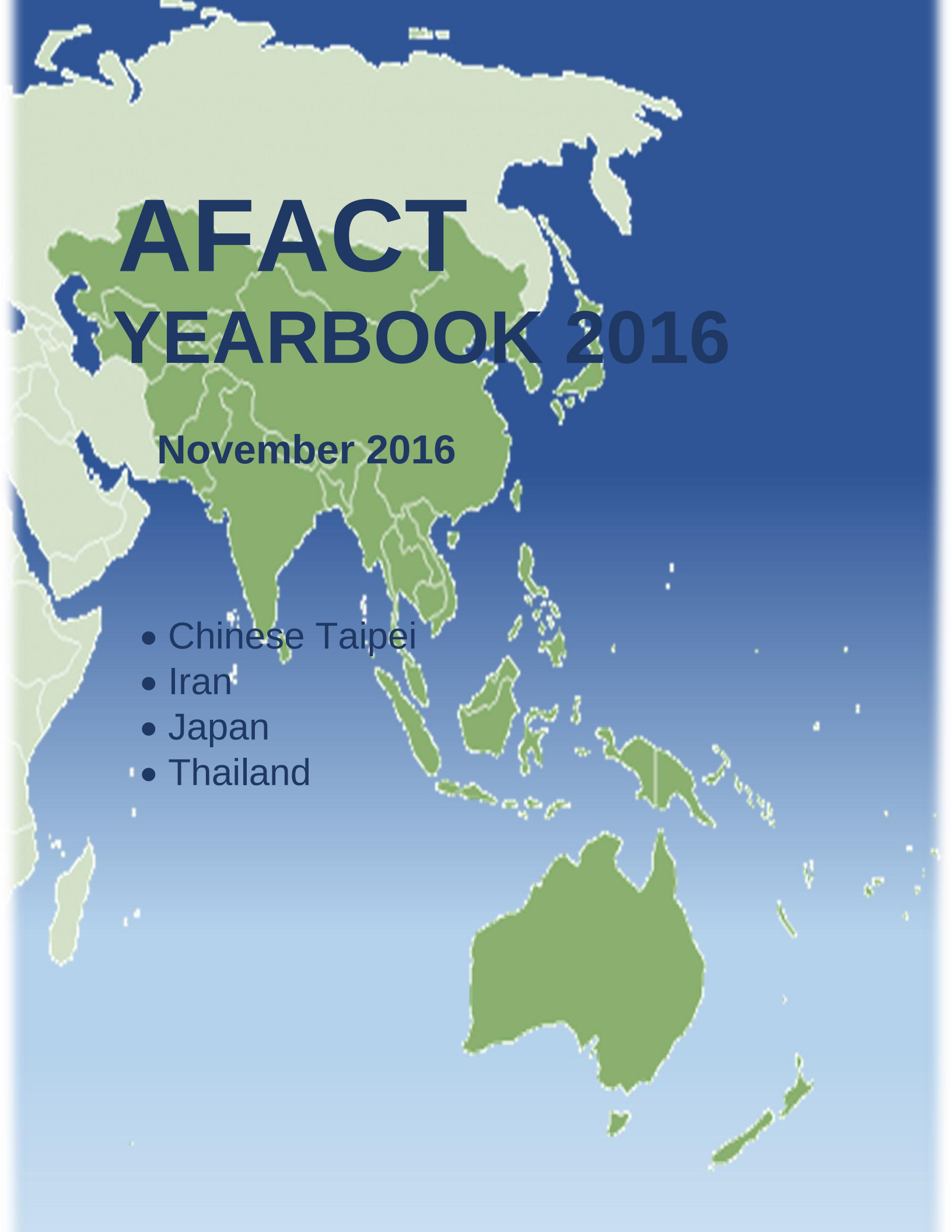

# AFACT YEARBOOK 2016

**November 2016**

- Chinese Taipei
- Iran
- Japan
- Thailand

## PREFACE: I

## AFACT Chairman and UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific: Mitsuru ISHIGAKI

**It is so honorable that I was assigned to be AFACT chairman during the year 2016.**

**I would like to welcome all AFACT HODS and experts to visit Japan for participating the 34th AFACT Plenary being held in Tokyo, Japan from 7th to 9th November 2016.**

**I would like to express many thanks UNESCAP for their corporation with AFACT in the capacity building scheduled on 9th November.**

**The good results of discussion in the last 34th AFACT MID-TERM Meeting in Hamamatsu, Japan in May 2016 are hoped to be continued for further successful progress during this Plenary session which may provide huge benefits for participants in their implementation of various projects in trade facilitation and electronic business.**

**As UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific, I will endeavor contributing the expected role;**

**(a) To promote and represent interests and activities of UN/CEFACT to AFACT members. Most UN/CEFACT projects have been mainly in those areas related with trade facilitation on its BUY/SHIP/PAY model. AFACT activities also mainly have been related with the same area. UN/CEFACT positively proceeds projects in various significant areas including especially International Trade Procedure Program Development Area (PDA), BUY/PAY PDA, SHIP PDA, Sectorial PDA (Agriculture, Travel Tourism and Leisure Domain and Utility Domain) and Methodology and Technology PDA.**

**While joining the activities of UN/CEFACT (Forums and working group sessions) I would like to feedback important information to AFACT members in timely manner.**

**(b) To provide impact to UN/CEFACT Bureau and projects members, by introducing and reporting AFACT on-going activities of Business Domain Committee(BDC), Communication Support committee(CSC) and Technology and Methodology committee(TMC) individually. I believe the deliverables of our AFACT activities may provide influence the global approach of UN/CEFACT effectively.**

**Many regional economic approaches for improving bilateral and/or multilateral relations among countries (including AFACT members) in comprehensive areas are being materialized in various aspects including ITC solutions. AFACT provides good opportunity to AFACT members to share such interesting information.**

**Members of other regions (Europe, America, Africa, so and so.) in UN/CEFACT may have much interest and we can provide them opportunities to know more about growing progress of our Asia and the Pacific region and its adjacent countries and economies.**

**On this AFACT plenary, I hope a suitable person would be nominated as a candidate for the Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific and this person will be approved in the 23rd UN/CEFACT plenary in April 2017 for the term of two years 2017-2018.**

**I am looking forward to seeing and communicating with colleagues of AFACT members from many countries/areas.**

**Mitsuru ISHIGAKI**
**AFACT host and**
**UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific**
**m-ishigaki@jastpro.or.jp**

## PREFACE: II

## General Secretary of AFACT, Dr. Mahmood Zargar

**General Secretary of AFACT, Mahmood Zargar**
**In the year 2016, we as the permanent secretariat tried our best to coordinate and execute AFACT affairs. Here is a brief report of secretariat activities:**

**1. We tried to make changes in AFACT official web site which will make it more useful and good reference for the users. This updating is not finished and we hope in near future it will be complete redesigned.**
**2. AFACT conference call meetings- AFACT has most of its meetings through online conference calls. Most of these conferences during 2016 were supporting StC meetings.**
**3. AFACT year book- The secretariat was collected the country reports from member countries and associate members and the finalized 2016 year book and issue at the 2016 plenary meetings.**
**4. Future works- AFACT is ready to follow its membership process in ECOSOC in 2016. The only problem for this process is missing a financial statement to show supporting AFACT activities during last 2 years. I as permanent secretary of AFACT hope the StC can decide how to solve this problem.**
**5. AFACT also welcomes new members and we can coordinate anything need to reach this goal.**
**6. Finally, I should express appreciate to the 2016 AFACT chairman, host secretariat members for their good efforts, planning, supporting, and directing Mid-term, plenary events during 2016. Also, I appreciate all AFACT community especially AFACT StC members for their supporting and directing all AFACT activities during the year of 2016.**

**Mahmood Zargar**
**AFACT General Secretary**
**Mahmood Zargar**
**AFACT General Secretary**
**Mahmood.zargar@gmail.com**

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## About AFACT

AFACT stands for the Asia Pacific Council for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business. It's a non-profit, non-governmental organization that is open to participations from the representatives of member economies and experts from private sectors within the Asia-Pacific region.

The forerunner of AFACT was ASEB (Asia EDIFACT Board) established in 1990 in response to disseminate EDIFACT (Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport) policies and activities in the Asia-Pacific region. After 8 years' contribution to facilitate international transaction within the region, through the simplification and harmonization of procedures and information flows, the need for re-engineering was raised in the 16th ASEB meeting to conform to the rapidly changing trend of EDI and EC, and to respond to the successful restructure of UN/CEFACT. As a result of re-engineering, AFACT marked down the era of ASEB in 1998. In 1999, the epoch of AFACT was officially commenced.

AFACT aims to promote the commitment and development of trade facilitation, electronic business policies and activities in the Asia Pacific region, mainly focusing on those promoted by UN/CEFACT (United Nations Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business), to guide, stimulate, improve and promote the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations from members, as well as to exchange products and relevant services effectively within AFACT community.

Currently, there are 19 members from Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, China, Chinese Taipei, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Each of which is represented by a local organization dedicated in promoting the application of standards and recommendations, e.g. UN/EDIFACT, developed by UN/CEFACT. PAA (Pan-Asian eCommerce Alliance) is the associate members of AFACT, which is dedicated to promote cooperation in implementing trade facilitation and eCommerce in this region.

There are three working Committees acting under AFACT, which have their own missions and programs of work. The committees are, Business Domain Committee (BDC), Community Support Committee (CSC) and Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC)

The common missions of those working committees are:

1. Developing methods to facilitate trade transactions, fit to the member economies and in conformity with the standards and the recommendation developed by UN/CEFACT;
2. Promoting both the use of these methods, and associated best practices, through channels such as government, industry and service associations;

3. Coordinating its work with UN/CEFACT and other relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations; and
4. Enhancing the cooperation among the AFACT members and promoting the objectives of the mission statement in the Asia Pacific region.

# AFACT Bylaws-Revised on 9th November 2016 at the 34th AFACT Plenary in Tokyo, Japan

**Article 1: Name**

The name of this organization shall be the Asia Pacific Council for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (hereinafter referred to as "AFACT").

**Article 2: Mission Statement**

AFACT aims to support in the Asia Pacific region and its adjacent countries and economies (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Region”) policies and activities, especially those promoted by United Nations Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (hereinafter referred to as “UN/CEFACT”), dedicates to stimulate, improve and promote the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations, to exchange products and relevant services effectively through the simplification and harmonization of processes, procedures and information flows in a non-political environment. Its principal focus is to facilitate international transactions, through the simplification and harmonization of procedures and information flows, and so contribute to the growth of global commerce.

**Article 3: Terms of Reference**

The principles of the mission statement are to be achieved by:

(a) Disseminating the standards and the recommendations published by UN/CEFACT;

(b) Analyzing and understanding the key elements of international transactions and working for the elimination of constraints;

(c) Developing methods in conformity with those developed by UN/CEFACT to facilitate transactions, including the relevant use of information and communication technologies (ICT) such as but not limited to UN/EDIFACT and ebXML, securing coherence in the development of standards and recommendations by cooperating with other interested parties, including international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(d) Promoting both the use of these methods, and associated best practices, through channels such as government, industry and service associations;

(e) Coordinating its work with UN/CEFACT and other relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations; and

(f) Enhancing the cooperation among the AFACT members and promoting the objectives of the mission statement in the Region.

