

Identifying, Monitoring, and Addressing Trade Facilitation Bottlenecks: How Republic of Korea does it

**Session 2: Making Real and Sustained Progress
on Trade Facilitation: Lessons Learned**

**Sang-Hyeon, Jo
Korea Paperless Trade Center, KITA**

Thursday, 25 November 2009

Contents

I. Why Electronic Trade? – A Korean Case

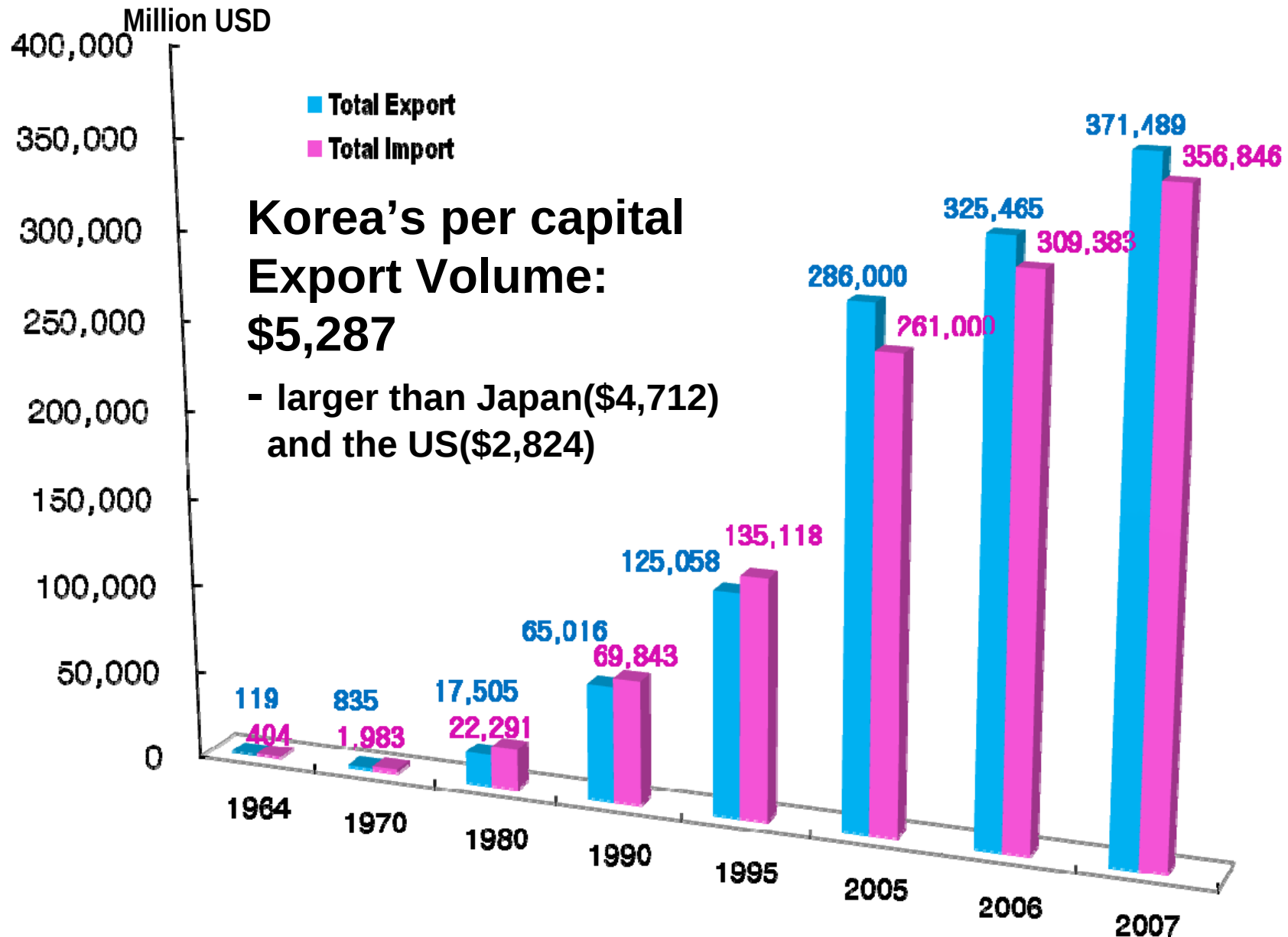
II. uTradeHub Project

III. uTradeHub Services

IV. e-Negotiation Project

V. Benefits and Success Points

I. Why Electronic Trade? – A Korean Case



[Limitations in Paper Based Trade]

