



EEC

The Eurasian
Economic
Commission

DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF THE SINGLE WINDOW

in the System of Regulation of Foreign
Economic Activity in the Member States
of the Eurasian Economic Union



EAEU Eurasian
Economic
Union



DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF THE SINGLE WINDOW MECHANISM

in the System of Regulation of Foreign Economic Activity
in the Member States
of the Eurasian Economic Union

Creation of attractive conditions for conducting foreign economic activity and simplification of formalities related to the import, export and transit of goods while maintaining the proper level of state control are important tasks of the state.

The countries of the world, which 10-15 years ago relied on the automation of business processes and the introduction of the single window system in the foreign economic activity (FEA), have now achieved a significant growth of trade turnover and are high in international trade ratings.

The Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter - the "Union") also pay much attention to these issues.

In the period from October 2015 to July 2016, the Member States of the Union, in cooperation with the Eurasian Economic Commission, conducted a case study of the current development status of the national single window system.

GOALS OF ASSESSMENT

The goals of assessment **of the current status** of national single window projects in the Member States included:

■ **Getting acquainted with the experience** of creation of national Single Window Mechanisms gained by each Member State of the Union

■ **study** of the results achieved, identification of common trends in the development of the national Single Window Mechanisms, and organization of exchange of best practices among the Member States

■ **identification** of bottlenecks and problems impeding the successful functioning of the Single Window Mechanism and the transition to cross-border paperless trade

The development level of the Single Window Mechanism was assessed **in three directions**:

Indicators of successful functioning of the Single Window Mechanism

1

are given in the UNECE Recommendation No. 33 (the assessment was carried out by the Commission experts)

Quick analysis of individual elements of the Single Window Mechanism

2

(The assessment was carried out by the Member States)

Analysis based on the indicators that represent the development of the Single Window Mechanism in 5 topical units

3

(the assessment was carried out by experts of topical units). For each direction, the percentage (%) of the possible maximum value was determined - 100% of the implementation of indicators for each direction.

After that, the arithmetic mean for each country and the overall level of implementation for the Union countries was determined

DIRECTIONS OF ASSESSMENT



The study was carried out on the basis of the comprehensive "Methodology for Assessment of the Development Status of the Single Window Mechanisms" approved by Decision of the Commission Board No. 123 of September 28, 2015

RESULTS

The results **of the case study** showed the following.

In the Republic of Armenia

- the concept of introducing the Single Window and One Stop principles at the state border and regulations on its implementation were legislated
- the portal of the Single Window Mechanism was launched, and the work is carried out to fill it with service content
- electronic customs declaration is partially implemented
- charges, taxes and fees e-payment services have been developed

In the Republic of Belarus

- the program on introduction of the national paperless trade system has been legislatively adopted and is being implemented
- electronic customs declaration has been implemented at the high level
- a single registry of public services is available

In the Republic of Kazakhstan

- At the legislative level, the concept of introduction of the Single Window information system for export and import transactions has been legislatively adopted and is being implemented
- foreign trade operators receive a significant number of permits in electronic form with the help of E-Licensing public database
- the works are under way to introduce an electronic declaration system
- charges, taxes and fees e-payment services have been developed

In the Kyrgyz Republic

- the concept of introducing the Single Window principle in foreign trade has been legislatively adopted, within the framework of which the Single Window Center for Foreign Trade was established (hereinafter - the "Single Window Center")
- for the successful operation of the Single Window Center, the information system called Tulpar System has been put into operation that is intended for e-filing by foreign trade operators of applications to governmental bodies for permits

RESULTS

In the Russian Federation

- electronic customs declaration has been implemented at the high level
- in the sea ports of the Russian Federation, a local Single Window project has been put in pilot operation, within the framework of which the interaction of foreign trade operators and governmental regulatory bodies was implemented through the Sea Port portal
- a public service portal has been implemented
- charges, taxes and fees e-payment services have been developed

PROBLEMS

However, despite the great work carried out in the Member States of the Union to introduce electronic interaction services between foreign trade operators and governmental bodies, this **did not result** in complete abandoning direct application and provision of documents on paper and (or) direct contact of a foreign trade operator with representatives of governmental bodies, as well as in significant simplification of formalities and transition to paperless trade, since such services are not integrated or poorly integrated between each other.

In some cases, the same information must be re-entered in different information systems with different requirements for the format and structure of data representation. The results of providing e-services must be executed on "paper" in order to fulfil the requirements arising at other stages of the goods supply chain. These circumstances significantly reduce the efficiency of foreign trade operations.

The final transition to paperless trade requires an integrated approach to solving problems of trade facilitation and existing technology optimization.

In all the Member States of the Union, introduction of the Single Window Mechanism is recognized as one of the effective tools for implementing the above tasks.

This is evidenced by the principal decision taken on May 29, 2014 at the level of the Heads of the States, the Main Directions for the development of the Single Window Mechanism in the system of foreign economic activity regulation (Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council No. 68) were approved.

For successful promotion and obtaining the required result, the Eurasian Economic Commission developed an action plan for the implementation of the Main Directions for the development of the Single Window Mechanism in the system of foreign economic activity regulation, approved by Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council No. 19 of May 8, 2015 (hereinafter - the "Long-Term Plan").

The Long-Term Plan is expected to be implemented within a 6-year period, from 2015 to 2020, and is designed to promote creating equal conditions for foreign economic activity in the territory of the Union for stakeholders, as well as to reduce administrative costs in the work of governmental bodies and (or) authorized agencies of the Member States that regulate foreign economic activity.

Creation of equal conditions for stakeholders in submitting information to authorized bodies and coordinated development of electronic forms of interaction between authorized bodies and stakeholders is provided for in the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014.

The study analyzes the organizational, legal, and information and technology framework of the national Single Window Mechanism in each Member State of the Union. On the basis of the facts presented by the Member States of the Union, conclusions were drawn on the current development level of the national Single Window Mechanisms in the Member States of the Union, and recommendations are given for their further improvement.