**Article 4: Structure**

AFACT shall be a non-profit, non-political, non-government, voluntary and independent organization.

**Article 5: Membership**

Membership shall be divided into three categories and the qualifications for membership in each category are provided hereunder. The members of each category are shown in Appendix 1 hereto:

**Member**

The countries and economies in the Region represented by a public or private corporation, boards, commissions, organizations, associations and other bodies (whether governmental, public or private, and whether incorporated or unincorporated) involved in promotion and development of Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business, hereinafter collectively referred to as “Body”, provided that Body is eligible to establish a focal point as provided by the Article 10 hereunder. Agencies of the United Nations can also be members.

**Liaison member**

Any Intergovernmental Body committed to similar objectives as AFACT. The Steering Committee shall report their consideration and apply for the approval of inviting and admitting the relevant organization as Liaison member, to the Plenary for ratification.

**Associate member**

Any other Body from the Region or relevant international organization located in the Region, committed to similar objectives as AFACT. Any Body in a country, economy or organization wishing to join AFACT must submit an application for membership in writing to the AFACT Secretariat who shall circulate it to the Steering Committee members for consideration and acceptance, as well as to all members and associate members for consultation. If approved, the Steering Committee shall report to the Plenary on the approval of the application for ratification.

The Chairperson of the AFACT may also invite non-member countries, economies and experts as observers or special invitees.

**Article 6: Plenary**

The Plenary shall include members represented by their Heads of Delegations, associate members, liaison member and observers. A simple majority of the members is required for a quorum. The Plenary Meeting shall be a forum to exchange views on any areas of common interest including the latest developments in each member, or associate

member and liaison member under the ambit of the Mission Statement. The Plenary shall be the highest decision making body of AFACT and shall have the responsibility of ratifying all major decisions and monitoring the execution of the adopted resolutions. The preferred way of reaching decisions shall be by consensus. However, the Chairperson shall have the authority to call for a vote if, in his view, consensus cannot be reached on a particular issue. In such cases, a simple majority of all voting members constitutes a decision. In case of a tie, the Chairperson shall cast the deciding vote. Only members are eligible to vote. The vote shall be cast by the Heads of Delegations or their designated representative in writing. Notwithstanding of the foregoing, for dissolution of AFACT, the adoption of the Bylaws or amendment thereof, a two-third majority of all voting members is required. Absent members can have the option to vote by email or other means, or by proxy entrusted to the Chairperson or a fellow AFACT member. The Plenary shall meet at least once a year.

**Article 7: Officers, Hosting Member and Secretariats**

**7.1 Officers of AFACT**

The Officers of AFACT shall be the Chairperson, two Vice-Chairpersons and the head of AFACT Secretariat (herein after referred to as “AFACT Secretary”.) The term of office for the Chairperson and two Vice Chairpersons shall be one year. The term of office for AFACT Secretariat shall be provided as per the Appendix 3 to the Bylaws.

**7.2 Hosting Member**

Annually AFACT shall identify a member (herein after referred to as “Hosting Member”) to host the meetings. The Hosting Member shall nominate the Chairperson, with one Vice-Chairperson being nominated by the next hosting member (herein after referred to as “Chairperson Elect”) and the immediate former Chairperson acting as the other. At the start of each Plenary, the identification of next Hosting Member and the Chairperson Elect shall be approved. The Hosting Member shall nominate a person who shall be the focal point for hosting AFACT meetings (hereinafter referred to as “the Hosting Secretary”). Their term shall start immediately after the previous Plenary is adjourned. In order to ensure a smooth hand-over between the two Hosting Secretaries, a Joint Hosting Secretariat shall exist for an agreed period, after the previous Plenary.

**7.3 AFACT Secretariat**

The Asia Pacific Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (APCFACT) has been established in 2012 and registered in the KISH Island in Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter called “the center”). The center is independent from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and will act as the Secretariat office of AFACT and will operate in accordance with its own Bylaws. The center’s duties include such as but not limited to administration of financial affairs of the AFACT, budgetary issues, accounting and audit,

fund raising, Yearbook editing and publishing, supporting the annual Hosting Member in organizing the mid-term Steering Committee meeting, and annual Plenary and other meetings, and other Secretariat related tasks. The terms of reference of AFACT Permanent Secretariat is shown in the Appendix 3. The AFACT Secretariat shall be nominated by the Steering Committee and ratified by the Plenary as permanent entity based on the Terms of Reference described in the Appendix 3 to this Bylaws. When AFACT Secretariat finds an exceptional difficulty of a Hosting Member in performing its duties to host, AFACT Secretariat should call a Steering Committee meeting to decide an alternative member to host the organization according to the provisions provided by the Article 8 herein.

**Article 8: Steering Committee**

The Steering Committee is responsible for the management and coordination of AFACT between the Plenary of consecutive years. The Steering Committee also supervises the progress status of the decision made by the Plenary. The composition of the Steering Committee shall be as follows:

• Chairperson (of AFACT)

• Two Vice-Chairpersons (of AFACT)

• UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific (as an Advisor),

• Any other officer of UN/CEFACT (as an Advisor) from the Region

• Representative of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

• Chairpersons of the Executive Committees provided by the Article 9 herein

• Two Heads of Delegation appointed by the Plenary who will hold office as members of the Steering Committee for a term of two years.

• Head of AFACT Secretariat

In case the net total number of the Steering Committee members becomes less than eleven (11) owing to overlapping of the role of the Steering Committee members, Plenary may elect additional member from other AFACT member countries/economies

The Steering Committee is chaired by the Chairperson of AFACT

The Hosting Secretary shall be present in all Steering Committee meetings.

The agenda for the Steering Committee meeting shall be circulated to all Heads of Delegations and Chairpersons of Executive Committees for comments before a meeting. The AFACT Secretariat and the Hosting Secretariat shall jointly maintain the minutes of

the Steering Committee meetings to be adopted by the succeeding meetings. The AFACT Secretariat shall publish the minutes on the AFACT website.

The Chairperson may invite Conveners of Working Groups for specific meetings, as appropriate and all Heads of Delegation shall be entitled to attend meetings of the Steering Committee.

Where required, the Steering Committee shall be empowered to take decisions on behalf of AFACT between Plenary meetings except the agenda to dissolve AFACT or to revise the Bylaws. In such cases, every effort shall be made to consult with the Heads of Delegations. All inter-sessional decisions of StC will call for endorsement of plenary either in its meeting or through inter-sessional approval process.

Steering Committee decisions shall be made by consensus.

The Steering Committee shall meet at least twice a year. This can be either in the form of a physical meetings or online meetings.

**Article 9: Executive Committes and Working Groups**

**9.1 Executive Committees (hereinafter referred to as "EC")**

AFACT shall have Business Domain Committee (hereinafter referred to as "BDC"), Technology & Methodology Committee (hereinafter referred to as "TMC) and Community Support Committee (hereinafter referred to as "CSC") as EC. Each EC must have a mandate, terms of reference, and work program. Each EC member shall recommend its Chairperson to the Steering Committee for the ratification by the Plenary. Each EC may appoint a Vice Chairperson and EC Secretary whenever necessary. The term of office for the Chairperson and the EC Secretary shall be for a period of two years.

**9.2 Working Groups (hereinafter referred to as "WG")**

To establish or to reform a WG under a specific EC, the interested parties shall submit the Chairperson of EC an expression of interest endorsed by at least three HoDs, a terms of reference, and an initial work program (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Submission"). Each EC shall evaluate the Submission. When the Submission is acceptable for EC, the Chairperson of EC shall propose a new WG or a reformed WG to the Steering Committee for ratification by the Plenary Each WG member shall elect its Convener to be approved by the Steering Committee, and ratified by the Plenary. Each WG may appoint a WG Secretary whenever necessary. The term of office for the Convener and the WG Secretary if it is appointed, shall be for a period of two years. The WG shall meet at least twice a year. This can be either in the form of physical meetings or online meetings. The Chairperson of each EC shall report its activities, including those of WGs under the EC, to the Plenary. The Convener of WG, if needed, reports to the Plenary in details its progress of Program of Work.

### 9.3 Termination of EC and WG

Any EC or its WG shall be terminated by the resolution of the Plenary on the recommendation of StC, if it has not passed its Program of works and/or its activities to the Plenary for three years.

### 9.4 Task Force Team

As need arises, the Steering Committee may organize a Task Force Team (hereinafter referred to “TFT”) to carry out a specific mission and/or function across the ECs delegated by the Steering Committee. The AFACT Chairperson shall recommend the TFT Chairperson to the Steering Committee for approval. TFT shall have terms of reference and a work program. TFT shall report the Steering Committee its activities at least once a year.

## Article 10: Focal Point

Each AFACT member is required to have a single focal point (hereinafter referred to as “FP”), dedicated to the promotion, dissemination and implementation of AFACT objectives.

The FP shall identify the Head of Delegation and a contact person who shall be responsible for communication with the AFACT Secretariat the Hosting Secretary and all related parties. The FP shall provide the AFACT Secretariat updated information for communication, such as telephone number, fax number and e-mail address.

## Article 11: EDICOM

EDICOM is the annual conference and exhibition of AFACT. It features the latest technology and information on Trade Facilitation, Electronic Business, UN/CEFACT and other related activities.

EDICOM shall be organized by the Hosting Member subject to availability of their resources, adjacent to the Plenary, in consultation with the Steering Committee.

## Article 12: Relationship between AFACT and UN/CEFACT, and between AFACT and UNESCAP

As set out in its Mission Statement, AFACT seeks, amongst other objectives, to promote the aims, objectives and activities of UN/CEFACT within the Region. To this end, the delegations of the Region to UN/CEFACT provide a strong link between AFACT and UN/CEFACT.

The UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia provides another significant linkage. The Rapporteur shall be appointed by the Plenary of UN/CEFACT preferably on the

recommendation of the AFACT Plenary. (The Mandate of the UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia is attached as Appendix 2).

AFACT is also strongly encouraged to identify and nominate potential members to the UN/CEFACT for its various positions whenever such vacancies arise and nominations are sought. These nominations shall be sent by AFACT Secretariat to the UN/CEFACT Secretariat after full consultation with AFACT HoDs.

Close coordination between AFACT ECs (including their WGs) and relevant UN/CEFACT working groups and/or teams is strongly encouraged and both bodies shall use their best endeavors to ensure this coordination. This is most effectively achieved when there is a formal relationship between the respective groups and/or teams.

As the objectives and geographic scope of AFACT is aligned with that of the trade facilitation programme of the UN regional commission for Asia and the Pacific, AFACT also seeks to share expertise and experience with UNESCAP with regard to their Trade Facilitation implementation and capacity building approach within Asia and the Pacific region.