Enterprises

- High transaction cost
- Incorrect processing
- Long lead time

Government

- Difficulty in monitoring
- Less transparency

Tons of trade documents



Bottleneck in trade process



[How can we overcome the bottlenecks?]

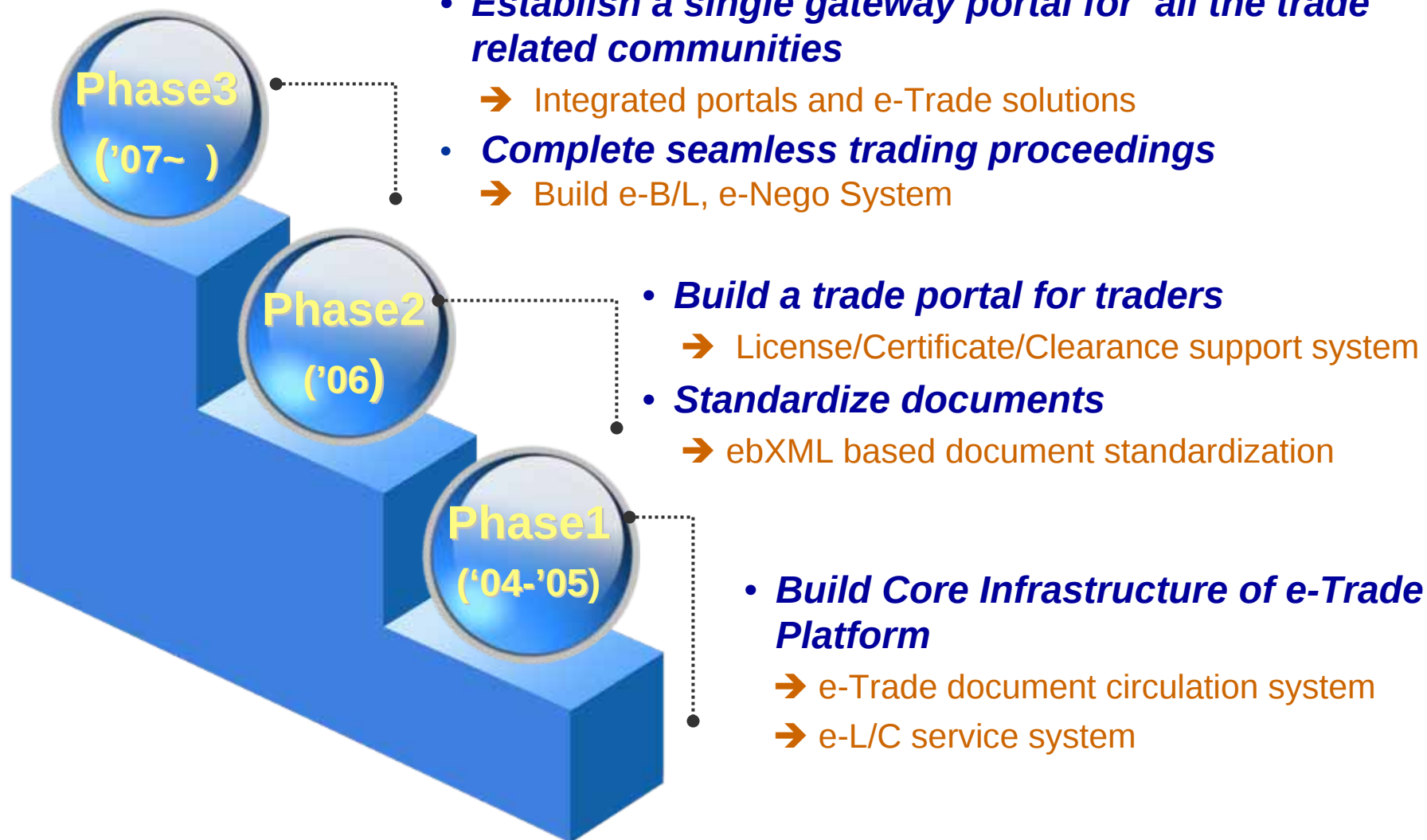
Step 1	* Setting the legal and institutional infrastructure - Electronic Trade related Law - e-Trade Governance
Step 2	* Setting the e-Trade System - uTradeHub Project, e-Nego Pilot Project - Developing e-Trade Process and Documents
Step 3	• Acceptance of the e-Trade Practices - Traders, Banks, Logistics, and other Institutions - Harmonization of Systems and Trade Practices

