Cross Border Paperless Trade Reality or Fiction?

UN/CEFACT Standards

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Chairman, UN/CEFACT Forum Management Group

AGENDA

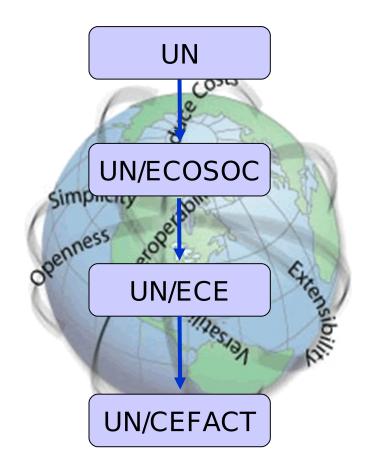
- UN/CEFACT
- UN Layout Key (UNLK)
- UN Trade Data Element Directory (UNTDED)
- UNEDIFACT
- ebXML
- UN/CEFACT & other Standards Organisations



UN/CEFACT

Mandate

"UN Centre for Trade
Facilitation and Electronic
Business supports activities
dedicated to improving the ability of
business, trade and administrative
organizations, from developed,
developing and transitional
economies, to exchange products
and relevant services effectively."





UN/CEFACT

Mission

UN/CEFACT has a Global Mandate

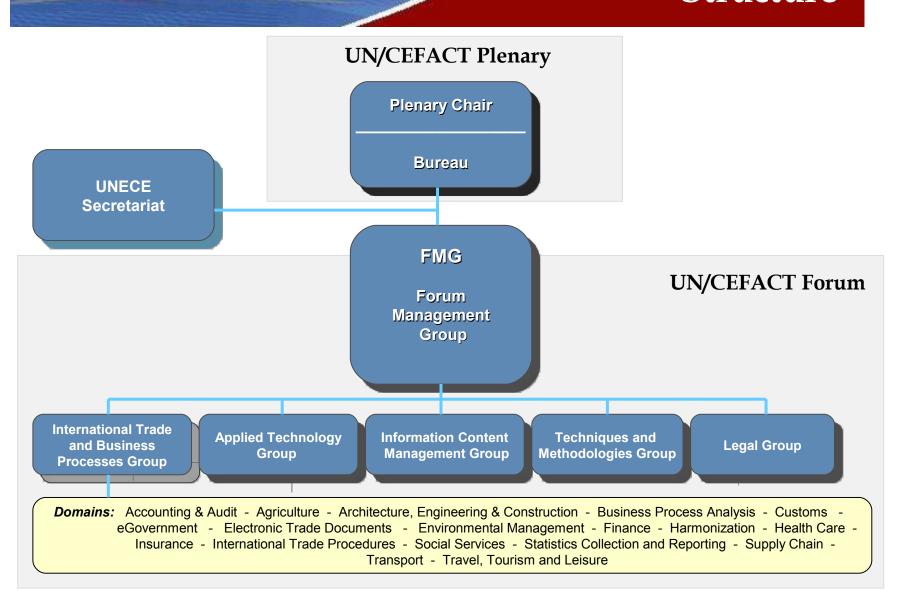
Participation in the UN/CEFACT Forum is open to all United Nations Member states. There are some 300 experts representing every region in the World

UN/CEFACT's Mission is to develop: Simple, Transparent & Effective Processes For Global Business, through the development of:

Trade Facilitation Recommendations & E-Business Standards



Structure





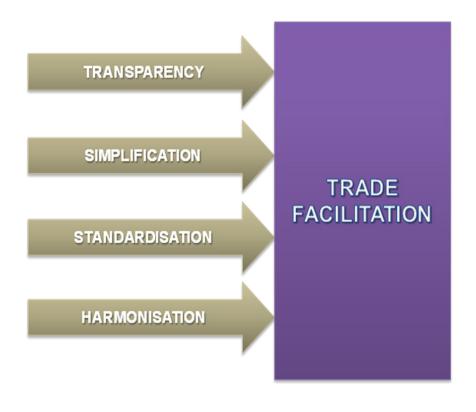
UN/CEFACT

Trade Facilitation

Trade bottlenecks:

- High transaction costs in trade
 - Many documents and signatures
 - Cumbersome procedures
- Need for reform and modernization of border agencies
- Lack of transparency
- Difficult to meet requirement of international standards
- Lack of trust between public and private sector
- Ports and border-crossings are bottlenecks
- Rent-seeking and corruption

