

# UNNExT Capacity Building Workshop on Single Window Planning and Implementation

## Module 7 – Project Management Phase 2: Elaboration Phase – Case Study on Mongolia

*Supported by*



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**Sangwon Lim  
Trade Facilitation Section  
United Nations ESCAP**

# Suggested Content of Feasibility Study

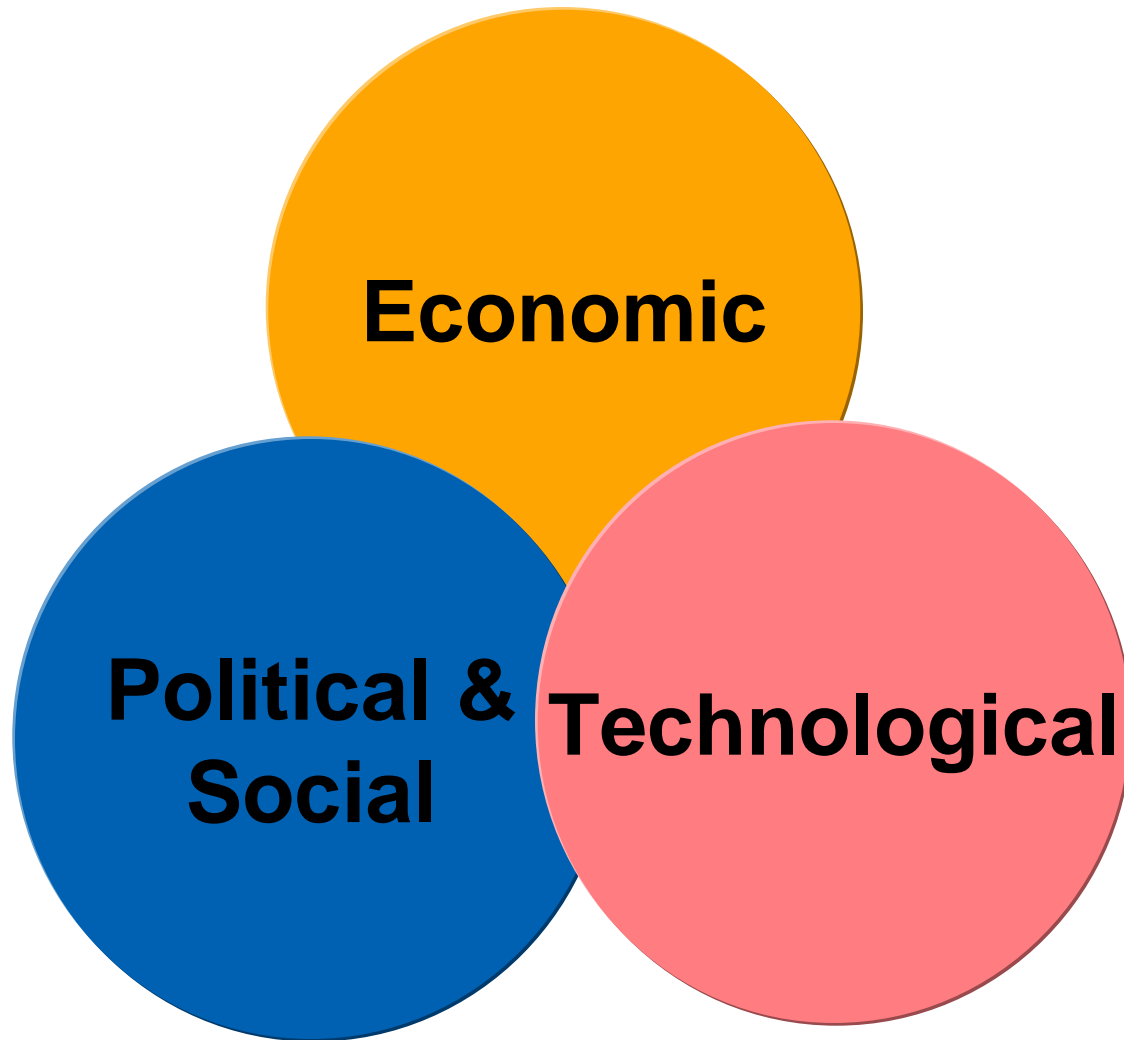
1. Project Needs and Potential Benefits of a Single Window
2. Organizational Aspects and Interagency Collaboration
3. Human Resources and Training
4. Legal Infrastructure
5. Procedures, Information and Documentation
6. Technical aspects of a Single Window
7. Impact assessment
8. Implementation Options
9. Financial Options and Business Models
10. Promotion and Communications