PLANS

Republic of Armenia

51%

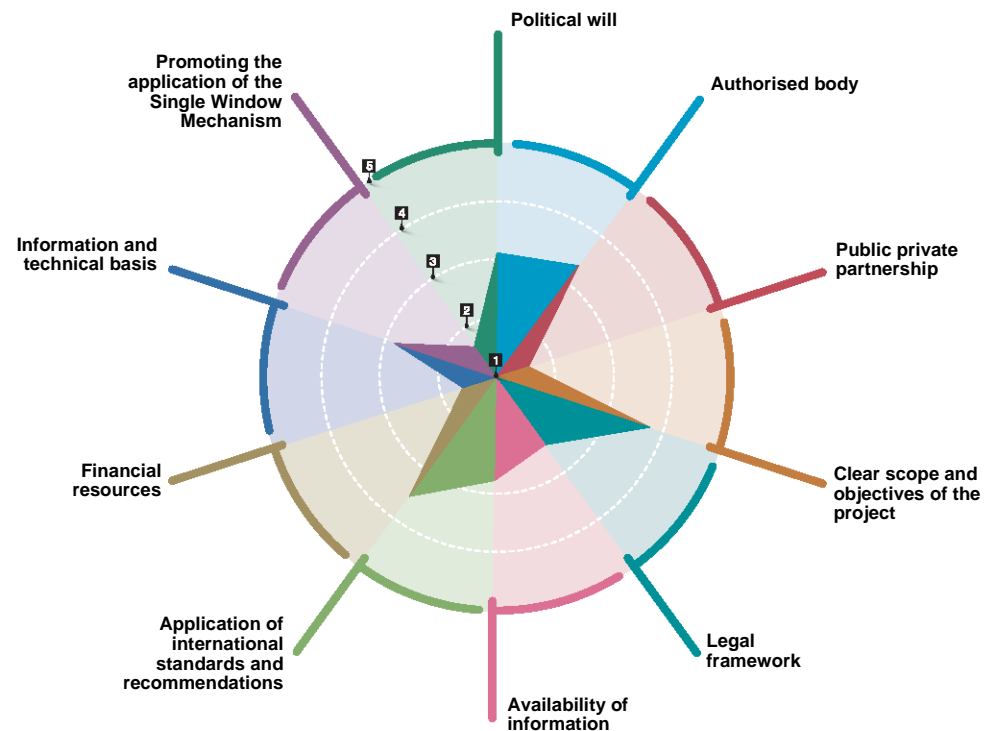


insufficient
project funding

poor coordination
of efforts of participating
governmental bodies

**Application of e-
documents for a number
of computerised business
processes**
is not legislated

Assessment in terms of key factors for the creation of a successful Single Window Mechanism in the Republic of Armenia



Assessment of the current status of the national Single Window Mechanism in terms of key factors for creating a successfully operating Single Window Mechanism (based on expert review), where:

1 very low 2 low 3 medium 4 above medium 5 high



lack of necessary financial
resources



process transition from paper to
electronic form and
implementation of new information
systems not always accompanied
with relevant regulations



lack of relevant specialists in
some departments



poor computer knowledge of
stakeholders from business, lack of
trust and distrust of innovation and
virtual interaction

When
implementing the
national Single
Window
Mechanism, risks
were identified
such as:

Assessment of the current implementation level of the national Single Window Mechanism according to the quick analysis

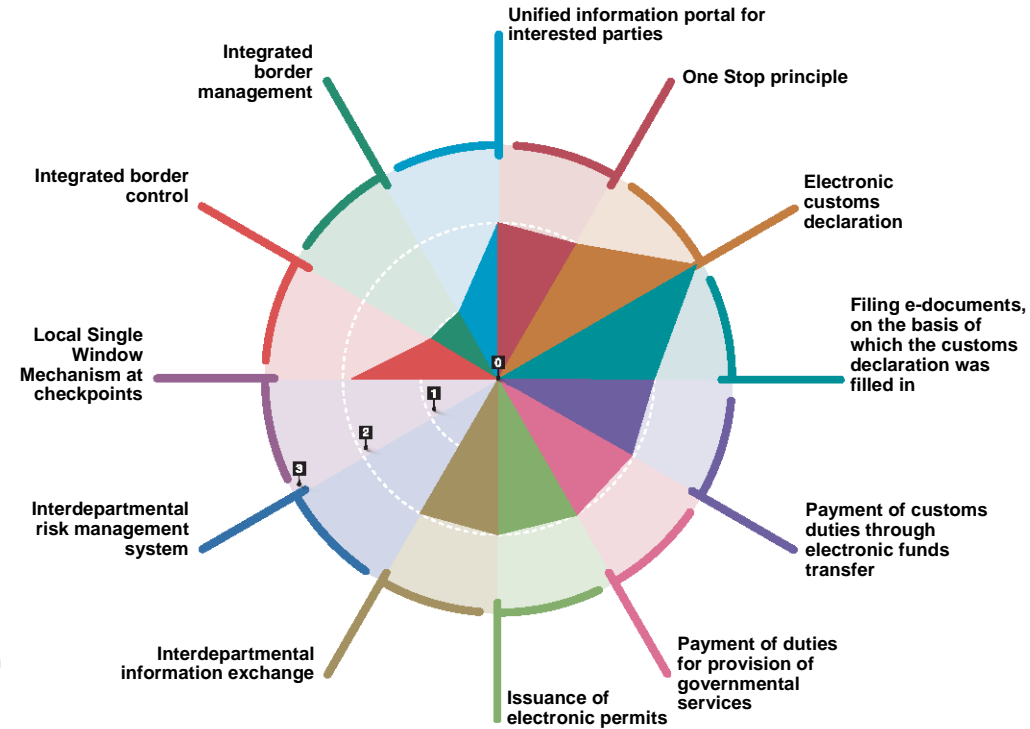
58%



poor interdepartmental interaction

individual elements of the Single Window Mechanism are not integrated between each other

there is no single entry point (channel) for interaction with governmental bodies



Implementation level of of the national Single Window Mechanism (quick analysis of key elements), where:

0 not planned 1 planned 2 under implementation 3 implemented

1

Currently, in the Republic of Armenia, 1 of 12 elements have been implemented, 8 elements are under implementation, 2 elements are planned to be established, 1 element is not planned to be established

2

The information portal of the Single Window Mechanism has been implemented and partially filled with service content

3

Electronic customs declaration has been partially implemented, an interdepartmental information system is used

4

However, there is no harmonized approach to unified data representation

5

The level of technical maintenance is not sufficiently developed, or governmental bodies that are potential users of the Single Window System have no relevant systems

6

An important element, an interdepartmental risk management system, is not planned for implementation

Key factors that affected the assessment:

WEAKNESS



NECESSARY TO DO

poor coordination of participants involved in the project

existence of gaps in the legislation, requirements for the use of paper documents are still valid

the portal of the national Single Window Mechanism is not implemented, different levels of computerization of departments

poor interdepartmental interaction with individual bodies

there is no possibility to determine formats and structures of e-documents

low interest of foreign trade operators

ensure coordination of the bodies involved in the project

comprehensively optimize business processes

ensure implementation of information systems and legislative changes

conduct work to popularize the E-window

STRENGTHS



availability of an authorized and coordinating body, the information system operator

availability of an approved concept, plans for the development of the Single Window Mechanism

the principles of single presentation of data, equivalence of paper and electronic documents have been enshrined

individual electronic services for business-state interaction have been implemented

there is interdepartmental information exchange

electronic signatures are applied, the corresponding legal and technical framework has been created

The analysis conducted showed the **readiness of the Republic of Armenia to the full implementation of the national Single Window Mechanism**



Republic of Armenia



Our efforts for the creation of comfortable environment for business will be continuous and consistent. For local and foreign businesses and investors, in business terms, Armenia will turn into a reliable and a stable environment ... The tax and customs systems will be consistently developed and updated, fair trial will play a significant role in economic issues.