**Article 13: Expenses**

The Hosting Member shall cover expenses required in organizing the Mid Term Steering Committee meeting, Plenary Meeting, the Steering Committee Meeting, EDICOM, and the meetings for EC and WG held before the Plenary Meeting, excluding food and beverage services which should be at host's discretion.

The Hosting Member is entitled to charge a participation fee for each delegate if it is extremely necessary to host the event. The amount to be charged shall be decided in advance in consultation with the Steering Committee.

The AFACT Secretariat shall cover all the costs incurred in performing the responsibilities as the secretariat and maintaining the AFACT Website.

**Article 14: Intellectual Property Rights Policy**

AFACT shall own the copyright in all draft and published deliverables developed under or pursuant to its procedures including, without limitation, Specifications, Rules, Guidelines, Minutes, Presentation materials, Models and Libraries which are published under the name or general auspices of AFACT regarding all its official procedures, subject to the underlying copyright of the contributing parties and all other legitimate copyright owners. AFACT will not charge royalties or any similar fees in connection with the implementation or use the deliverables by those applying the AFACT deliverables in accordance with the applicable procedures of AFACT. AFACT disclaims all warranties, express or implied, including specifically but not limited to, any warranty that the use of the information in the

deliverables will not infringe any rights or any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

**Article 15: Working Language**

The working language of AFACT shall be English.

**Article 16: Effectiveness**

These Bylaws enter into effect on 9th November, 2016, upon ratification by the AFACT Plenary.

**Appendix 1 List of Members, Associate Members and Liaison Members as of November, 2016**

**Members:**

Afghanistan , Australia , China , Chinese Taipei , Cambodia , India , Indonesia , Iran , Japan, Malaysia , Mongolia , Pakistan , Philippines , Korea , Saudi Arabia , Singapore , Sri Lanka , Thailand , Vietnam, Bangladesh

**Associate Members:**

Pan Asian e-Commerce Alliance (PAA)

**Liaison Member of AFACT:**

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

**Appendix 2 Mandate UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia**

The mandate of the UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia (herein after referred to as “Rapporteur”) shall be carried out, where appropriate, in liaison with heads of delegation to UN/CEFACT from the Region, as well as with the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and other regional commissions and the UN/CEFACT Bureau. Within Region, the Rapporteur shall:

(a) Promote and represent UN/CEFACT’s interests and activities to Governments, intergovernmental organizations, relevant trade associations and business and trade facilitation organizations;

(b) Encourage the participation of experts in UN/CEFACT’s work program and stimulate the implementation of UN/CEFACT’s standards, recommendations and other deliverables;

(c) Coordinate UN/CEFACT’s activities in the Region.

The Rapporteur shall present a report at each UN/CEFACT Plenary. The Rapporteur may raise issues directly with the UN/CEFACT Bureau and have an open invitation to attend the Bureau meetings in a consultative capacity.

The appointment as Rapporteur is for two years, renewable.

**Appendix 3: AFACT Secretariat Terms of Reference**

**1. Background**

The 27th AFACT Plenary resolved that AFACT should have a permanent secretariat and to assign Iran as the permanent secretariat. It was the sense of the 27th Plenary that successive and earnest contribution extended by Chinese Taipei as ex secretariat should be commended and commemorated.

**2. Terms of Reference**

The purpose of AFACT Secretariat is to explore, review and identify the most practical approach for managing and operating AFACT tasks on Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business in Asia Pacific region.

The AFACT Secretariat should coordinate with UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia to achieve the mission of the AFACT Secretariat.

Taking account of existing AFACT Terms of Reference, these shall include;

a) To document all AFACT related activities and publish them on the AFACT web site,

b) To maintain the AFACT Website including contact information of members as well as the permitted information of respective Focal Points,

c) To support the hosting secretary for organizing AFACT Plenary meeting and its Executive Committee meetings, AFACT Steering Committee meeting and EDICOM,

d) To facilitate the affairs in relation to new membership application,

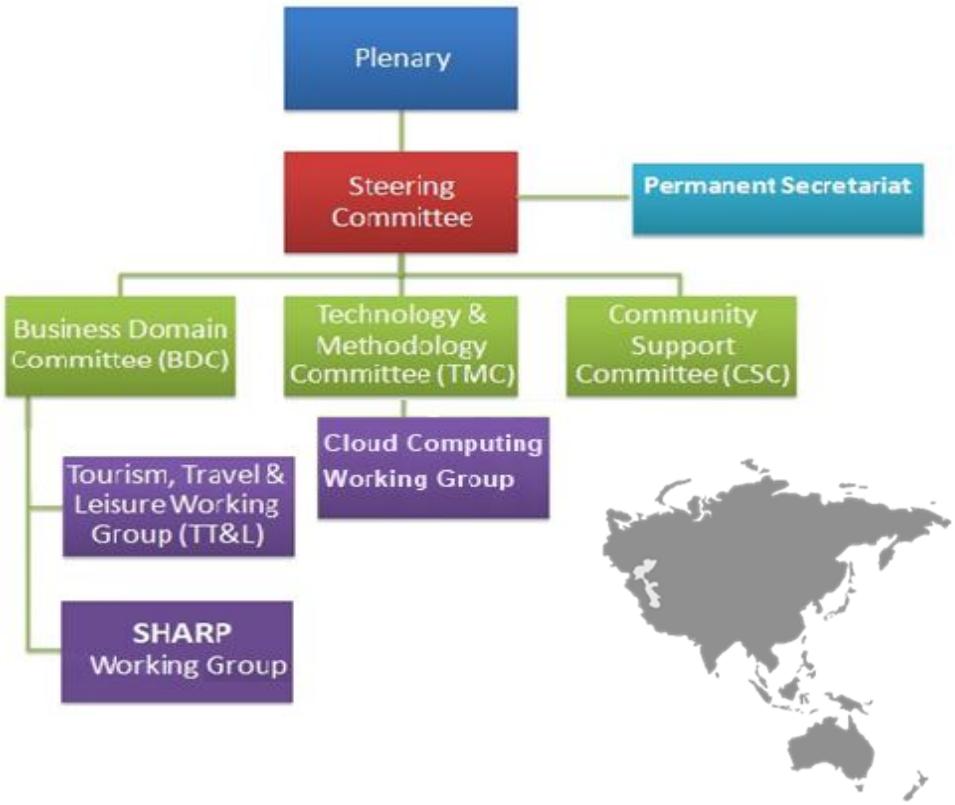
e) To attend AFACT related meetings to support the hosting secretary,

f) To attend UN/CEFACT Plenary meeting, if possible, to follow up its decision and discussion made during the meeting and feedback them to AFACT community, and

g) Any other business.

# AFACT Structure & Members

## Structure




## Members

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | India | Mongolia | Sri Lanka |
| Australia | Indonesia | Pakistan | Saudi Arabia |
| Bangladesh | I. R. Iran | Philippines | Thailand |
| China | Japan | Korea | Vietnam |
| Chinese Taipei | Malaysia | Singapore | |
| Cambodia | | | |

## Associate Member:

Pan Asian eCommerce Alliance (PAA)

## Liaison Member of AFACT:

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

## Steering Committee Board Members

| | |
|---|---|
| <br>**Thailand** | Mr. Wanawit Ahkuputra<br>Deputy Director of ETDA<br>Electronic Transactions Development Agency(Public Organization)<br>The Government Complex, Building B, 120 M.3,7th Floor, Chang Wattana Rd., Laksi Bangkok 10210,Thailand<br>Tel.+66 2142 1159<br>Mobile.+668 9301 8818<br>E-mail: wanawit@etda.or.th |
| <br>**Iran** | Dr. Ramezan Ali Sadeghzadeh<br>AFACT Vice Chair,<br>President of Iran Center for eCommerce Development (ICeCD), Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, I. R. Iran<br>5th Fl., No.15, Naderi St. Keshavarz Bld., Tehran, Iran, P. O. Box: 14155-6385<br>Tel: +98 21 88967159<br>Fax: +98 21 88969371<br>Email: sadeghz@eetd.kntu.ac.ir |
| <br>**Iran** | Dr. Mahmood Zargar<br>General Secretary of AFACT<br>e-Commerce Consultant<br>I. R. Iran Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade<br>7F., No.15, Naderi St. Keshavarz Bld., Tehran, Iran, P. O. Box: 1416643851<br>Tel: +98 21 85193535<br>Mobile: +98 912 1014592<br>Fax: +98 21 88969315<br>E-mail: mahmood.zargar@gmail.com |

| | |
|---|---|
| **India** | Tahseen A. Khan<br>UN/CEFACT Vice Chair & Controller of Certifying Authorities,<br>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology,<br>Department of Electronics and Information Technology,<br>4006, Electronics Niketan,<br>CGO Complex,<br>Lodhi Road,<br>New Delhi – 110003,<br>India.<br>Tel: +911124363073,<br>Fax: +911124365982,<br>E-mail: takhan@nic.in |
| **Japan** | Mitsuru Ishigaki<br><br>AFACT Chair,<br>UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific<br>Director, Japan Association for Simplification of International Trade Procedures (JASTPRO) Yaesu No.5 Nagaoka Bldg. 2-29-11, Hatchobori Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0032, Japan<br><br>Tel: +81 3 3555 6084<br>Fax: +81 3 3555 6032<br>E-mail: m-ishigaki@jastpro.or.jp |
| **Chinese Taipei** | Dr. Eva Yi-Yuan Yueh<br>Chairman of Community Support Committee<br>Deputy Director General, IDEAS Institute, Institute for Information Industry<br><br>8th fl., N0.133, Section 4, Mingshen East Road, Taipei, 105, Taiwan<br>Tel: +886-2-6607-2103<br>Fax: +886-2-27176510<br>E-Mail: yyyueh@iii.org.tw |

| | |
|---|---|
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- Members Progress Reports

- Chinese Taipei Progress Report
- Iran Progress Report
- Japan Progress Report
- Thailand Progress Report

# Member Progress Report
# Chinese Taipei

## 34th AFACT Plenary
## November 7-9, 2016

## Taipei EC/EDI Committee

# SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

## 1.1 Ranking on the Global Index

Chinese Taipei has been improving its basic information infrastructure and establishing the application of technology in governmental institutions and industries, in order to maintain its place in the global index rankings. According to the 2016 Global Entrepreneurship & Development Index by the Global Entrepreneurship Development Institute (GEDI), Chinese Taipei ranked sixth, performing best in the Entrepreneur Aspirations Sub-index (ranked second in the world). In June 2016, Chinese Taipei was ranked nineteenth in the World Economy Forum (WEF) Network Readiness Index and twentieth in the Information Technology Impact Sub-index. Chinese Taipei's overall ranking was fourteenth in the International Institute for Management Development (IMD)'s World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY), and ranking twelfth in the Technological Infrastructure Sub-factor (see Table 1)