II. uTradeHub Project

Goal	To address Korea's growing trade volume by upgrading the Electronic trading system into a single window system
1st Stage	2004 ~ 2008
2nd Stage	2009 ~ 2012
Estimated Cost	1 st Stage : Over 25 million (USD)
Leading Agencies	Ministry of Knowledge Economy (MKE) Korea International Trade Association (KITA) Korea Trade Network (KTNET)

[Work Progress]

➔ Course of Actions

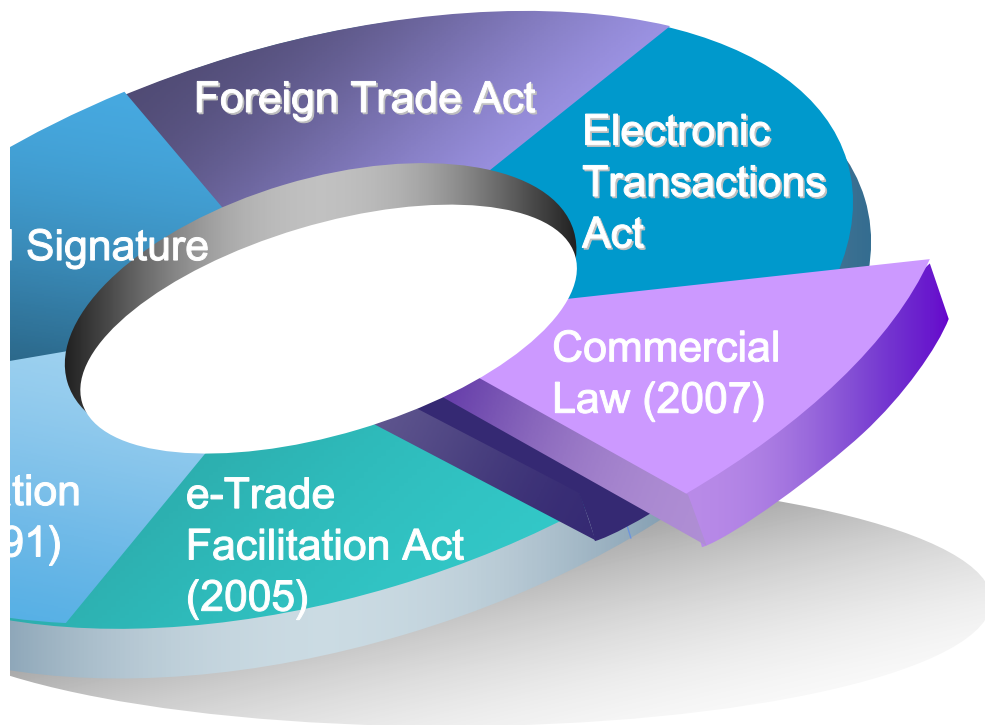


https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2951

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：



Structure]



Automation Act (1991)

Act into 'e-Trade Facilitation Act' (2005)

provided legal basis for circulation of e-Trade documents
clarified the role of service providers specializing in e-Trade

Commercial Law (2007)

introduced electronic bill of lading and specified the operating rules including title