**The President of the Republic of Armenia
Serzh Sargsyan**



The Republic of Belarus

56 %



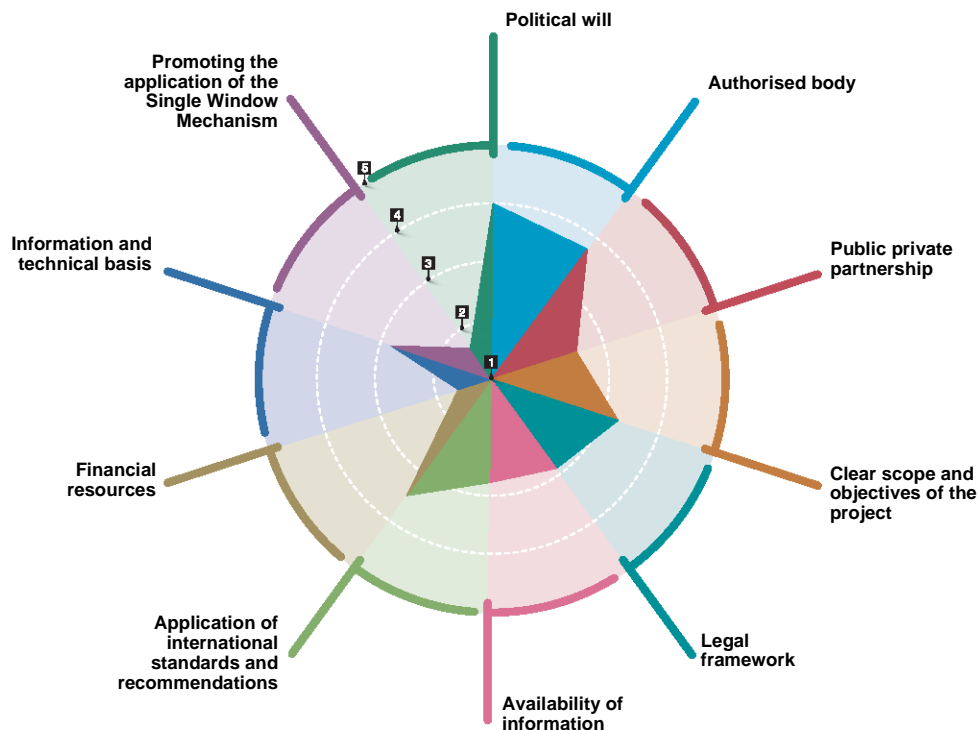
the issue of the project funding is not settled

poor coordination of efforts of participating governmental bodies

there is no legislated concept for the development of the Single Window Mechanism

there is no portal of the Single Window Mechanism

Assessment in terms of key factors for the creation of a successful Single Window Mechanism in the Republic of Belarus



Assessment of the current status of the national Single Window Mechanism in terms of key factors for creating a successfully operating Single Window Mechanism (based on expert review), where:

1 very low 2 low 3 medium 4 above medium 5 high



Insufficient involvement in the project of governmental bodies and authorized agencies



unwillingness of the business community to switch to electronic forms of interaction with governmental bodies



shifting emphasis on the development of local projects within individual departments, rather than on creation of integrated services within the national Single Window Mechanism



a number of business processes in foreign trade activity implies only paper documents



lack of interdepartmental risk management system

When implementing the national Single Window Mechanism, risks were identified such as:

53%

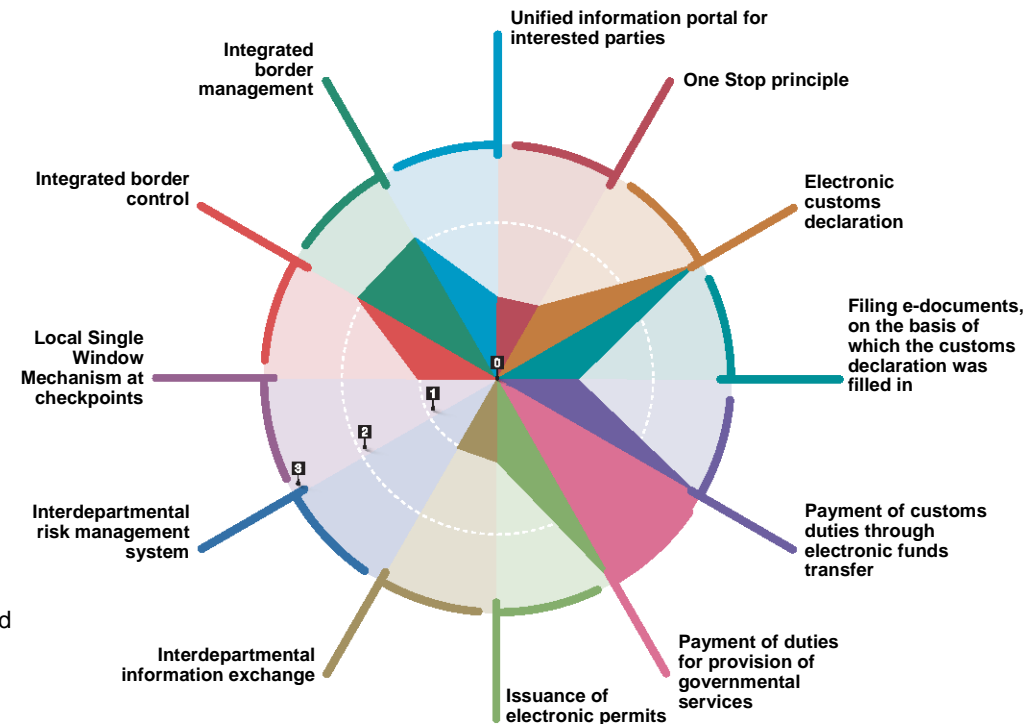


individual elements of the Single Window Mechanism are not integrated between each other

emphasis is placed on the development of local Single Window Mechanisms

there is no single entry point (channel) for interaction with governmental bodies