Table 1: Global Index Rating of Chinese Taipei

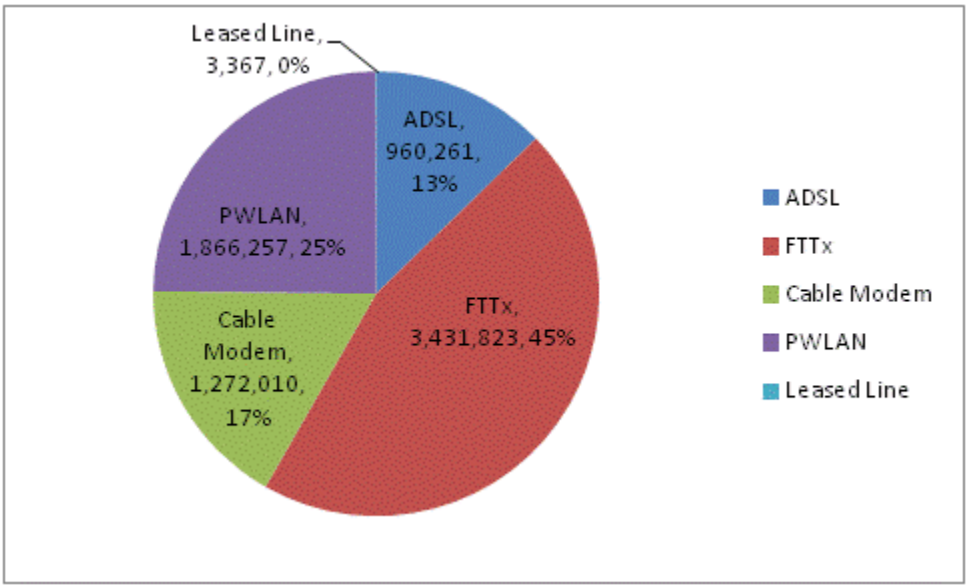
| Index | Chinese Taipei Global Ranking | Total Evaluated Countries |
|---|---|---|
| 2016 GEDI Global Entrepreneurship & Development Index | 6 | 132 |
| – Entrepreneurial Aspirations Sub-index | 2 | |
| 2016 World Economy Forum (WEF) Network Readiness Index | 19 | 139 |
| – Information Technology Impact Sub-index | 20 | |
| 2016 IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) | 14 | 61 |
| – Technological Infrastructure Sub-factor | 12 | |

Source: WEF, IMD, GEDI; Compiled by: Institute for Information Industry

## 1.2 Key ICT Index

### 1.2.1 Chinese Taipei ICT Indicator

In Chinese Taipei, 45% of fixed broadband users use optical fiber. According to the National Communication Commission (NCC), there were 7.533 million fixed broadband users as of May, 2016. Among these users, 3.432 million had installed optical fiber, comprising 45% of all fixed broadband users.

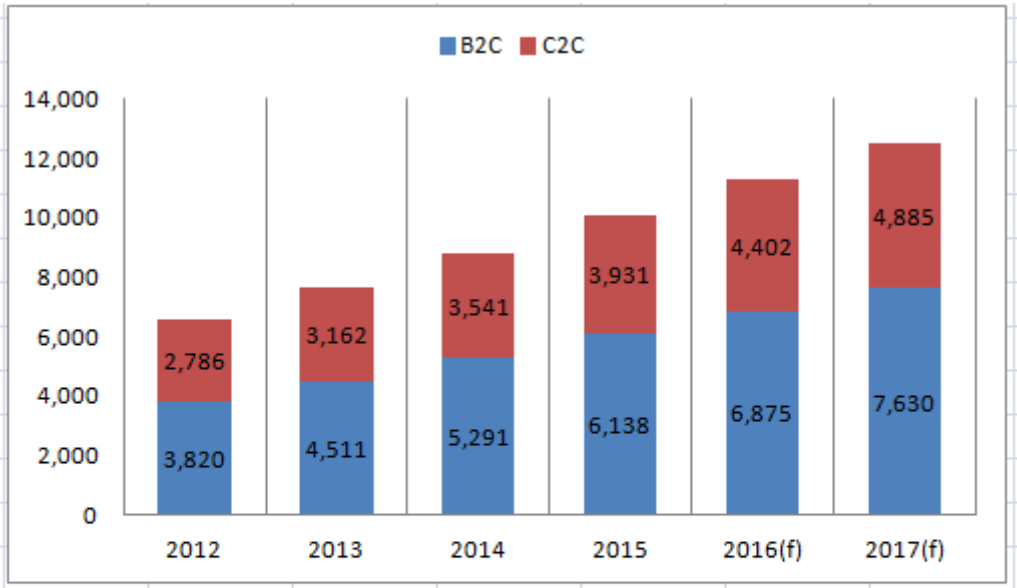



Source: NCC; Compiled by: Institute for Information Industry

Figure 1: The percentages and numbers of fixed broadband users in Chinese Taipei

## 1.3 Status of e-Commerce Development

According to the Institute for Information Industry (III), e-commerce in Chinese Taipei reached NTD 1.0069 trillion in scale by 2015. The Market Intelligence & Consulting Institute (MIC) has estimated that the output value of Chinese Taipei's e-commerce will reach NTD 1.2515 trillion by 2017. (see Figure 2)




| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016(f) | 2017(f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B2C | 3,820 | 4,511 | 5,291 | 6,138 | 6,875 | 7,630 |
| C2C | 2,786 | 3,162 | 3,541 | 3,931 | 4,402 | 4,885 |
| TOTAL | 6,606 | 7,673 | 8,832 | 10,069 | 11,277 | 12,515 |
| UP% | | 16.15% | 15.10% | 14.01% | 12.00% | 10.98% |

Source: Institute for Information Industry

Figure 2: Chinese Taipei e-commerce output

The current number of online shops is approximately 45,000. They are mostly micro-shops with less than ten employees. Online shop platforms and auction platforms are the two most common management types, with 89.4% being B2B2C online shop platforms and 35.6% being auction platforms.

## 1.4 Taipei EC/EDI Committee (TEC)

### 1.4.1 Introduction

The Taipei EDIFACT Committee (TEC) was founded in 1992 under the former Central Bureau of Standards, with an aim to establish and promote national electronic information exchange standards, and to participate in international standardization organizations and events. It was transferred to the authority of the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 1999. Since EDI's applications have expanded to the field of e-commerce, the TEC was renamed the Taipei EC/EDI Committee in 2000.

1.4.2 Publications

Chinese Taipei has completed the e-commerce and trade facilitation core component in accordance with the regulations stated in UN/CEFACT 2012 Core Component Library, version D12A. This includes facilitating domestic trade and technical standards for transportation. Chinese Taipei has included these updates in the Chinese version, in order to reduce trading costs and increase corporate competitiveness. The Core Component Library Technical Standards are below:

Version 1: CCL 06A, passed in May 2006

Version 2: CCL 08A, passed in Oct. 2009

Version 3: CCL 09B, passed in Sep. 2010

Version 4: CCL 10A, passed in Aug. 2011

Version 5: CCL 11A, passed in Jun. 2012

Version 6: CCL 12A, passed in Sep. 2013

## SECTION II – EDIFACT/ebXML/XML Based STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Use of XBRL Financial Reports

The disclosure of information is an extremely important foundation for ensuring the wholesomeness of the stock and bond markets, and establishing an information disclosure system that conforms to international standards is an important task for countries around the world. Due to the rapid development of Internet technology, corporations have gradually replaced printed financial reports and information disclosure with digital versions. Internet disclosure has increased the speed and accessibility of corporate information, and reduced the cost of disclosing and accessing information.

XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) allows participants at each stage to more effectively access, exchange, analyze, and compare information provided by corporations, thus overcoming the problems associated with the complexity of information disclosure. Apart from reducing the cost of exchanging electronic information, XBRL has also lowered the compliance costs and enhanced the information report efficiency for listed companies, as well as improving the re-usability and convenience in applications for investors.

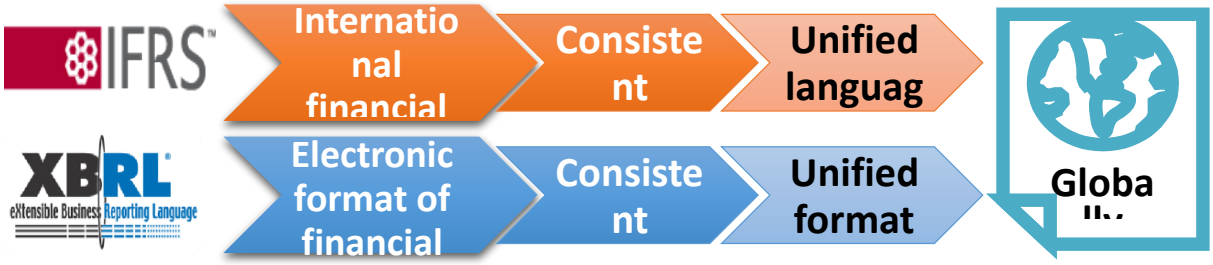
By promoting the application of XBRL to financial reports, the financial information of all listed, OTC, and emerging stock companies can be easily accessed worldwide, and in a unified standard. Additionally, the Financial Supervisory Commission is promoting the

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), so that the formats of financial reports and the accounting standards at listed, OTC, and emerging stock companies in Chinese Taipei will meet international standards, and so that financial reports will use the same format as the rest of the world.

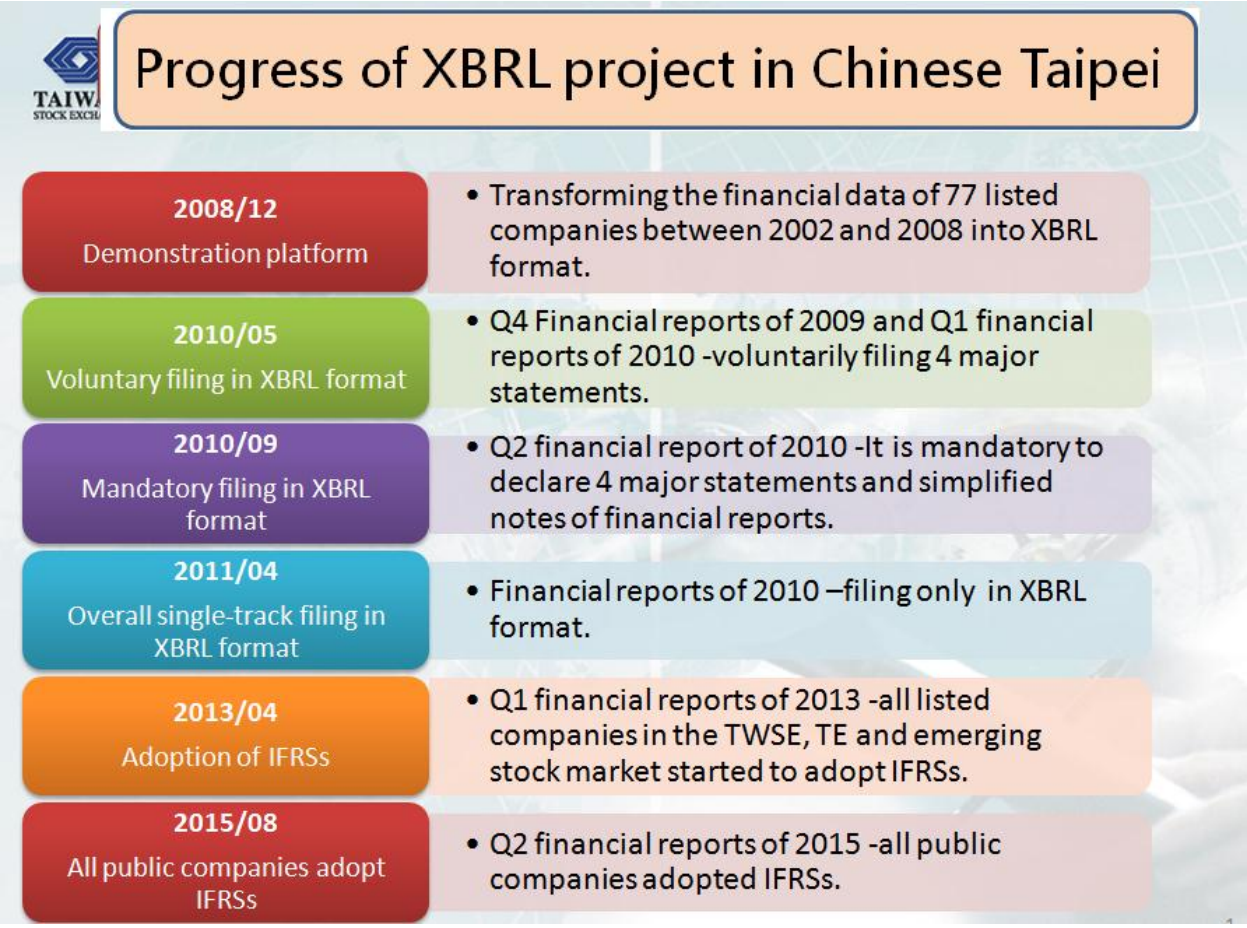
Source: Financial Supervisory Commission

