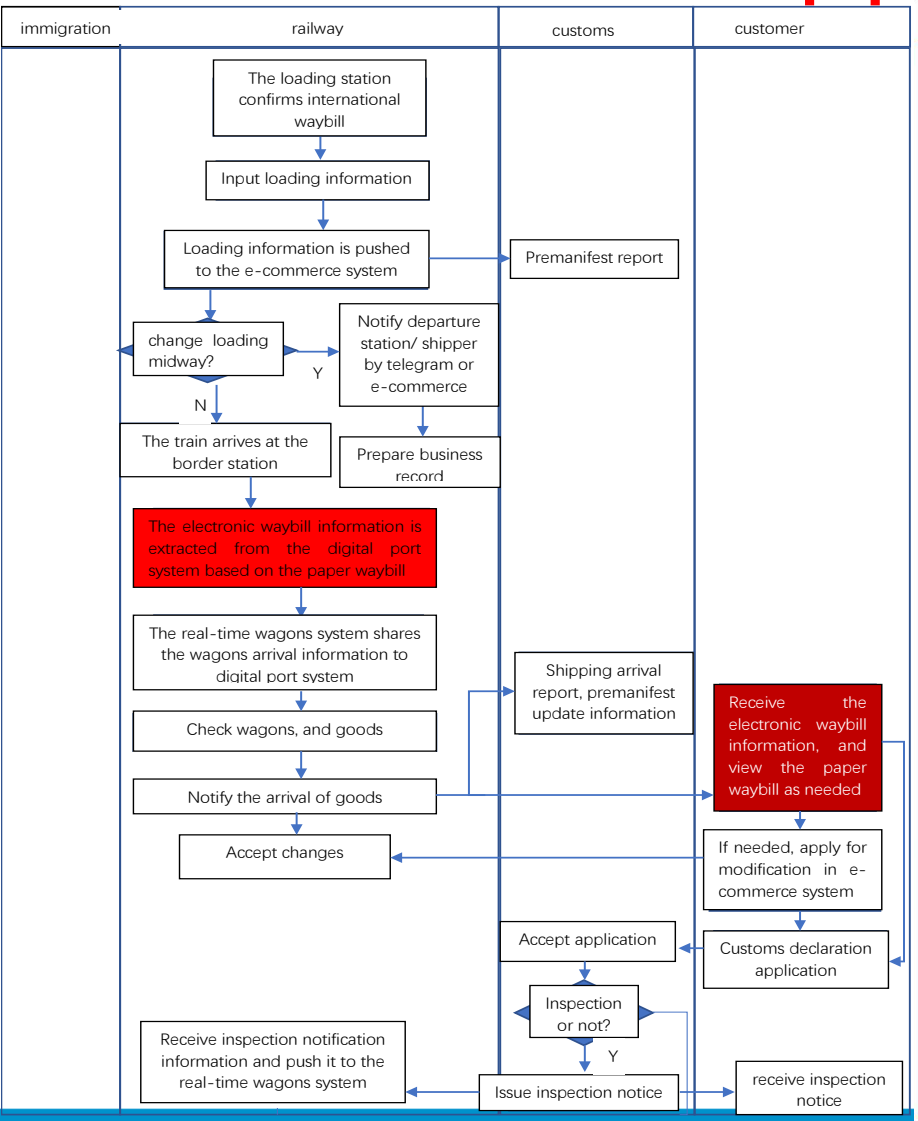
3. Flow chart of railway transport

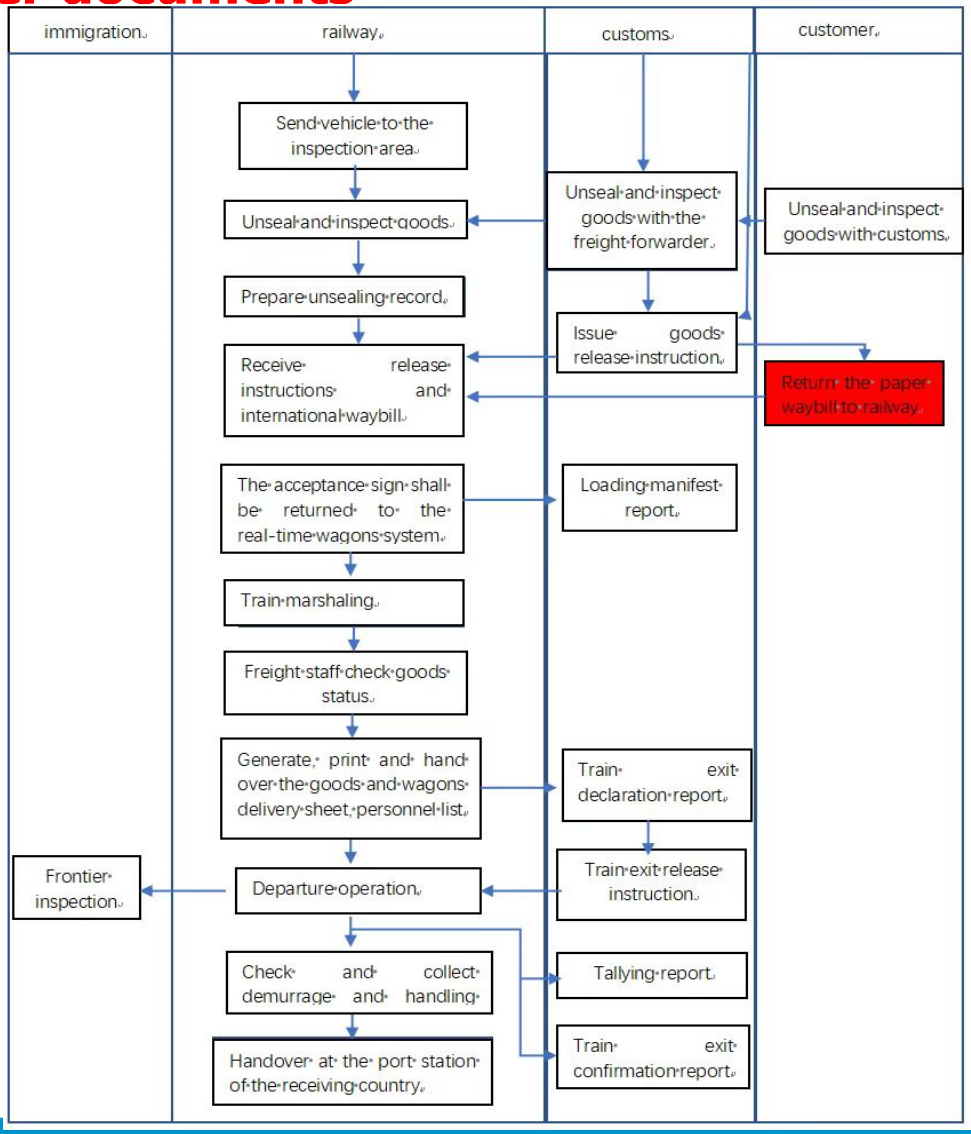
3.2 import and export process of border station-original process