Assessment of the current implementation level of the national Single Window Mechanism according to the quick analysis



Implementation level of of the national Single Window Mechanism (quick analysis of key elements), where:

0 not planned 1 planned 2 under implementation 3 implemented

1

Currently, in the Republic of Belarus, 3 of 12 elements have been implemented, 2 elements are under implementation, 6 elements are planned to be established, 1 element is not planned to be established

2

Electronic customs declaration has been implemented, an interdepartmental information system is used

3

There is an opportunity of e-payment of customs duties, fees for public services

4

However, there is often a duplication of documents and information, parallel representation of paper and electronic documents

5

Important elements, the portal, the One Stop principle, issue of electronic permits, the interdepartmental risk management system, have not been implemented

Key factors that affected the assessment:

WEAKNESS

poor coordination of participants involved in the project

gaps in legislation, requirements for the use of paper documents persist

UNCITRAL standards for e-commerce have not been implemented

poor interdepartmental interaction with some bodies

there is no possibility to determine formats and structures of e-documents

low interest of foreign trade operators

poor coordination of participants involved in the project

NECESSARY TO DO

ensure coordination of the bodies involved in the project

provide application of UNCITRAL standards

transfer to issue of electronic permits, provide access to the registries of issued documents

comprehensively optimize business processes

ensure implementation of information systems and legislative changes

conduct work to popularize the E-window

STRENGTHS

an authorized body has been appointed

the project is developed within the framework of the national paperless trade system

the principles of single presentation of data, equivalence of paper and electronic documents have been enshrined

electronic customs declaration has been partially implemented

individual electronic services for business-state interaction have been implemented

The analysis conducted showed the readiness of the Republic of Belarus to the full implementation of the national Single Window Mechanism



Republic of Belarus



Assistance in foreign economic activities of our enterprises and transit is primarily associated with the simplification of administration, the reduction of the number of customs clearance documents, the full-scale introduction of e-document management, the reduction in clearance time and costs ...

The President of the Republic of Belarus
Alexander Lukashenko



Republic of Kazakhstan

61%



poor coordination
of efforts
of governmental bodies
involved

**Application of e-
documents for a
number of
computerised business
processes**
is not legislated



lack of regulatory enshrining of
competencies and liability of governmental
bodies involved in the implementation of the
Single Window Mechanism

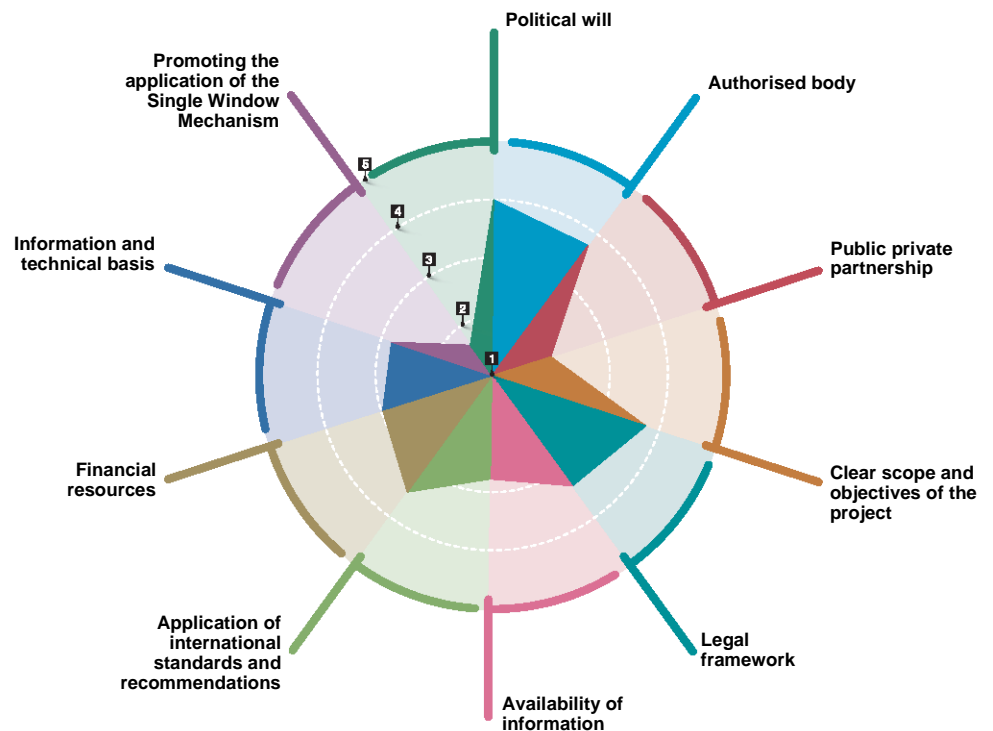


Deadlines for the implementation of the
Single Window Mechanism are postponed



insufficient involvement of governmental bodies and
authorized agencies in the work conducted

Assessment in terms of key factors for the creation of a successful Single Window Mechanism in the Republic of Kazakhstan



Assessment of the current status of the national Single Window Mechanism in terms of key factors for creating a successfully operating Single Window Mechanism (based on expert review), where:

1 very low 2 low 3 medium 4 above medium 5 high

When
implementing the
national Single
Window
Mechanism, risks
were identified
such as:

Assessment of the current implementation level of the national Single Window Mechanism according to the quick analysis