Source: Swedish National Board of Trade (2009) Trade facilitation and maritime transport





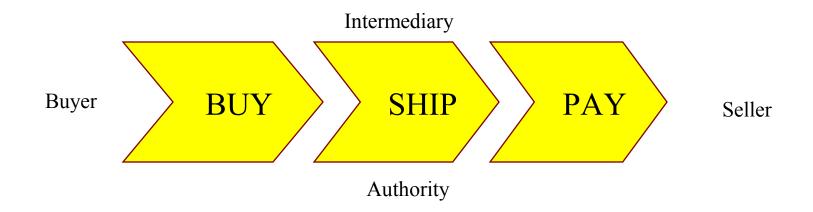
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Trade Facilitation Strategy

- UN/CEFACT takes a holistic approach to the International Trade Transaction Process
- Identifies ways to identify & eliminate regulatory & procedural barriers to trade through international best practices that cut red tape and reduce delays within and between countries & enhances predictability
- Develops Trade Facilitation Recommendations & eBusiness Standards
- Develops Capacity Building Programmes on trade facilitation implementation



International Trade Transaction Process

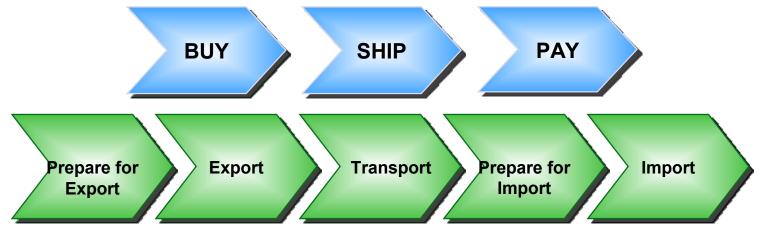


The International Trade Transaction Process consists of integrated & coordinated flows of information, goods & payments

Source: UN/CEFACT International Supply Chain Reference Model



International Trade Transaction Process



INVOLVES

Commercial Procedures

- Establish Contract
- Order Goods
- Advise On Delivery
- Request Payment
- Packing
- Inspection
- Certification
- Accreditation
- Warehousing

Transport Procedures

- Establish Transport Contract
- Collect, Transport and Deliver Goods
- Provide Waybills, Goods Receipts Status reports etc.

Regulatory Procedures

- Obtain Import/Export Licences etc
- Provide Customs
 Declarations
- Provide Cargo Declaration
- Apply Trade Security Procedures
- Clear Goods for Export/Import

TARIFF

Financial Procedures

- Provide Credit Rating
- Provide Insurance
- Provide Finance
- Execute Payment
- Issue Statements





eBusiness Strategy

Based on:

- Cross-sectoral analysis (to promote interoperability & supply chain synchronicity)
- Business process and information modeling (to capture user requirements, independent of any specific technology)
- New technologies as they emerge (e.g., eXtensible Markup language (XML), webServices,...)
- International standards for enabling e-business development
- Disseminating results in an efficient way



eBusiness Standards Development

- Business Process Models
- Business Requirements Specifications-BRS
- Requirements Specification Mapping-RSM
- Core Component Technical Specifications
- Core Component Libraries
- Core Component Harmonisation
- Naming & Design Rules
- Schema Generation



UN RECOMMENDATION No 1

UN Layout Key (UNLK)

A standard and template for aligning international trade documents

Cross-Sector Transaction Data (mainly business driven)

Sector Specific Detail goods items, order line items ...

Document Function Specific (Free Text Area)



