

ASEAN シングルウィンドウ 2.0 : 日 ASEAN サプライチェーンの強靱化に向けて

ASEAN Single Window 2.0: Securing Japan-ASEAN Supply Chain Resilience

【要約】

「ASEAN シングルウィンドウ 2.0」は、従来の旧式な通関システムを刷新し、開放的かつ相互運用可能なデジタル基盤へ移行する取り組みである。原産地証明に加え、動植物検疫や食品安全証明など対象書類を拡大し、電子文書の法的効力も強化する。これにより、通関手続きの迅速化やリアルタイムでのサプライチェーン可視化が可能となる。

日本にとっては NACCS との連携を通じたデータ接続や、物流・金融分野での新サービス創出の機会となり、日 ASEAN 間のサプライチェーン強靱化に寄与する重要な基盤と位置付けられる。

【免責条項】

本レポートで提供している情報は、ご利用になる方のご判断・責任においてご使用下さい。ジェトロでは、できるだけ正確な情報の提供を心掛けておりますが、本レポートで提供した内容に関連して、ご利用になる方に不利益等が生じたとしても、ジェトロおよび執筆者は一切の責任を負いかねますので、ご了承下さい。なお、本稿は 2025 年 11 月時点の情報に基づきます。

Title: ASEAN Single Window 2.0: Securing Japan-ASEAN Supply Chain Resilience

Country/Region: ASEAN, Indonesia

Written Date: November 2025

Overview

The **ASEAN Single Window (ASW)** is undergoing a critical architectural overhaul known as Next Generation ASW (or **ASW 2.0**). While the current system successfully digitized the Certificate of Origin (e-Form D) for intra-ASEAN trade, it remains a "closed loop" with aging technology (peer-to-peer legacy protocols).

ASW 2.0 aims to break this isolation by shifting to an **open, interoperable architecture**. Intel suggests that the design and framework for ASW 2.0 is expected to be **announced in mid-December 2025**. This is a direct gateway for Japan to digitally link its customs infrastructure (NACCS) and private sector logistics platforms with ASEAN, moving beyond simple tariff reduction to **real-time, paperless supply chain visibility**.

What is ASW 2.0? The Core "Rehaul"

The upgrade addresses three specific limitations of the current system aligning with the **Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA)**:

1. Technical Architecture Shift:

- **From:** A rigid, peer-to-peer legacy gateway system (using older ebXML protocols) that is difficult for non-ASEAN countries to connect with.
- **To:** An **Open Interoperability Framework** utilizing modern web standards (likely REST APIs) and potentially **Blockchain** for immutable document traceability. This allows "Dialogue Partners" (like Japan) to plug in without rebuilding their entire national systems.

2. Expansion of Documents:

- Moving beyond just "Rules of Origin" (e-Form D).
- **New Scope: e-Phytosanitary (e-Phyto)** for plants, **e-Animal Health**, and **e-Food Safety certificates**.

3. Legal Interoperability:

- Adopting the **UNCITRAL Model Law on Transferable Records (MLETR)** to give electronic trade documents the same legal weight as paper across all borders, enabling banks to finance trade based purely on digital data (Trade Finance digitization).

Operational Impact for Japanese Businesses

The shift to ASW 2.0 transforms trade compliance from a "manual checkpoint" to a "digital flow."

Operational Area	Impact of ASW 2.0
Agri-Food & Perishables	Japan's agricultural exports (wagyu, fruit, processed food) currently face delays due to physical sanitary certificates. ASW 2.0's e-Phyto & e-Food Safety integration means instant clearance before the ship even docks, which would drastically reduce spoilage risk.
Automotive & Electronics	Instead of waiting for physical "Form D" couriers to claim 0% tariffs, Japanese Tier-1 suppliers can instantly transmit data. The integration with Japan's NACCS (via the Dialogue Partner roadmap) would allow seamless "Japan-to-ASEAN" data transmission.
Trade Finance	With the legal recognition of e-documents (MLTR), Japanese banks can offer digital trade financing to ASEAN distributors immediately upon digital customs acceptance, which unlocks working capital weeks earlier.

Strategic Opportunities for Japanese Engagement

Japan is uniquely positioned to lead this transition due to its existing technical influence (e.g., Vietnam's VNACCS system is based on Japan's NACCS).

1. The "NACCS Linkage" Pilot

- **Opportunity:** Japan Customs and the Digital Agency could consider proposing a **Japan-ASEAN e-Certificate Pilot**.
- **Action:** Push for a bilateral "Interoperability Test" to link NACCS with the ASW 2.0 gateway. This would set the technical standard for how *all* non-ASEAN partners connect, effectively "locking in" Japanese specifications.

2. Digital Service Provider (DSP) Market

- **Opportunity:** ASW 2.0 opens the door for private "Value-Added Service" providers. It's no longer just for customs agencies.
- **Action:** Japanese logistics tech firms and trading houses (Sogo Shosha) can build **middleware platforms** that translate Japanese export data into ASW 2.0-compliant formats, selling this "compliance-as-a-service" to SMEs who cannot build it themselves.

3. Shaping the "Trust" Standard

- **Opportunity:** ASEAN is exploring Blockchain for document verification to prevent fraud.
- **Action:** Japan should offer technical assistance (via JICA or JETRO) to define the **Cybersecurity & Data Governance protocols** for ASW 2.0. Ensuring ASEAN adopts standards compatible with Japan's **Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT)** initiative is crucial

for protecting Japanese corporate data.

Immediate Recommendation

Japanese businesses should not wait for the system to go live. Through the **ASEAN-Japan Business Council** or **JETRO**, the private sector must demand **participation in the ASW 2.0 Technical Working Group consultations**, specifically advocating for the **rapid inclusion of e-Phyto and e-Food Safety standards**, which are critical for Japan's export strategy.