Figure 3: XBRL/IFRS Objectives

Voluntarily applying XBRL for financial reporting in 2010. All of the listed, OTC, and emerging stock




Each stage of the project has been gradually completed, with 96% of corporations in Chinese Taipei companies have begun using XBRL since the second quarter of 2010 (1,901 corporations in total as of July 2016). Furthermore, the application of XBRL has been expanded from the four major financial statements (balance sheets, income statement, statement of cash flow, and statement of changes in equity) and CPA reports to include the appendices of financial reports. The regulations for re-reporting for companies investing in China or joint ventures have been waived, reducing the reporting costs for companies. The IFRSs timeline also applies to listed companies. For Chinese Taipei's XBRL Project schedule and progress, see Figure 4.




Source: Financial Supervisory Commission

Figure 4: The Chinese Taipei XBRL Project Schedule

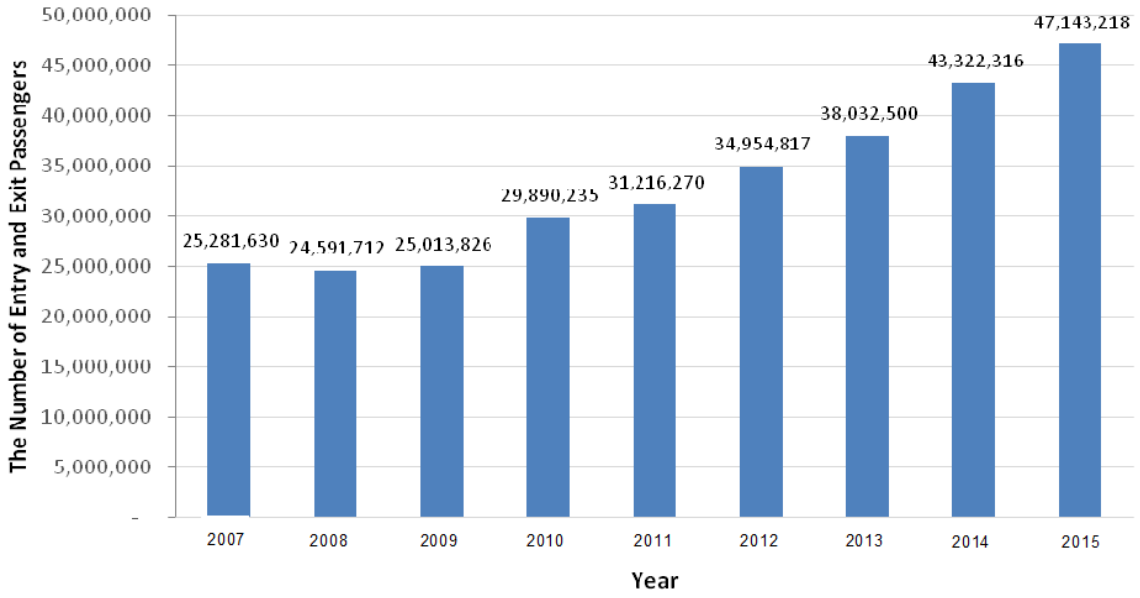
## SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application - eGovernment/ eBusiness Related PROJECT UPDATES

### 3.1 Automatic e-Gate System Promotion Project

#### 3.1.1 Project Background

Due to the swift development of global trade and rapid international travel, the amount of traffic entering and exiting Chinese Taipei also increased gradually each year. In particular, after Mainland Chinese tourists were allowed in 2008, the number of incoming and outgoing people has been increasing, reaching forty-seven million people in 2015 (see Figure 5). This has led to considerable challenges for immigration checks. The use of technology to aid border personnel in identity checks has become an important objective for immigration management in Chinese Taipei. The National Immigration

Agency has begun applying biometric technology in its automatic immigration system, making remarkable progress.




Source: National Immigration Agency

Figure 5: Incoming and Outgoing Population Each Year

### 3.1.2 Construction Process

The Automatic e-Gate Immigration System was developed in Chinese Taipei. It uses biometric identification and automated technology in border identification procedures. The system has been in operation since March 2011, and as of 2015 a total of fifty-three devices have been installed in major airports and harbors. Thirteen more are expected to be installed in 2016, resulting in a total of sixty-six devices. To promote the Automatic e-Gate Immigration System, 34 registration locations have been established.

Table 2: Automatic e-Gate Immigration System Installation Process

Source: National Immigration Agency

| Term | Location | 2011-2015 | 2016 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taoyuan Airport Terminal 1 | Departure | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| | Arrival | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Taoyuan Airport | Departure | 11 | | 11 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terminal 2 | Arrival | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Songshan Airport | Departure | 3 | | 3 |
| | Arrival | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Kaohsiung Airport | Departure | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Arrival | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Kinmen port | Departure | 3 | | 3 |
| | Arrival | 4 | | 4 |
| Taichung Airport | Departure | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Arrival | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | | 53 | 13 | 66 |

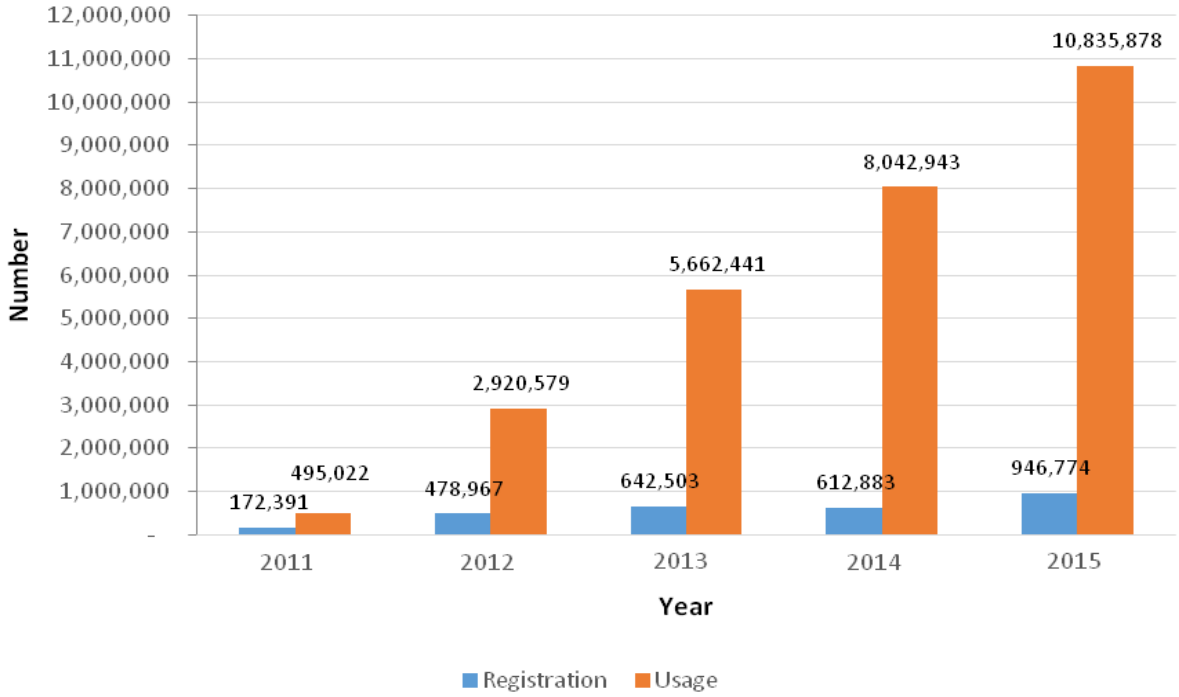
3.1.3 Introduction to the Automatic e-Gate Immigration System

The Automatic e-Gate Immigration System operates by comparing the traveler's biological features (such as facial features and finger prints) with the features recorded during the registration, enhancing the efficiency by replacing human evaluation with biometric technology. On average, the examination time per person can be reduced from thirty seconds to twelve seconds.

To use the Automatic e-Gate Immigration System, users must register at a predetermined location. The applicant must be over fourteen years old and taller than 140 cm. Certain non-citizens may also apply for registration.

3.1.4 Results

From March 2011 to May 2016, 3,314,858 people registered on the Automatic e-Gate Immigration System, with a total number of 33,279,101 uses (Figure 6). The processing time per person has been reduced from thirty seconds to twelve seconds, saving 166,395 hours in total.




Source: National Immigration Agency

Figure 6: Automatic e-Gate Immigration System Registration and Users Each Year

According to the 2015 Survey of General Public Satisfaction Regarding Border Security Procedure and Automatic e-Gate Immigration System put out by the Ministry of the Interior, 98.8% of the interviewees were satisfied with the overall experience of the Automatic e-Gate Immigration System; 97.7% were satisfied with the speed of immigration clearance; and 89% were satisfied with the identification success rate of the system.