50%

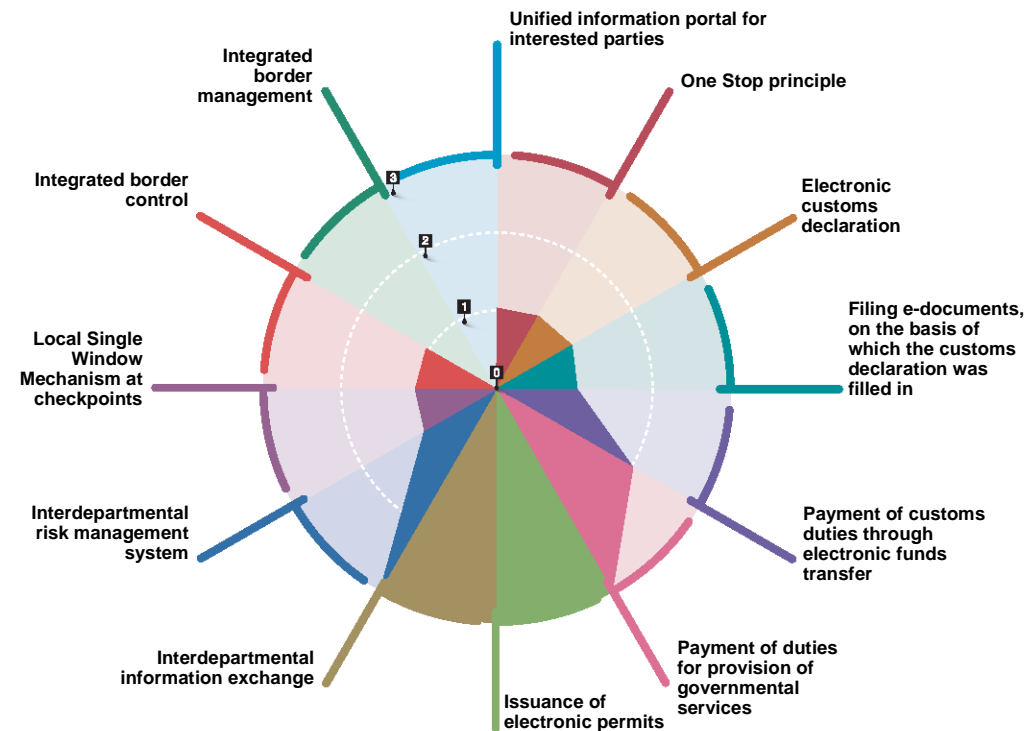


there is no customs declaration of goods in electronic form

there is no interdepartmental risk management system

the portal of the national Single Window Mechanism has not been implemented

there is no interdepartmental interaction between individual departments



Implementation level of of the national Single Window Mechanism (quick analysis of key elements), where:

0 not planned 1 planned 2 under implementation 3 implemented

1

Currently, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 3 of 12 elements have been implemented, 1 element is under implementation, 7 elements are planned to be established, 1 element is not planned to be established

2

Requirements for providing paper documents and making marks on them persist

3

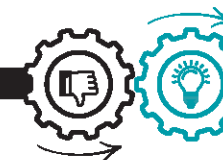
Opportunity of providing e-consignment notes is not legislated

4

An important element, a comprehensive border management, is not planned for implementation

Key factors that affected the assessment:

WEAKNESS



NECESSARY TO DO

poor coordination of participants involved in the project

gaps in legislation, requirements for the use of paper documents persist

the portal of the national Single Window Mechanism is not implemented, different levels of computerization of departments

there are no databases and registries allowing to accumulate information from individual documents, the issuance of which is possible in electronic form

low interest of foreign trade operators

ensure coordination of the bodies involved in the project

comprehensively optimize business processes

ensure implementation of information systems and legislative changes

conduct work to popularize the E-window

STRENGTHS



the concept for creating a Single Window Mechanism for export and import transactions has been approved

the Commission on development of proposals for creating a Single Window Mechanism has been established, and an authorized body has been specified

the principles of single presentation of data, equivalence of paper and electronic documents have been enshrined

tax procedures and issue of permits has been computerized

there is interdepartmental information exchange

electronic signatures are applied, the corresponding legal and technical framework has been created

The analysis conducted showed the readiness of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the full implementation of the national Single Window Mechanism



Republic of Kazakhstan



To effectively develop the growing transit potential of the Silk Road Economic Belt, it is necessary to consistently facilitate the movement of commodity flows through improving the service level and eliminating administrative barriers, for which Kazakhstan takes specific measures. This requires expertise and appropriate funding ...

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Nursultan Nazarbayev



The Kyrgyz Republic

55%

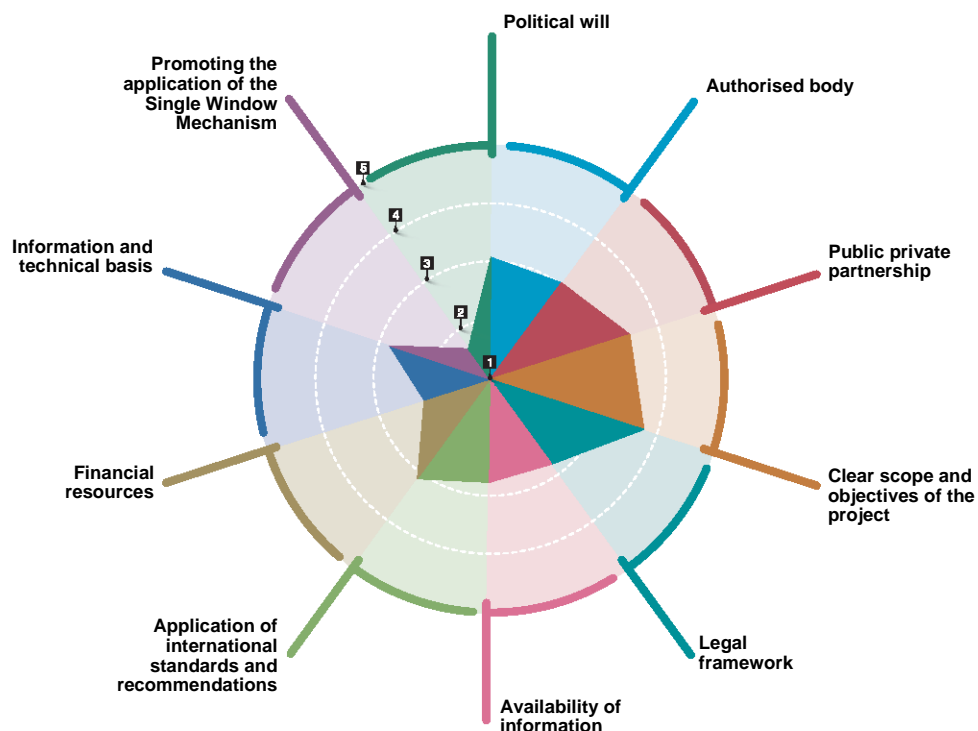


insufficient
project funding

poor coordination
of efforts of participating
governmental bodies

insufficient
automation of individual
bodies

Assessment in terms of key factors for the creation of a successful Single Window Mechanism in the Kyrgyz Republic



Assessment of the current status of the national Single Window Mechanism in terms of key factors for creating a successfully operating Single Window Mechanism (based on expert review), where:

1 very low 2 low 3 medium 4 above medium 5 high



insufficient involvement of
governmental bodies and
authorized agencies in the
project



unwillingness of the
business community to
switch to electronic forms
of interaction with
governmental bodies



shifting emphasis on the
development of local projects
within individual
departments, rather than on
creation of integrated
services within the national
Single Window Mechanism



a number of business
processes in foreign trade
activity implies only paper
documents



lack of
interdepartmental risk
management system

When
implementing the
national Single
Window
Mechanism, risks
were identified
such as:

56%

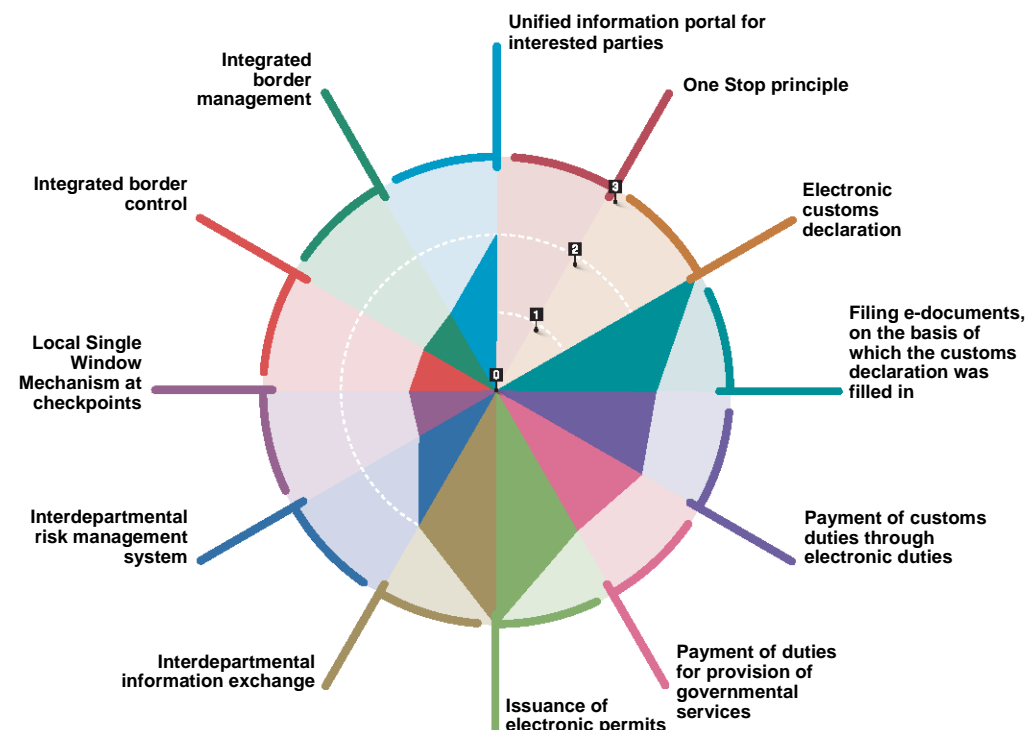


individual elements
of the Single Window Mechanism are not integrated between each other

the focus is made
on development of individual elements of the Single Window Mechanism

there is no single entry point (channel) for interaction with governmental bodies

Assessment of the current implementation level of the national Single Window Mechanism according to the quick analysis



Implementation level of of the national Single Window Mechanism (quick analysis of key elements), where:

0 not planned 1 planned 2 under implementation 3 implemented

1

Currently, in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2 of 12 elements have been implemented, 5 elements are under implementation, 4 elements are planned to be established, 1 element is not planned to be established

2

Electronic customs declaration has been partially implemented, an interdepartmental information system is used

3

There is an opportunity to file an e-application for permits

4

However, there is often a duplication of documents and information, parallel representation of paper and electronic documents

5

Important elements, the portal, the One Stop principle, e-payment of customs duties and for public services, the interdepartmental risk management system, have not been implemented

Key factors that affected the assessment:

WEAKNESS

poor coordination of participants involved in the project
gaps in legislation, requirements for the use of paper documents persist
the portal of the national Single Window Mechanism is not implemented, different levels of computerization of departments
poor interdepartmental interaction with some bodies
there are no databases and registries allowing to accumulate information from individual documents, the issuance of which is possible in electronic form
low interest of foreign trade operators



NECESSARY TO DO

ensure coordination of the bodies involved in the project
comprehensively optimize business processes
ensure implementation of information systems and legislative changes
conduct work to popularize the E-window

STRENGTHS

availability of an authorized and coordinating body, the information system operator
availability of an approved concept, plans for the development of the Single Window Mechanism
the principles of single presentation of data, equivalence of paper and electronic documents have been enshrined
individual electronic services for business-state interaction have been implemented
there is interdepartmental information exchange
electronic signatures are applied, the corresponding legal and technical framework has been created



The analysis conducted showed the readiness of the Kyrgyz Republic to the full implementation of the national Single Window Mechanism

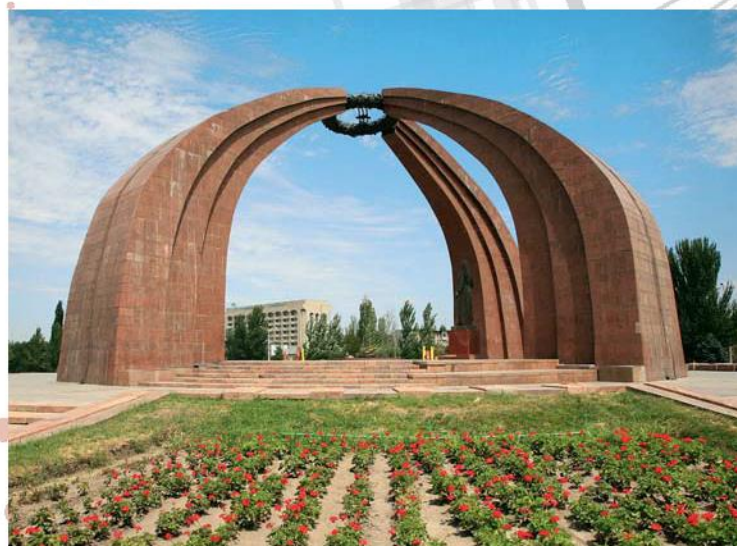
The Kyrgyz

Republic



Kyrgyzstan should become a good region for business and profitable foreign and domestic investment ... The state will create all the necessary conditions for the successful development of business, for its improvement.