3. Flow chart of railway transport

3.2 import and export process of border station-coexistence of electronic documents and paper documents





3. Flow chart of railway transport

3.2 import and export process of border station-coexistence of electronic documents and paper documents

Data information transmitted between railway and customs

Transmission direction	Information and message
Railway to customs	Premanifest report, original manifest report, arrival report, train entry/exit declaration report, tally report, train entry/exit confirmation report, through departure report, import waybill modification/deletion application report, etc
Customs to railway	Inspection notice, goods release notice, train entry/exit release notice, premanifest report receipt, original manifest report receipt, arrival report receipt, train entry/exit declaration report receipt, tally report receipt, train entry/exit confirmation report receipt, through departure report receipt, import waybill modification/deletion application reply, etc

4. Obstacles and problems

(1) inter-government

Railway:

- Inadequate provisions of laws and regulations on electronic documents
- Inadequate provisions of laws and regulations on the relationship between electronic documents and paper documents
- Lack of legal basis for mutual recognition of electronic signatures among countries

Customs:

- Low level of information exchange
- The number of commodity types applicable to mutual recognition of customs supervision between China, Mongolia and Russia is not enough
- Insufficient mutual assistance and cooperation in law enforcement

(2) China

Railway:

- Some of the existing railway freight regulations are not clearly formulated.

4. Obstacles and problems

(3) Mongolia

Paperless trade system at the national level

(a) insitutional and governance bodies

- there is no fully functional institutional arrangement nor coordinated efforts to implement paperless trade system in Mongolia.
- There are some existing paperless trade initiatives but there is no single government agency in charge to engage all partners

(b) level of automation

- the level of automation varies a lot across different agencies
- other electronic systems, such as Electronic Port(ePort), Electronic Permit(ePermit) and Electronic Certificate(eCertificate) systems have not been fully implemented
- A Single Window System does not exist in Mongolia

4. Obstacles and problems

(3) Mongolia

National status towards cross-border data exchange

There are only very limited cross-border paperless trade measures implemented in Mongolia, with a few being some preliminary implementation of pilot projects with partner countries.

- electronic systems
- single window system
- international transit

Legal readiness for cross-border paperless trade

Mongolia has very few legal rules aimed specifically at cross-border paperless trade

5. Recommendations

- Countries should coordinate and simplify their statutes governing electronic documents and signatures.

- Countries should continue the efforts to promote the legal basis for the preservation of stored information in electronic form and rules for ensuring the integrity and security of this stored information in electronic form.

- Countries should consider making electronic evidence appropriately admissible in judicial and administrative/regulatory proceedings, and also consider making the same rules apply to electronic evidence generated, stored or collected abroad

5. Recommendations

- Countries should promote conventions that allow paperless documentation to which they are a party, among its agencies and traders so that they are aware of the available opportunities.

- Countries should proactively consider incorporating emerging good practices and relevant guidelines on the electronic information exchange into their legal frameworks

- Countries should create an appropriate mechanism for coordinating stakeholders involved in (cross-border) paperless trade

5. Recommendations

- Countries could seek capacity building activities, as appropriate, to address gaps in their abilities to participate in paperless trade and transport from relevant international organizations

- Countries should actively participate in regional, sub-regional and bilateral initiatives on cross-border paperless trade

- Countries could consider sharing of inspection results electronically and their mutual recognition among the relevant regulatory agencies

- Countries should expedite the adoption of national laws on information security, cybercrime and privacy as well as consider appropriate arrangement for ensuring accuracy and integrity of data submitted and processed for paperless trade along the corridor