### 3.1.5 Conclusion

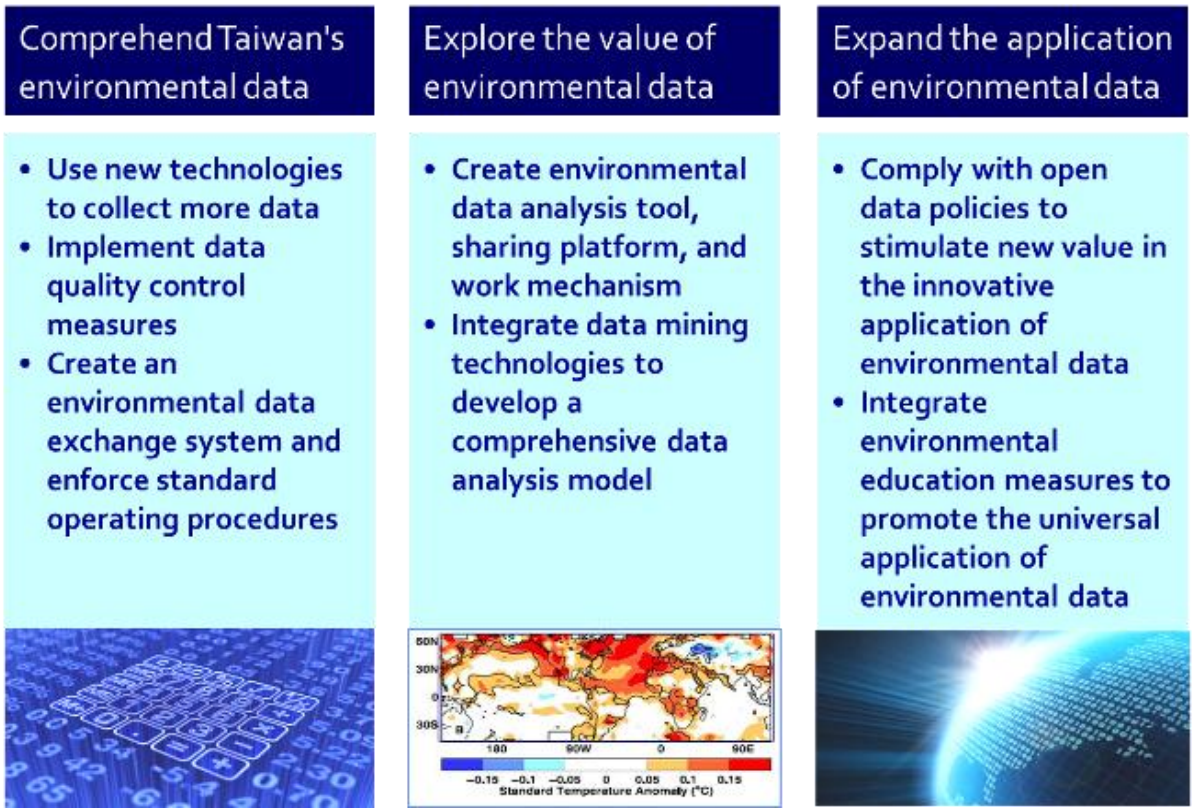
The Automatic e-Gate Immigration System was developed in Chinese Taipei. It uses biometric identification and automated technology in border identification procedures. It aims to provide efficient immigration services while managing border security. Since it started operation in 2011, the system has resulted in a variety of benefits. The Automatic e-Gate Immigration System has become an indispensable part of the management of outgoing and incoming travelers, as well as an example of the application of technology in the realm of public affairs.

### 3.2 Environment Cloud Project

#### 3.2.1 Project Structure

This project was inspired by the ideals of information sharing and harmonious connections between the Earth's systems: the climate, water, forest, land, and ecological systems. The transmission of information on inter-disciplinary environmental resources between organizations, the analysis of operational information, and the dissemination of information to the public can all be accomplished by integrating basic service structures, so that the convenience, speed, correctness, and completeness of information obtained can be improved, thus creating new opportunities for environmental information in Chinese Taipei.

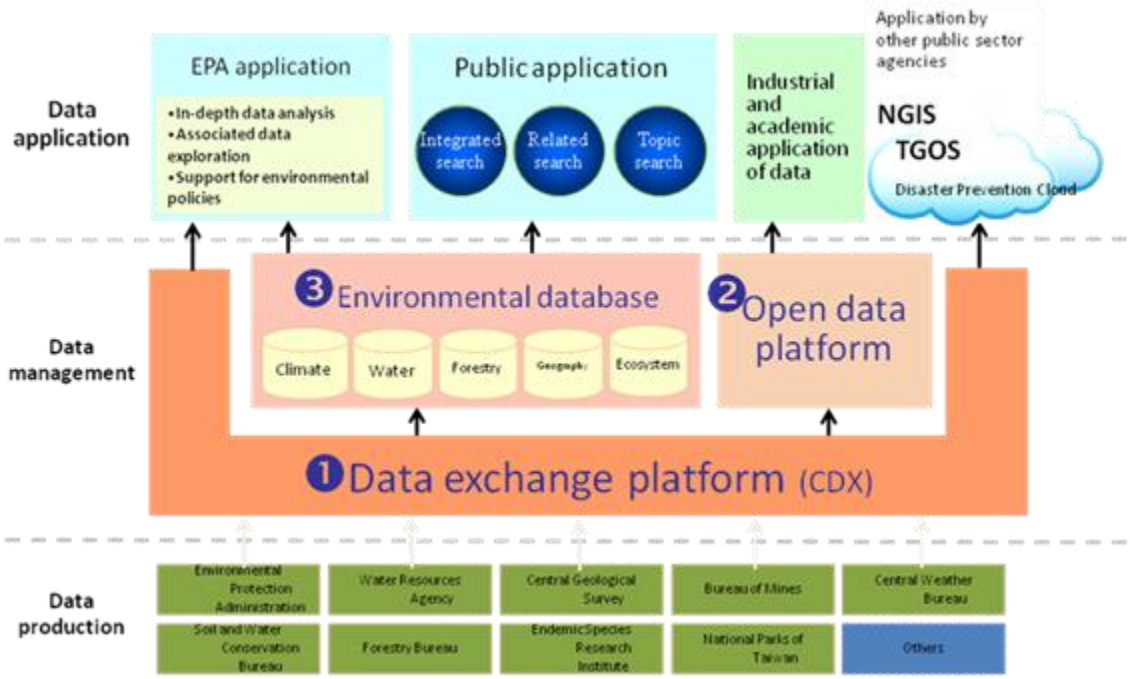
The information collected for this project are mostly from the institutes that will be combined under Environment Resource Administration in the future, including the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), the Central Weather Bureau (CWB), the Water Resources Agency (WRA), the Bureau of Mines (BOM), the Central Geological Survey (CGS), the Forestry Bureau (FB), the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau the (SWCB), Chinese Taipei Endemic Species Research Institute (TESRI), and the National Parks Administration (NPA). By integrating the environmental information exchange and management between the above mentioned institutes, we aim to achieve transparency and efficiency in the information regarding environmental resources.




Source: Environmental Protection Administration

Figure 7: The Objectives and Approaches of Environmental Resources Information Integration

The Environmental Resource Database includes information compiled by the government that can be publicly accessed through apps developed by the private sector and other value-added services, with each organization sharing information through the information sharing system. The enhanced services encompass various aspects such as residential environment information, environmental visual integration, and ecological conservation. Through this system, we aim at promoting the core value of the Environmental Resource Database, and improving the qualities of environmental resources information service and dissemination.




Source: Environmental Protection Administration

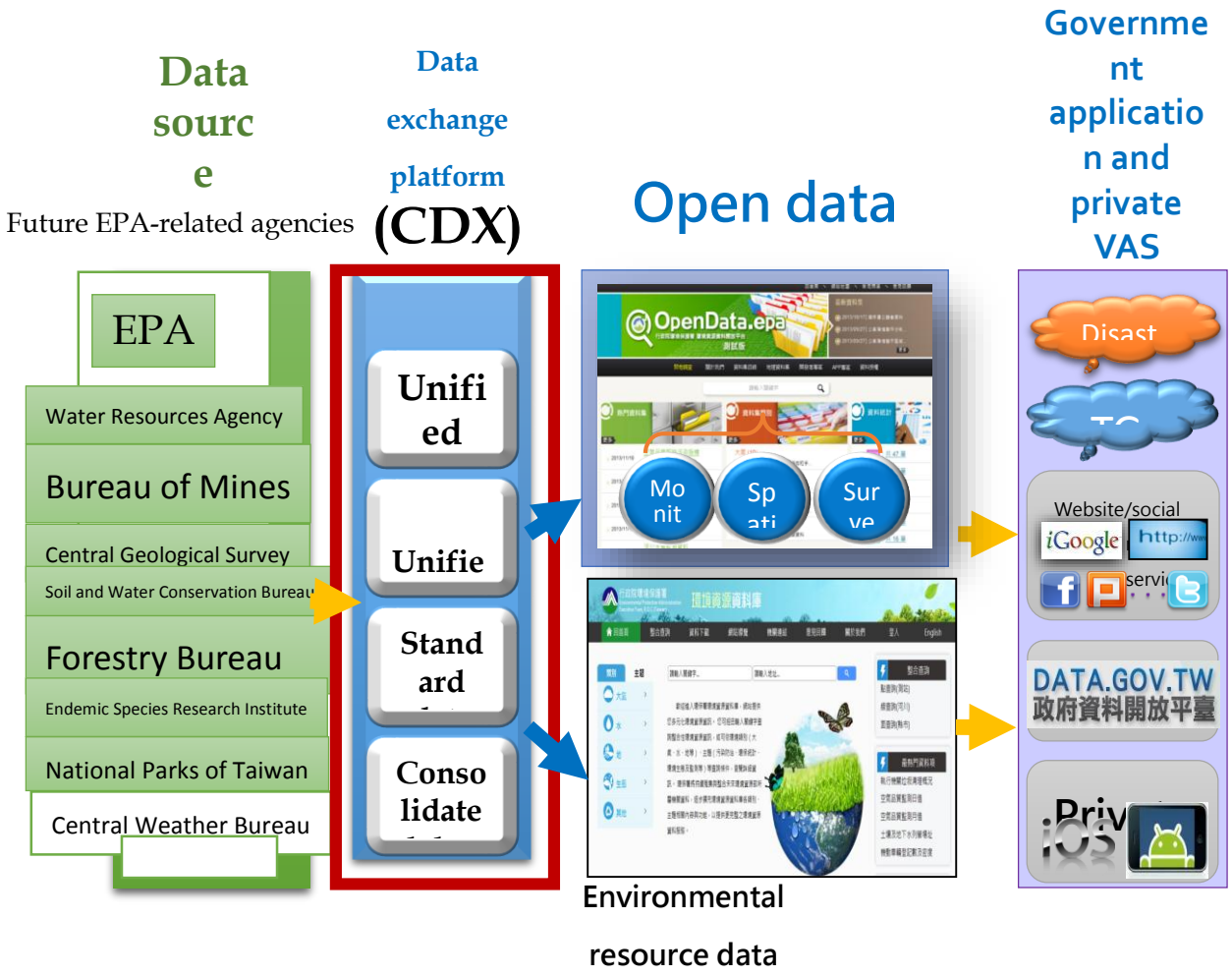
Figure 8: Environmental Resources Information Integration Construction Plan

The design of the database began in 2012, and in 2013 the expansion of the information, the organization of the system structure, and the establishment of the Environmental Information Exchange System and the Public Information Platform took place. The prototype of the Information Integration and Application System was established in 2014, while the analysis and application promotion, as well as the expansion of information sharing system to other administrations, took place in 2015. Through the Big Data of cloud storage technology, these processes allowed for cooperation between governments and between government and the public, and created easily accessible interactive environmental information services that are integrated, comprehensive, diverse, and easily analyzed.