The President of the Kyrgyz Republic
Almazbek Atambayev



Russian Federation

58%



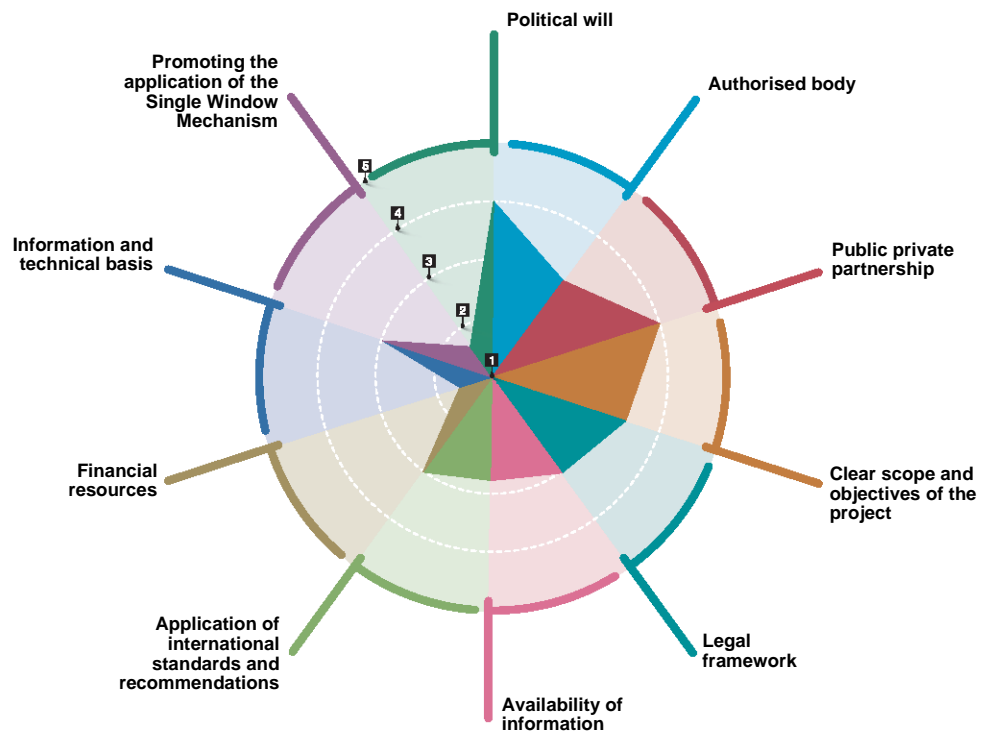
the issue of the project funding is not settled

there is no authorized body appointed

poor coordination of efforts of participating governmental bodies

there is no legislated concept for the development of the Single Window Mechanism

Assessment in terms of key factors for the creation of a successful Single Window Mechanism in the Russian Federation



Assessment of the current status of the national Single Window Mechanism in terms of key factors for creating a successfully operating Single Window Mechanism (based on expert review), where:

1 very low 2 low 3 medium 4 above medium 5 high



insufficient involvement of governmental bodies and authorized agencies in the project



unwillingness of the business community to switch to electronic forms of interaction with governmental bodies



shifting emphasis on the development of local projects within individual departments, rather than on creation of integrated services within the national Single Window Mechanism



a number of business processes in foreign trade activity implies only paper documents



lack of a portal for the Single Window Mechanism, complete and accessible information on the rules and procedures for conducting foreign trade activities



ignoring international standards in data modelling and business process description

When implementing the national Single Window Mechanism, risks were identified such as:

64%

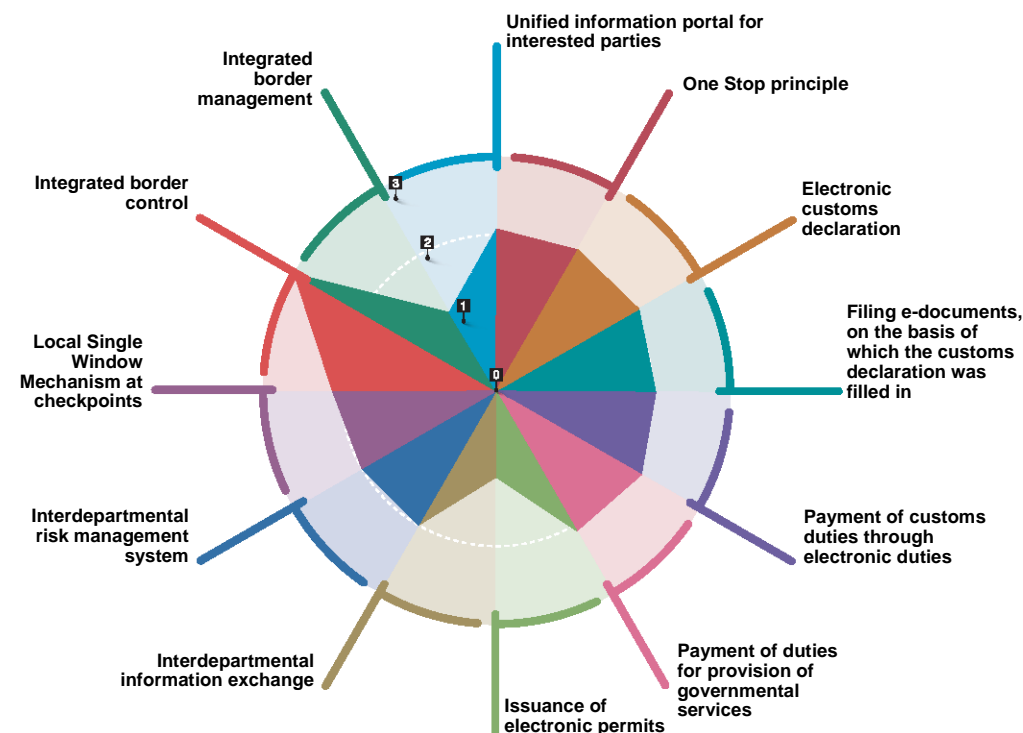


individual elements of the Single Window Mechanism are not integrated between each other

emphasis is placed on the development of individual elements of the Single Window Mechanisms

there is no single entry point (channel) for interaction with governmental bodies

Assessment of the current implementation level of the national Single Window Mechanism according to the quick analysis



1

Currently, In the Russian Federation 1 of 12 elements has been implemented, 9 elements are under implementation, 2 elements are planned to be established

2

Integrated border control has been implemented

3

Electronic customs declaration is successfully applied, an interdepartmental information system is used

4

There is an opportunity to make e-payment of customs duties

5

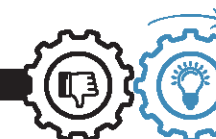
However, there is often a duplication of documents and information, parallel representation of paper and electronic documents

6

Important elements, issuance of electronic permits, the interdepartmental risk management system, have not been implemented

Key factors that affected the assessment:

WEAKNESS



NECESSARY TO DO

the concept for the development of E-Window has not been approved

governmental bodies are not involved in the process of development of the Single Window Mechanism

the portal of E-Window has not been implemented

different level of technical equipping of information systems of governmental bodies

there is no complex system for issuing electronic permits

lack of interdepartmental risk management system

requirements for providing paper documents and making marks on them persist

develop coordination of the bodies involved in the project

transfer to issue of electronic permits, provide access to the registries of issued documents

comprehensively optimize business processes

provide implementation of information systems and legislative changes

conduct work to popularize the E-window

STRENGTHS



legal regulations have been adopted that govern trade facilitation, reduction of redundant and duplicative formalities, processes and procedures in foreign trade activities

a coordinating body has been appointed

the principle of single presentation of documents has been enshrined

equivalence of paper and electronic documents

integrated border control and electronic declaration has been implemented

local Single Window Mechanisms for sea and air transportation means are being developed

a public service portal and the interdepartmental interaction system operate

The analysis conducted showed the readiness of the Russian Federation to the full implementation of the national Single Window Mechanism



Russian Federation



Speaking about export support mechanisms we create: those are both financial support through various tools, and administrative support, support through our trade representative offices abroad ...