UNLK Form Families

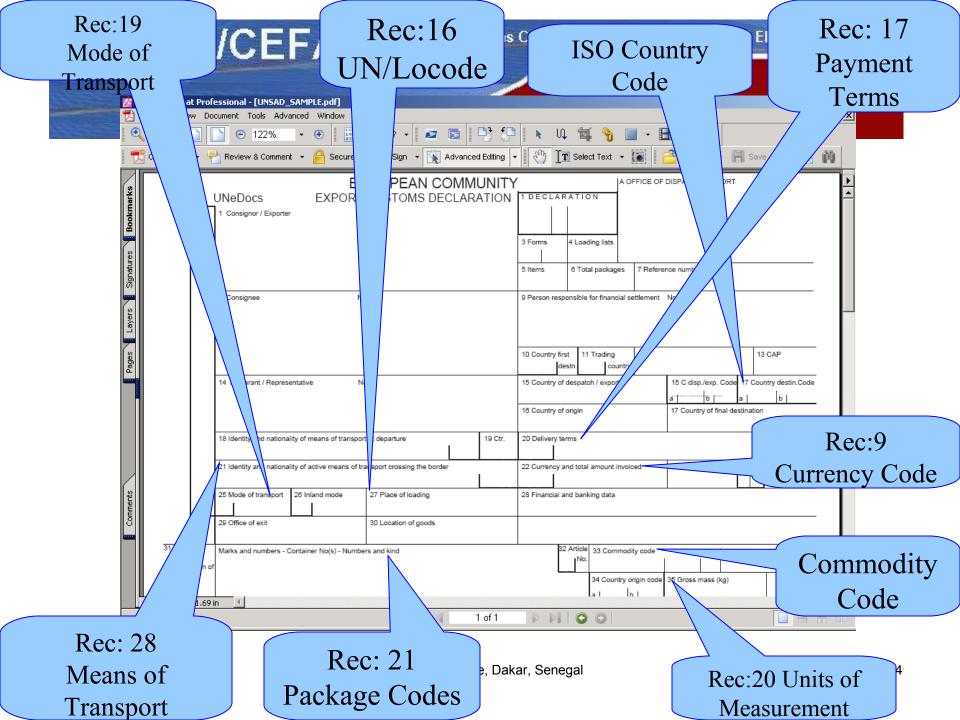
Trade Documents - Quotation, Order, Invoice etc.

Materials Management Documents – Despatch Advice, Pick List, Packing List etc.

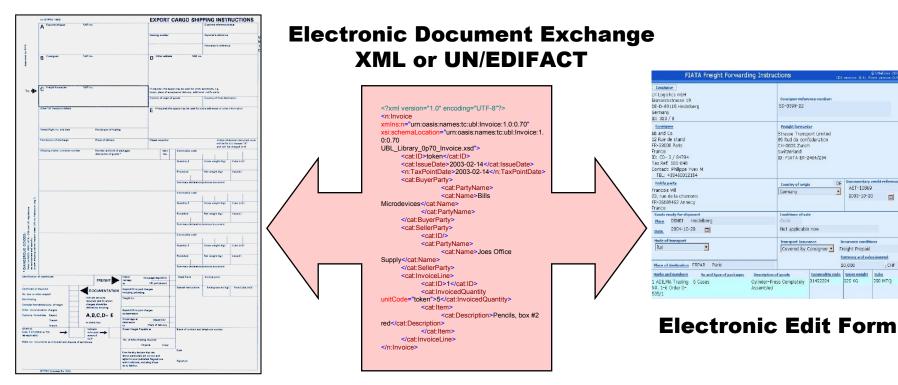
Transport Documents – Bill of Lading, Shipping Instructions etc.

Customs Documents – Export, Import, Transit Declarations, Cargo Reports etc.

Other Regulatory Documents - Cert of Origin, DGN etc.



Paper to Paperless



Paper Document aligned to UN Layout Key



Trade Data Element Directory

United Nations Trade Data Elements Directory International Standards Organisation ISO 7372

- Developed to provide a Directory to facilitate open interchange of data in international trade
- Standard data element names with description of meaning (data value) and a specification of character representation
- Supports and is fully consistent with Recommendation 1 UN Layout Key for Trade Documents
- Fully consistent with UN/EDIFACT
- Multimodal & multisectoral
- Technology & syntax independent
- ebXML Core Components Technical Specification compliant