# Feasibility Study Is

**“F/S puts together results derived from the policy-related, technological and economic feasibility analyses, and supports comprehensive assessment on whether to promote the project or not.”**

**Feasibility study in Single Window implementation is the process of identifying **gaps** in a detailed manner for Implementing a Single Window**

# 3 Components of Feasibility



# Feasibility Factors

## Economic Feasibility

- Economic effect: Cost-benefit analysis
- Financial sustainability of the business model

## Technological Feasibility

- ICT infrastructure
- Informatization level: Public and private sectors

## Political & Social Feasibility

- Political stability and will
- Business practice and attitude
- Legal framework

# Case of MNSW Feasibility Study

- ❖ Conducted by the National IT Industry Promotion Agency (NIPA) of ROK in partnership with the Mongolian Customs General Administration (MCGA)
- ❖ Study Period: September – December 2010
- ❖ Provided inputs to MNSW Implementation Master Plan

# Contents of MNSW Feasibility Study

## **Part 1: Outline of Study**

## **Part 2: Country Profile**

- (1) Country Outlook**
- (2) Politics, Economy, Society and Technology (PEST)**

## **Part 3: Political Analysis**

- (1) Analysis on Mongolian National Informatization Strategy**
- (2) Analysis on eTrade Informatization Strategy**
- (3) Analysis on Benchmark Cases**
- (4) Implications from Analysis**

## **Part 4: Technical Analysis**

- (1) Analysis on Mongolian e-Government Status**
- (2) Analysis on Mongolian Trade Process**
- (3) Analysis on Mongolian Trade-relevant Information Service Status**
- (4) Implications from Analysis**

## **Part 5: Technical Plan**

- (1) MNSW Vision and Strategy**
- (2) Promotion Tasks and Development Strategy**
- (3) Target System Establishment Plan**
- (4) Execution Plan**

## **Part 6: Financial Plan**

- (1) Financial Plan**
  - Basis for Cost Estimation**
  - Financial Plan by Systems**
- (2) Analysis of Benefits**
  - Qualitative**
  - Quantitative**
- (3) Implementation Methods**



# Quantitative Estimation of MNSW Benefits

Component Information	Estimation Detail
Number of users	2,500
Number of trade document processing	6cases/Month
	72cases/year
Number of statistics-targeting business processing	3Cases/month
	36Cases/year
Number of business processing targeting search of status details	6 cases/month
	72cases/year
Number of business processing targeting global connection	3case/day
	36Cases/year
Time required for off-line submission	4 hours
Reduced time for business processing	4 hours
Reduced time for integrated statistical processing	40hours
Reduced time for search business of status details	4 hours
Self-implementation and management costs of each company.	USD 30,000/case
Reduced amount of preservation – searching – utilization	USD1.5/case
Amount of productivity improvement	USD2
Average wage of the laborer	USD1.9/h
Rate of inflation	6.3%

# Business Model for MNSW

Classification		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Financial Source		Government	Public Private Partnership (PPP)	Private (BOT/BTO)
Benefits		Consistent project execution - Easy to induce participation and collaboration of related organizations - Simple to clear issues - Possible to induce financial support of ADB, etc. as a public backbone business	- Reduced financial burden on the Government	- No financial burden on the Government
Disadvantage		- Financial burden induced by required financial resources	- Difficult to promptly respond to issues - Probable disagreement in decision making	- Possibility of development from the standpoints of interests and needs of private companies rather than from the nation-wide viewpoint - Possibility of project cancelation
Result	Implementation	<b>Feasible</b>	Low realizable probability /economic feasibility	Low realizable probability /economic feasibility
	Operation	<b>Feasible</b>	<b>Feasible</b>	Low realizable probability /economic feasibility

# Contents of MNSW Master Plan

## Chapter 1: The Trade Context

- 1.1. Trade: State of Play
- 1.2. Trade and Trade Facilitation

## Chapter 2: Assessment of Mongolia's Single Window Readiness

- 2.1. Requirements for SW Implementation and Mongolia's Readiness
- 2.2. Mongolian Stakeholders and Their Status
- 2.3. Other Trade and Transport Related Issues

## Chapter 3: MNSW Implementation Plan

- 3.1. Concept of MNSW Operation
- 3.2. Project Administration and Long-term Strategy
- 3.3. MNSW Implementation Strategy
- 3.4. MNSW Implementation Technology Plan

## Chapter 4: Strategic Action Plan - From Planning to Implementation

- 4.1. MNSW Implementation Plan as a Pillar of Mongolia's Business Environment Reform Programme
- 4.2. Project Management and Implementation