There are many problems here. I would single out two of them. First, we need to reduce the number of organizations located at the border, and to do everything through the Single Window ...

**President of the Russian Federation
Vladimir Putin**



53, 76 %

is the average level of implementation of the
Single Window Mechanism in the Member
States of the Eurasian Economic Union

The study revealed problems and risks that hinder the development of the national Single Window Mechanism in the EAEU Member States. These problems require attention, as they are common for all the Member States:

- Lack of a common vision of the scope of the Single Window Mechanism, understanding of the project goals and objectives by all participants. There is a shift in the emphasis on the development of local projects for individual governmental bodies, but not on the creation of a comprehensive national Single Window Mechanism;
- Passive involvement of governmental bodies and authorized agencies in the project. Efforts of the authorized body are not sufficient to carry out system optimization of business processes in governmental bodies involved in the project;
- Preservation of the priority of using paper documents in the process of executing formalities in foreign economic activities. Lack of legislative regulations that provide for the use of exclusively electronic documents and (or) data inhibits the transition to paperless trade;
- Lack of comprehensive approaches to optimization of business processes in governmental bodies, in view of the implementation of the Single Window Mechanism;
- Different automation level of governmental bodies' activities and different readiness level of the information systems being implemented to transition to paperless trade, and in some cases complete absence of necessary information systems;
- Lack of a fully-functional information portal of the national Single Window Mechanism, interdepartmental information interaction with individual governmental bodies, integration of developed e-services between each other;
- Lack of fundamental elements for transition to electronic information interaction: a single data model, single reference data and classifiers;
- Emergence of difficulties with the project funding.

PROBLEMS AND RISKS

DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Development of the Single Window Mechanism is associated **with a significant optimization of foreign trade procedures**, construction of new schemes for information interaction between the state and business. Slow implementation of this agenda increasingly limits opportunities for growth and development, creation of a modern economy as a whole.

In this regard, it is necessary to ensure **proper coordination of efforts** of governmental bodies to optimize business processes in foreign economic activities and to more actively work on the implementation of national Single Window Mechanisms.

Leadership in the development of the national Single Window project should be taken by the authorized body responsible for the implementation of the main Directions. Such **a body should have appropriate powers, sufficient administrative, financial and human resources** for successful promotion of the project.

In addition to the authorized body, the national coordinating (advisory) body under the leadership of the Vice Prime Minister plays an important role in the project. The result of the project implementation depends on coherent and coordinated work of governmental bodies.

In the work on the project, it is important to take into account **the interests of the business community**, for this purpose it is advisable to involve business representatives to participate in sessions of the national coordinating (advisory) body under the leadership of the Vice Prime Minister.

In the conditions of the economic crisis and the reduction of the revenue of the budget, there is an optimization of expenditures under governmental programs. Therefore, when implementing the Single Window mechanism, it is critically important **to settle the issue of the project funding**. Preparation of financial feasibility study will allow to detail the estimated costs for the project and benefits from its implementation. Whereas the project funding is not a cornerstone, as business processes in foreign economic activities can be optimized without involving third-party organizations and additional funding.

Development of the Single Window Mechanism should be carried out through **the integrated optimization of business processes and the regulation of B2G, G2G interaction procedures**. In this work, it is necessary to provide the implementation and application of international standards, recommendations and best practices.

It is advisable to harmonize approaches to data presentation (unified reference data, unified government data architecture, etc.) in order to ensure compatibility of information systems within the national Single Window Mechanism and possibility of reusing data structures.

Based on international standards and the EAEU data model for optimized business processes, **it is necessary to develop formats for documents**, that are currently provided in any form, and to develop data structures and formats for established forms of documents.

It is recommended to organize maintenance of a single registry of all electronic data structures, at the same time, the procedure for maintaining and using such a registry should be legislated, which in the future will ensure the possibility of reusing data elements.

The national Single Window Mechanism should take into account **different interfaces of interaction with users**, allow for interaction both directly through the portal, and the "system-system" interaction. Interfaces of interaction with users should be to the maximum extent ergonomic, clear, intuitive and interactive. It is important to release the user of the Single Window Mechanism both from the business and from the regulators' side, from the monotonous manual data entry.

It is necessary **to improve information exchange between departments** that participate in the issuance of documents for the implementation of foreign economic activities, to improve information systems and information resources for the formation of databases and registries that allow for accumulation of information from documents that are required for foreign economic activities.

DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

It is advisable to expand the scope of application of the risk management system in terms of preliminary analysis of the documents and information submitted, and to consider the creation of an interdepartmental risk management system.

It is necessary **to investigate the possibility of automating processes related to foreign economic activities** and controlled by private structures, with a view to further integration with the information systems of governmental bodies on a single window platform.

It is recommended to analyze the possibility of providing services of the national Single Window Mechanism to stakeholders of other Member States, as it is stipulated by the Action Plan for the implementation of the Main Directions for the Development of the Single Window Mechanism in the system of foreign economic activity regulation.

It is recommended to create conditions for **the interest of the business community** in the use of foreign trade documents in concluding export and import transactions, settlement, shipping documents (commercial, shipping transport documents) in electronic form.

It is advisable to introduce modern technological and technical solutions to work with data and their presentation, such as: Big Data, the Cloud, Mobile technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Advanced Data Analysis for Effective Management, etc.

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The background is a deep blue gradient with abstract geometric shapes and patterns. At the top, there are faint, light blue binary digits (0s and 1s) arranged in horizontal lines. Below this, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent blue polygons of various shapes and sizes. In the lower half, there is a pattern of small, light blue dots, some of which are slightly larger and more prominent than others. A solid, horizontal brown line runs across the middle of the page, separating the upper and lower sections.

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