### 3.2.2 Environmental Resources Expansion and Sharing

The Central Data Exchange (CDX) is a platform for exchanging and organizing environmental resource information. It establishes standard information transmission formats and regulated operational processes. It also offers an integrated exchange system for all government organizations, eliminating the cost of developing separate

exchange systems for every institution and promoting the exchange, integration, and sharing of information within domestic organizations.




Source: Environmental Protection Administration

Figure 9: Environmental Resources Information Exchange Platform

We have collected 1,100 data points from 83 organizations, categorized into climate, water, land, forest, ecology, and pollution prevention. The data include tourist spots, disaster prevention, river management, ecological CCTV images, landslide disasters, mineral tax regulations, and geology. A total of 5,620,000 entries of data have been shared among different fields.

3.2.3. Expand Public Information, Offering More Environmental Information to the Public.

To enhance the efficiency and environmental protection applications of the Environmental Resource Database, we have been innovating our technology and improving our service, providing citizen-centered services and value.

The expansion of public information is open to all fields, including industry, academia, and the public, thus fulfilling citizens' right to know. Promotion events have been held to convey the benefits of using environmental resource information and help citizens to be aware of their rights regarding environmental issues. The information quality evaluation and a citizen feedback system have been established, as well as a Regulated Pollutant Information Integration and Information Disclosure system. On top of that, we collect public suggestions and provide initiatives and customized services through technologies such as web services, apps, and cloud services. In 2015, 201 different types of environmental information were made available, with the information being referred to or downloaded more than 15.768 billion times, coming first in the pollution emissions item in the UK's OKFN Evaluation for 2015.

3.2.4 Enhance Information Analysis, Recognizing the Value of the Information

Since the structures of environmental information are relatively complicated and diverse, an information analysis platform has been established for organizing and analyzing the current information at the Environmental Protection Administration, with an aim to become the Big Data analysis platform for all EPA staff. We enhance this environmental resources analysis with new technologies, resulting in better administrative decisions. We examine the air quality by evaluating Internet comments, via neural networks, supervised learning, spatial interpolation, measurement statistics, information analysis software R, text mining, semantic analysis, and applying Big Data to pollution petitions, PM2.5 data, social network information, high potential contaminated industry institutes and regions, thus making managing the environment more efficient.

3.3 Earthquake Early Warning System Promotion

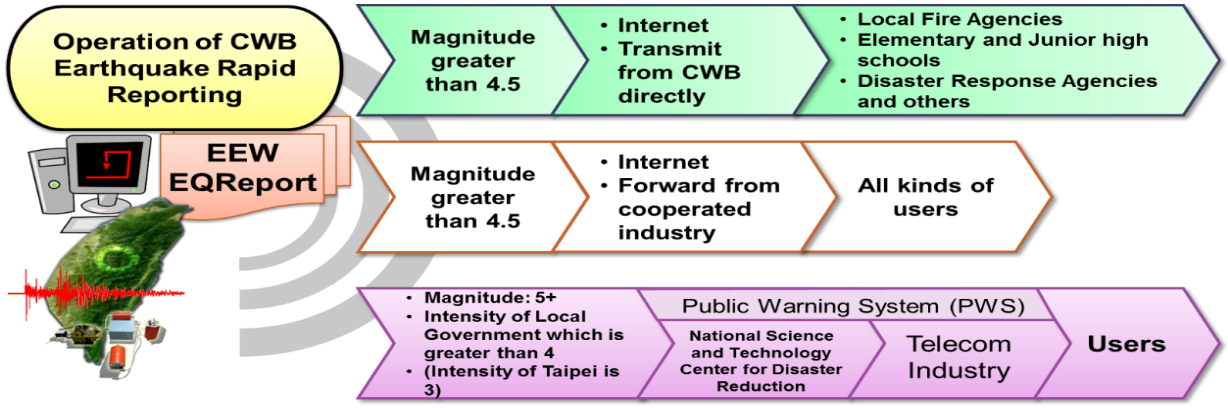
3.3.1 Introduction to the Earthquake Early Warning System

Chinese Taipei is situated in the Circum-Pacific Seismic Belt, which is a region of high seismic hazards, so earthquakes occur frequently. The Central Weather Bureau has built up a national network of seismological observations and developed the Earthquake Early Warning System (EEWS) to enhance the efficacy of seismological observation and to apply it to disaster prevention. See http://scweb.cwb.gov.tw/eew_DEMO for more information. EEWS is currently the main earthquake mitigation technology in Chinese

Taipei, and it uses instant information from several seismic stations near the earthquake epicenters to rapidly calculate seismic focus information and combine it with communication technology and empirical formulas, to immediately inform locals of the estimated arrival time and intensity of seismic waves. Early warning information can give users a few seconds to tens of seconds to take precautionary measures. For instance, MRT trains or HSR trains can decelerate immediately, and critical infrastructure or gas pipelines can automatically shut down. Even if there is not enough time to evacuate personnel to safe areas, it is possible to effectively reduce casualties through usual planned training exercises.

3.3.2 Current Status and Future Plans for EEWS

The EEWS, developed by the Central Weather Bureau, can complete the calculation of seismic focus information on earthquakes greater than 4.5 on the Richter scale in Chinese Taipei in an average of about fifteen to twenty seconds after the earthquake occurs. Through the diversification of modern communication technology and a high-performance information transmission pipe, the earthquake information can be transferred to 10,000 users within one second. EEWS information transfer mode (showing in the figure below) includes three methods, explained as follows:




Source: Central Weather Bureau

Figure 10: EEWS Information Transfer Chart

A. Through the Internet: The Central Weather Bureau sends data to the users directly through the Internet. Users combine the data with automatic controls, broadcast equipment, warning devices, exercises, and other disaster prevention measures to achieve earthquake early warning effectiveness. Currently, the number of recipients has been expanded to 3,500 public schools and more than 3,700 fire and rescue units, and it will be gradually

expanded to more government departments, academic institutions, public facilities, transportation infrastructure, energy plants, and other users.

B. Cooperate with private enterprises to promote early warning information transfer and applications: The Central Weather Bureau signed cooperation contracts with civil and academic institutions. The institutions receive the earthquake warnings from the Central Weather Bureau and assist with interfacing transfer and development of value-added applications. Such developments include an alert broadcast mechanism, an earthquake alarm, automatic control equipment, a mobile app, and a wide variety of other applications. The Central Weather Bureau has contracts with thirteen institutions, and more than one million phones have installed the earthquake warning app. The bureau continues to combine industry, government, and academia with telecom business resources to expand the application of earthquake early warning.

C. Use National PWS to push notification: Our Public Warning System (PWS) uses the mobile communication system's Cell Broadcast Service (CBS) to instantly send large amounts of disaster prevention warning messages through telecom towers within a short time, which enables people to take relevant response measures as soon as possible. The Central Weather Bureau plans to connect EEWS with PWS to officially provide earthquake warning information in the second half of 2016.

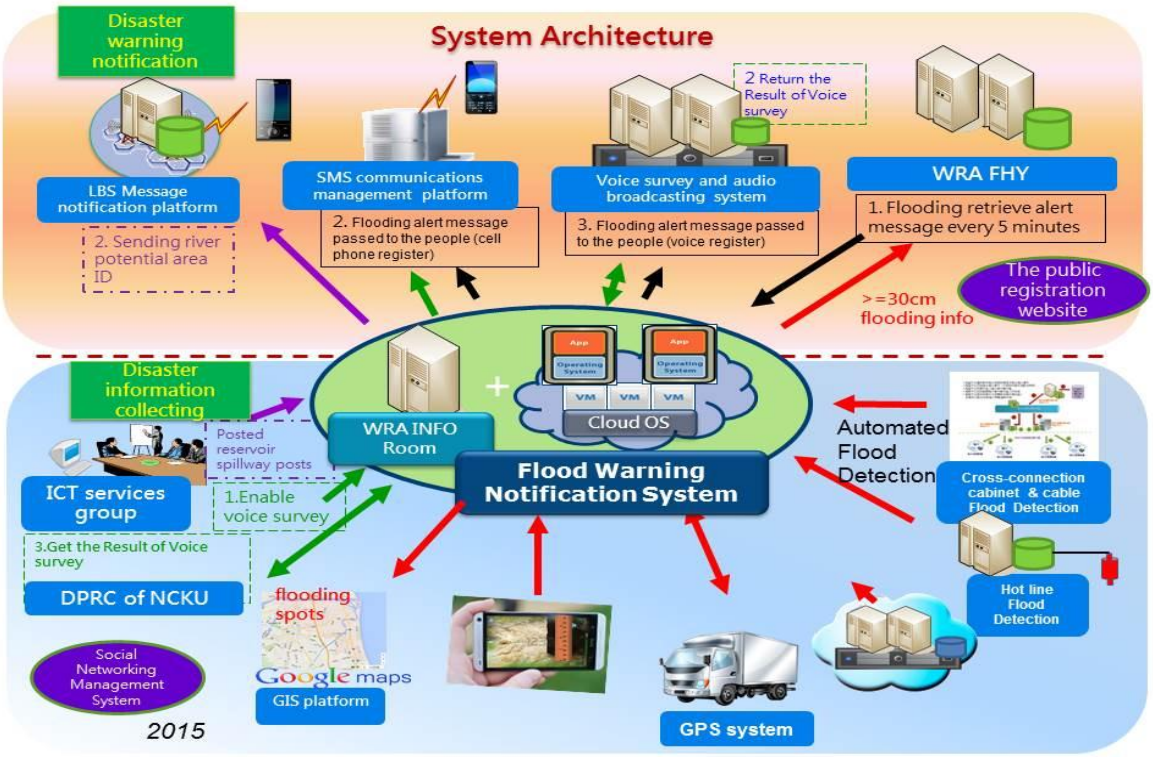
A complete EEWS includes three levels: upstream, intermediate, and downstream. The Central Weather Bureau is the responsible authority and is part of the upstream level that provides warning information. The relevant technology has reached international standards. Currently, the bureau is working to connect and promote the upstream level, the intermediate information interface, and the downstream application of warning information. In addition, the Central Weather Bureau will continue promoting EEWS to government agencies, rail transportation, power plants, hospitals, schools, and other important public facilities. It expects to combine interdisciplinary technologies from industry, government bureaus, and academia, in order to expand its applications and work together to complete the overall system of earthquake prevention and disaster mitigation, thus reducing the impact of earthquakes.

## 3.4 Automatic Flood Monitoring System

### 3.4.1 Reasons for Development

To rapidly and efficiently gather flood information and issue flood alert notifications, the Water Resources Agency launched the Flood Early Warning Notification System

Development Plan and Flood Reporting Function R&D Project in 2011. Furthermore, in 2013, it continued to develop the flood alert notification system application technology. Through existing telecommunications transmission equipment, it also developed a low cost automation flood monitoring system to achieve the goal of rapid flood information collection.