CCL and TDED

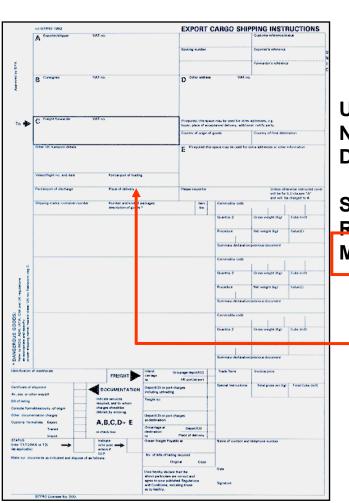
<u>UNTDED - ISO 7372</u>

B2 ■ Document. Type Name.Text					
	Α	В	С	D	E
1 UI	ID	ISO7372 TDED Name	Definition	TDED repr.	Locations, Bridges
2		Document. Type Name.Text	Free text name of a document such as 352 for Proforma invoice, 380 for Commercial invoice.	an35	UNLK: L 02, P 45-80 MAR: IMO/FAL 1-7
3	001	Document. Type.Code	Code specifying the name of a document such as 352 for Proforma invoice, 380 for Commercial invoice.	an3	UNLK: L 04, P 41-45 CIMP: (120): a1 SAD: (SAD 1(first to third subdivision))
4	099	Transport Means. Stay.ldentifier	Identifier of the stay of a means of transport in a port or airport	an35	"
5	219	Transport Service. Priority.Code	Code specifying the priority of a transport service.	an3	CIMP: (704):a1
6	068	Invoice. Line Item. Amount	Total sum charged with respect to a single line item of an invoice.	n18	UNLK: L 56, P 63-80
7		Consignment. For Customs Total.Amount	Total amount for customs purposes of all goods in a consignment, whether or not they are subject to the same customs procedure, and have the same tariff/statistical heading, country information and duty regime	n18	AWB: L 24, P 71-81 CIMP: (509):n12, or the letters 'NCV'
8 60	094	Consolidation. Package.Quantity	Count of the total number of packages in all of the consignments referred to as one consolidation.	n16	
9	292	Goods Item. Gross Weight.Measure	Weight (mass) of goods including packaging but excluding the carrier's equipment.	n14	AWB: L 33-44, P 13-19 CIM: L 28-33, P 63-74 (CIM 26) CIMP: (600):n7 CMR: L 28-42, P 63-71 (CMR 11) SAD: (SAD 35) UNLK: L 28-52, P 63-74

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CCL and TDED



UN Layout Mapping Example

UID 2280

Name **Transport Means. Actual Departure. Date**

Definition Time

Date and or time of the departure of means

Synonym of transport

Flight Date, Sailing Date Renr

Mapping an..17

UNLK: L 17, P 16

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UN/EDIFACT

- UN/EDIFACT is UN/CEFACT's global standard for Electronic Data Exchange, EDI.
- First published in 1988 invoice message
- Published twice a year UN/EDIFACT Directories
- Backwards compatibility
- Currently 208 messages available
 - 193 batch messages
 - 15 interactive messages
- Most widely implemented international EDI standard



Some of the Benefits

UN/EDIFACT (ISO 9735)

- **Customs** (Source: EU-TAXUD):
 - 175 Million Customs Declarations per year
 - 480'000 per day
 - 333 per minute
 - 5.5 per second
- **Fiscal Declarations** (Source EDIFICAS, France):
- 1987 100 companies
 - 2004 1 million companies
 - 92% of VAT collected using EDIFACT
 - 45% of revenues collected by the French Government
- **Benefit to the State** (Source EDIFICAS, France):
 - Euros 100M per year



UN/CEFACT United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

Some of the Benefits

UN/EDIFACT

- **International Maritime Transport**
 - **Bayplan Loading Message**
 - 200 Million Messages per year
 - **Container Movements**
 - 100 Million container movements per year
 - **Dangerous Goods**
 - 80% by volume shipped using EDIFACT

(Source: UN/CEFACT Transport Working Group - TBG3)



ebXML - Background

- 1999 UN/CEFACT and OASIS initiated ebXML
- ebXML is an extensive framework for next generation e-Business
- The result published as ISO Technical Specifications 15000 series
- OASIS maintain the technical specifications: Message Service Specification (ebMS), Collaboration Protocol & Agreement Specification (ebCPPA), Registry)
- UN/CEFACT maintain the business related specifications: Core Component Technical Specification (CCTS), Unified Modelling Methodology (UN/CEFACT MMM)
- ebXML does not contain XML business payload





