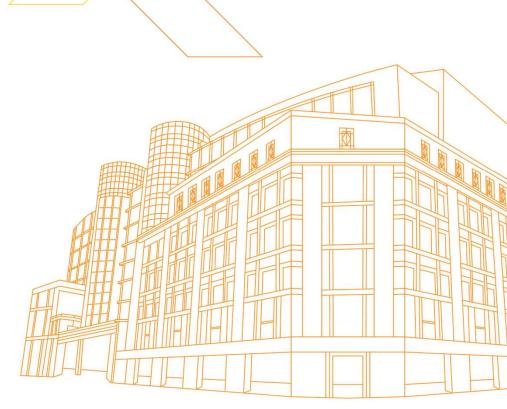


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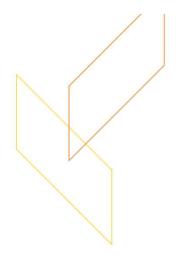




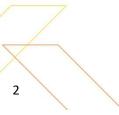




- 2. Digital Trade Facilitation
- 3. UNCITRAL and Application









# **Understanding Digital Economy Agreements (DEAs)**

#### **Addressing New Business/Trade Realities**

Digitalisation has transformed businesses as well as products and services including how they are traded and delivered.



New technologies transforming trade & supply chains



Data flows underpin the digital economy



Increased pervasiveness of artificial intelligence (AI) applications

#### **A New Form of International Agreement**

International agreements such as our FTAs need to evolve as well to deal with new forms of products and services being traded.



Builds on E-Commerce chapters of existing FTAs



Living agreements



Flexible and modular approach



# **Target outcomes**

#### **FACILITATE**

SEAMLESS END-TO-END DIGITAL TRADE

**E-Invoicing** 



Paperless trading



**E-Payments** 



Domestic electronic transactions framework



#### **ENABLE**

OPEN & SECURE DATA FLOWS

Cross-border data flows



Location of computing facilities



Personal data protection



Open govt data & Data innovation



BUILD

TRUST IN
DIGITAL SYSTEMS

Artificial intelligence



Cybersecurity



Online consumer protection







# 1. Facilitate seamless end-to-end digital trade

<ul> <li>Paperless Trading</li> <li>Domestic Electronic         <ul> <li>Transaction Framework</li> </ul> </li> <li>E-Invoicing</li> </ul>	Enables businesses to transact customs and commercial documents electronically and cuts down clearance/processing times leading to tangible cost-savings for businesses. Examples include  • customs forms,  • e-certifications for agriculture products,  • e-bills of lading, and  • e-invoicing.
Electronic Payments	Aims to establish common disciplines in the development and administration of frameworks for efficient, safe and secure e-payments which are internationally interoperable and which support competition and innovation
Custom Duties	Agrees to not apply customs duties on electronic transmissions, including content transmitted electronically. This does not preclude a Party from imposing internal taxes, fees or other charges on content transmitted electronically.



# 1. Facilitate seamless end-to-end digital trade





Paperless trading, Domestic electronic transactions framework, E-invoicing



Enables businesses to transact customs and commercial documents electronically and cuts down clearance/processing times leading to tangible costsavings for businesses. Examples include

- customs forms,
- e-certifications for agriculture products,
- e-bills of lading, and
- e-invoicing.

Facilitates cross-border payments by aligning standards (e.g. adoption of ISO20022) by:

- Encouraging use of open "application programming interfaces" (APIs) by third party payment providers, allowing for interoperability and for fintech/small payment firms to innovate;
- Encouraging use of digital identities for cross-border authentication.





#### **FACILITATE**

SEAMLESS END-TO-END DIGITAL TRADE

#### **ENABLE**

TRUSTED DATA FLOWS



#### BUILD

TRUST IN
DIGITAL SYSTEMS

#### **Benefits include:**

- Reduced costs for businesses
- Increased efficiency
- Strengthens consumer trust
- Increased business competitiveness and market penetration



### Deep Dive on Regulatory Support in Digital Trade Facilitation

- **E-Transactions:** Promoting <u>international frameworks</u> such as the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce of 1996 (MLEC) and the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR).
- Paperless Trading: Supported by the Networked Trade Platform (NTP) which allows
  us to link up with trade partners' systems to exchange data directly. Trade
  documents such as preferential certificates of origin can be sent directly to
  counterparts for overseas customs. This helps traders reduce the lag from
  documentation delays, mitigates risks and provides greater certainty for trade
  transactions.
- **Electronic Invoicing:** Established a nation-wide e-invoicing framework, InvoiceNow which is based on Peppol, an <u>international and standards-based open framework</u> for e-invoicing.



#### **UNCITRAL** on E-Commerce and Electronic Transferable Records

- Singapore's very own Electronic Transactions Act was closely based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce.
- Singapore is also one of the first few countries who signed onto the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records.
- Document will not be denied legal effect, validity or enforceability solely on the grounds that it is in electronic form.

Non-discrimination

 Criteria under which electronic communications may be considered equivalent to paperbased documents

Functional equivalence



 Provide for the coverage of all factual situations irrespective of the technology or the medium used

Technological neutrality





# Trade Trust and UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR)

# **Legal Perspective**

# Gives legal recognition to the use in electronic form of documents that underpin trade logistics and financing

# Examples include bills of lading, bills of exchange and promissory notes

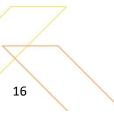
## **Business Perspective**

- Enabler of modern business practices based on technologies that seamlessly exchange, analyse and reuse data.
  - Allows migrating the myriad of discrete paper-based documents into a single electronic record that contains all information related to a particular commercial transaction.



## Some guiding questions for discussion:

- Could Members share their experiences/best practices and challenges faced in trade digitalisation?
- What benefits can trade digitalisation bring to MSMEs and women led businesses?
- What are Members' experiences with UNCITRAL Model Laws on E-Commerce and Electronic Transferable Records?





# Thank you.



#### Link:

https://www.mti.gov.sg/Improving-Trade/Digital-Economy-Agreements