UN/CEFACT's Core Components – Definition of reusable building blocks

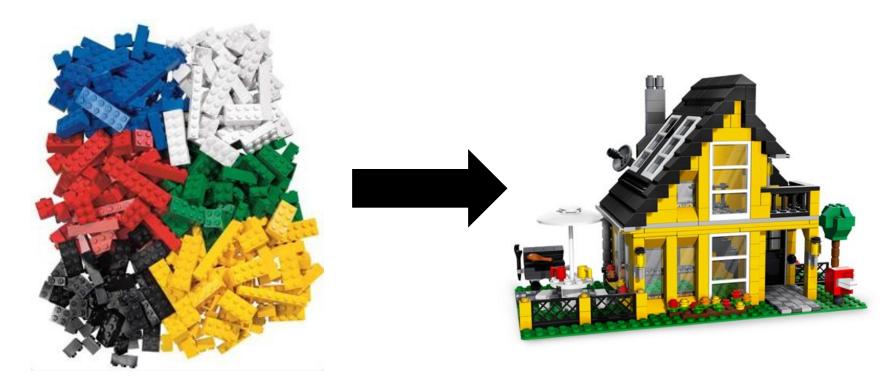


- Semantic building blocks for the definition of business document data
 - Context free reuse in multiple business sectors
 - Customization of generic core components to specific business sectors and application domains



UN/CEFACTUN/CEFACT's Core Components

Reuse of building blocks

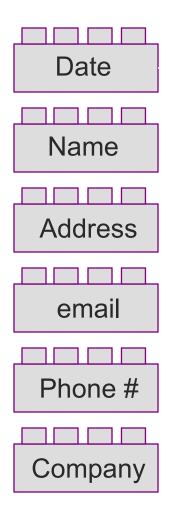


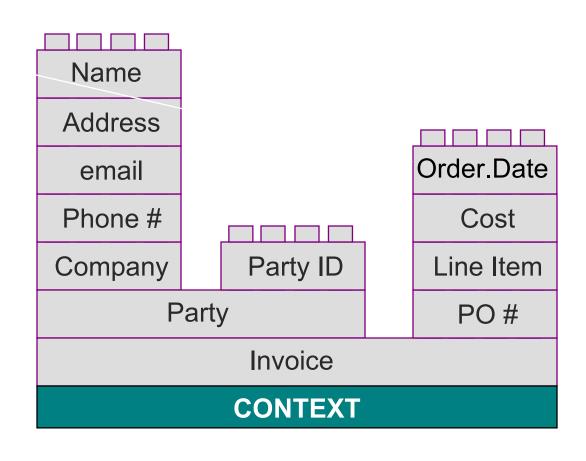
Core Components

Business document



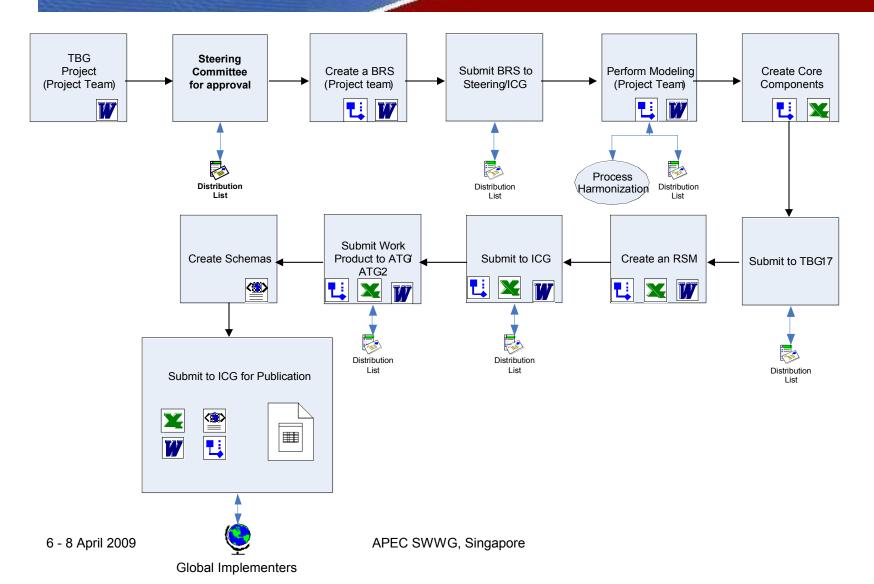
Business Messages



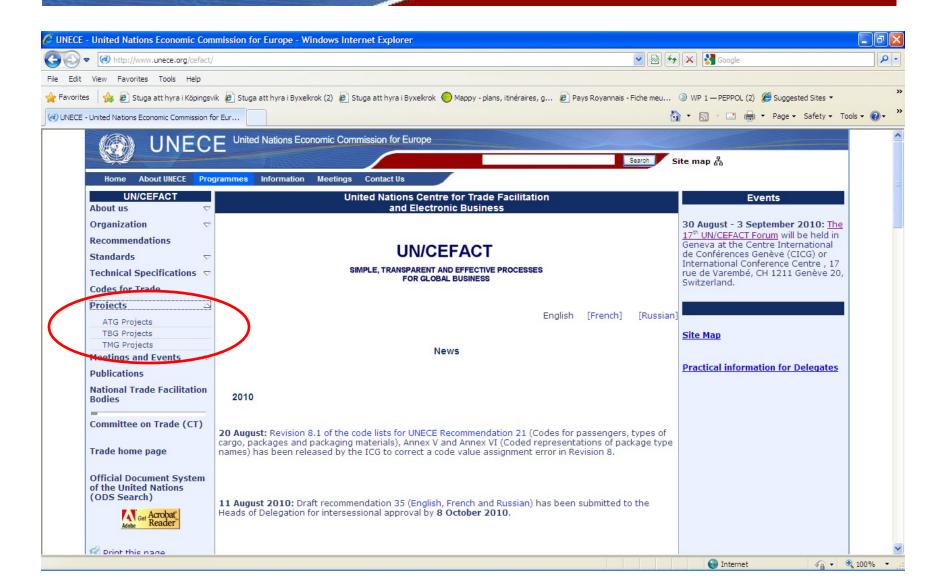




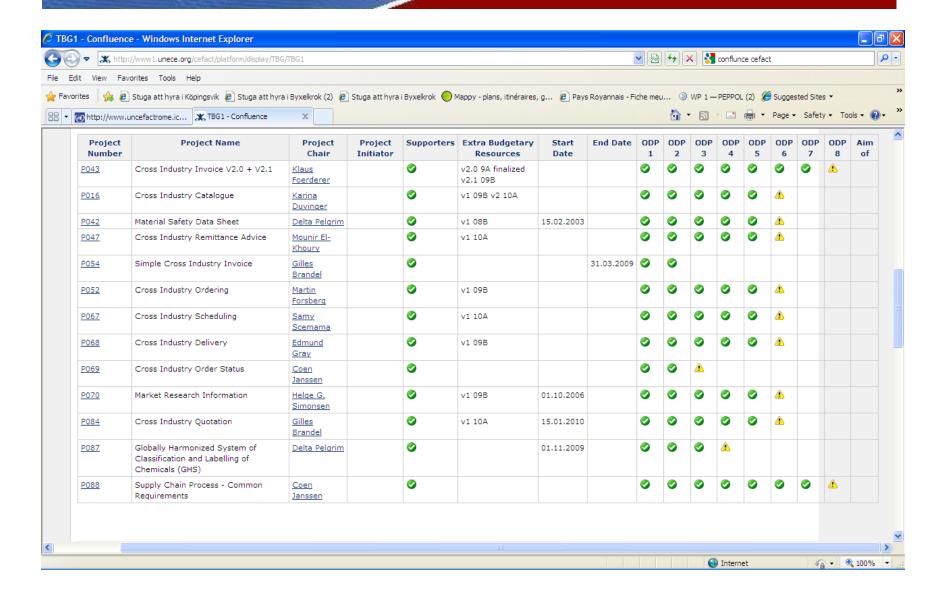
Process



Confluence

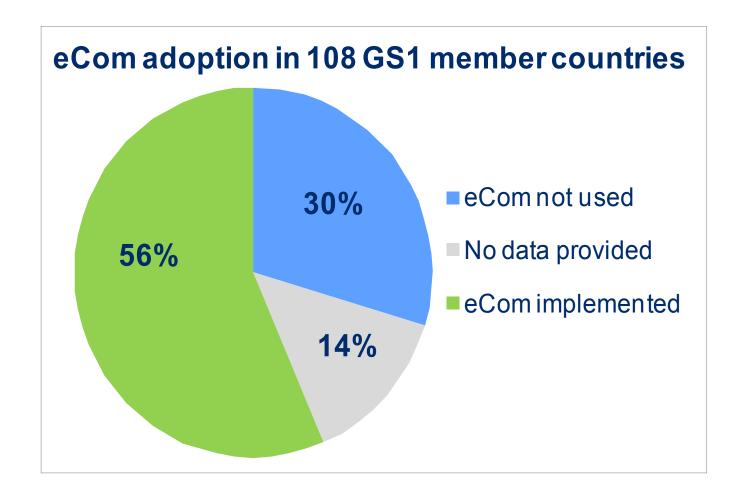


Confluence



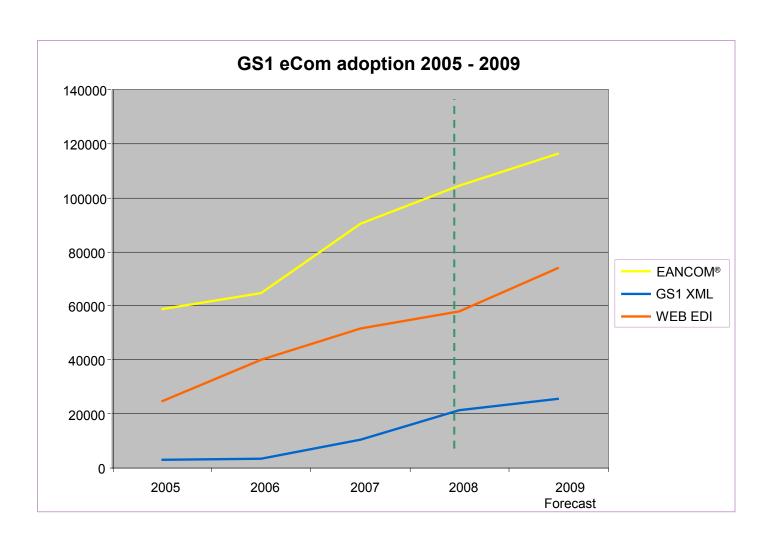


GS1 Implementation Survey 2010



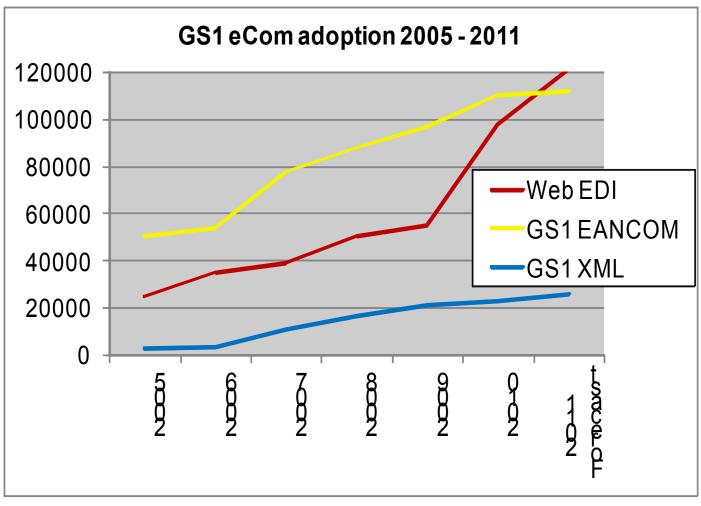


UN/EDIFACT - XML Adoption





UN/EDIFACT - XML Adoption





eBusiness Standards Cooperation

Formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Commits participants to:

- Avoid divergent and conflicting approaches to standardization
- Eliminate duplication of effort
- Provide a clear roadmap for users
- Ensure intersectoral coherence in the field of electronic business











THE WAY FORWARD

- Compelling demand from stakeholders (governments, businesses, standards development organizations) for bringing together an endto-end global core of recommendations & standards for:
 - Trade Facilitation implementation
 - e-business, e-government and e-trade
- Standards that are open, interoperable and freely available. Robust, scaleable, and maintained over time. Available in both paper & electronic formats, avoids re-working & implementable by SMEs in developing, transition & developed economies alike.
- UN/CEFACT aims at reducing complexity and costs whilst increasing predictability in national & international trade processes & procedures, as well as in non-trade areas eg: healthcare.



UN/CEFACT Forums

UN/CEFACT Forums take place bi-annually in different regions of the world where experts can interact face-to-face in Trade Facilitation and eBusiness standards development. The host countries can benefit from special capacity building events focused on their priorities. Some recent meetings have been held in:

- 2005 Seoul (Korea) & Lyon (France)
- 2006 Vancouver (Canada) & New Delhi (India)
- 2007 Dublin (Ireland) & Stockholm (Sweden)
- 2008 Mexico City (Mexico) & Saly (Senegal)
- 2009 Rome (Italy) & Sapporo (Japan)
- 2010 Geneva (Switzerland)
- 2011 McLean (USA) & Geneva (Switzerland)
- 2012 India & Vienna (Austria)



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http://www.UNCEFACT.org