Source: Water Resources Agency (WRA), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

Figure 11: System Architecture

### 3.4.2 Current Result

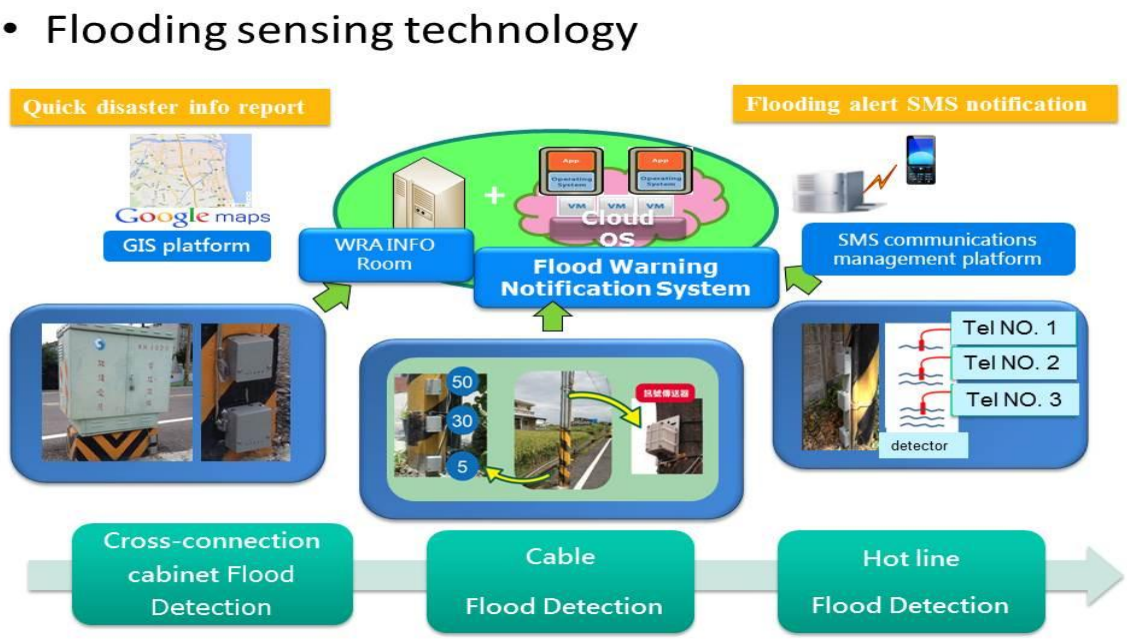
In 2015, we continued to broaden the scope of gathering flood information through technological innovation and development, an integrated and advanced platform, and diversified application and promotion of flood notification. Completed work:

A. Active functional enhancement of the flood early warning notification system platform

This phase is completed in Google Maps, which uses dedicated spots and differentiates depths of flooding with color-coding to represent the locations of telecom junction boxes, copper wires, hot lines, and the flooding locations notified by the GPS-equipped vehicle

fleet and flood prevention partners. This phase also displays flooding locations, flood depths, and latitude and longitude, to integrate this data with disaster emergency response systems.

B. In 2014, sixty flood-monitoring stations were built, which are still operating. In 2015, twelve flood-monitoring stations were added to meet the needs of New Taipei City, for a total of seventy-two monitoring stations.




Source: Water Resources Agency (WRA), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

Figure 12: Automatic Flood Monitoring Techniques

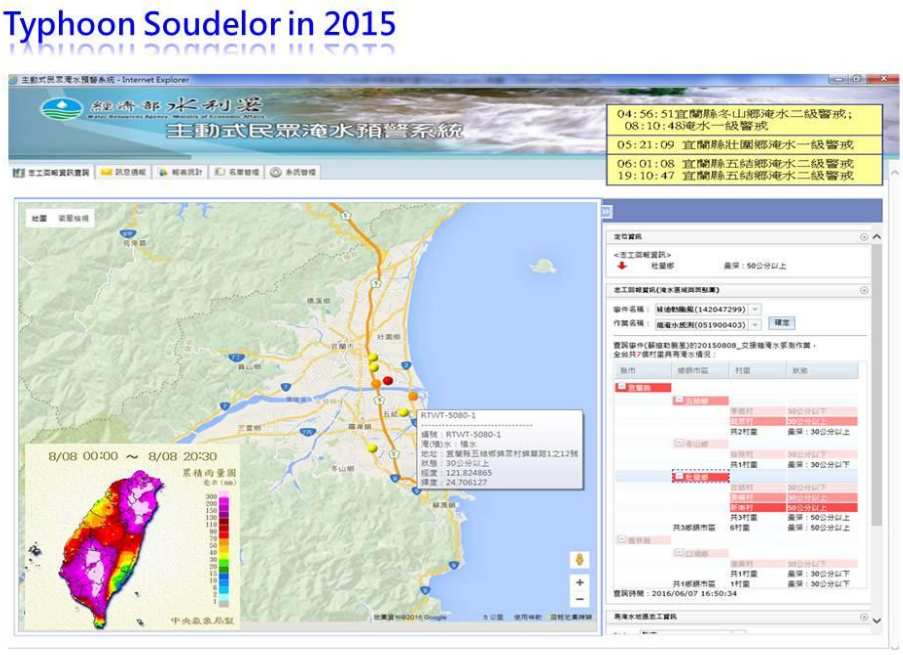
### 3.4.3 Implementation Effectiveness

A. In 2015, after several heavy rains and typhoons, we had twenty-eight instances of position data, forty-five occurrences of notification effectiveness, and an element sending failure rate of 0.6%, showing the stability and continuity of the current flood-monitoring system.

Table 3: Automatic Flood-Monitoring System Implementation Effectiveness

| Year | Reported points | Reported frequency |
|---|---|---|
| 2014 | 13 | 18 |
| 2015 | 28 | 45 |

Source: Water Resources Agency (WRA), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

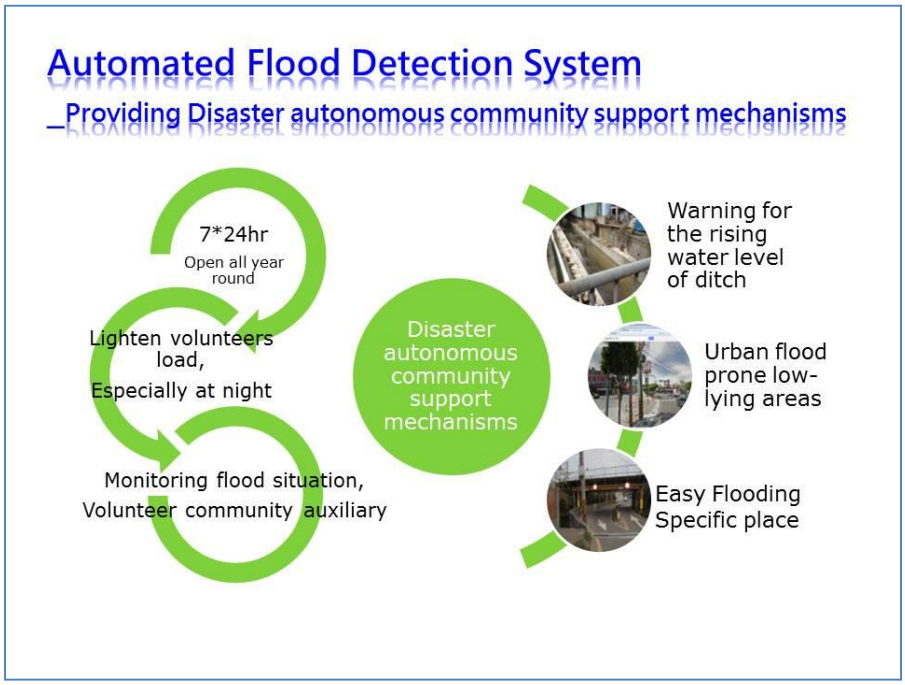



Source: Water Resources Agency (WRA), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

Figure 13: 2015 Typhoon Soudelor Yilan regional notification map

Source: Water Resources Agency (WRA), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

Figure 14: 2016/06/11 Torrential rain Pingtung regional notification map



Source: Water Resources Agency (WRA), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

Figure 15: Flood monitoring schematic diagram

B. The project is maintained by information communication technology corporations to perform actual operations when heavy rains and typhoons strike Chinese Taipei. It provides several functions, including flood-monitoring data collection, flood prevention partner flood voice, flood-alert registration on the Water Resources Agency Disaster Prevention Service Network, social welfare organization flood alerts, GIS flood location distribution graphs, etc. Through instant and accurate methods to obtain information on the status of disaster zones and to announce disaster news, relevant agencies can evacuate people in disaster zones, practice disaster prevention, distribute material resources, and dispatch personnel for disaster rescue to reduce casualties and losses.

# Country Progress Report

# Islamic Republic of Iran

## 34th AFACT Plenary

## Tehran, I.R. Iran

## November 7-9, 2016

**Iran Centre for eCommerce Development**

# SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application -- eGovernment/ eBusiness RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

## 3.1 National Single Window Project

Single window has been proven to be one of the best tools for achieving trade facilitation. The economic benefits of implementing single window have encouraged many countries to implement it successfully to consider accomplishing it in a near future.

This important issue has been well understood by high level government officials in Iran and they have started to take part in the process of implementing a national Single Window.

Iran Centre for eCommerce Development (ICeCD) is the government body that among other responsibilities is also in charge of Single Window development. This centre has done the following activities to implement the project:

### 3.1.1 Establishment of National Committee for electronic Facilitation of Trade

To maintain all activities related to single window project in a coherent and coordinated manner, a steering Committee composed of the main stakeholders of the foreign trade entitled as “national committee for electronic facilitation of trade” (NCeFT) has been established.

The philosophy behind establishment of this Steering committee is actually what has been recommended by UN/CEFACT recommendation number four (Trade facilitation Body).

The structure of NCeFT has been depicted below. The steering committee organizations are:

- Ministry of industry, mines and trade (Chairman)
- Department of trade facilitation and application development of ICeCD (Secretary)
- Trade Promotion Organization of Iran
- Customs Organization
- Central Insurance of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Maritimes and Ports Organization
- Iran Chamber of Commerce, industry and mines

Four technical subcommittees (Legal, Technical, Business Processes and Data Harmonization) are under the supervision of the steering committee. Members of the mentioned subcommittees are representatives of the stakeholder organizations in the single window project.

ICeCD is the permanent secretariat of NCeFT.

**Duties & responsibilities of NCEFT:**

- Re-engineering of sectorial trade processes to establish the required coordination for simplification of trade processes.
- Standardization & harmonization of trade documents & providing solutions for electronic exchange of them.
- Review, enact and proclaim rules and practices in order to establish a national library of shared data in business processes.
- Coordinating the relevant organizations in the area of electronic facilitation for trade.

**Single window project in Import Processes**

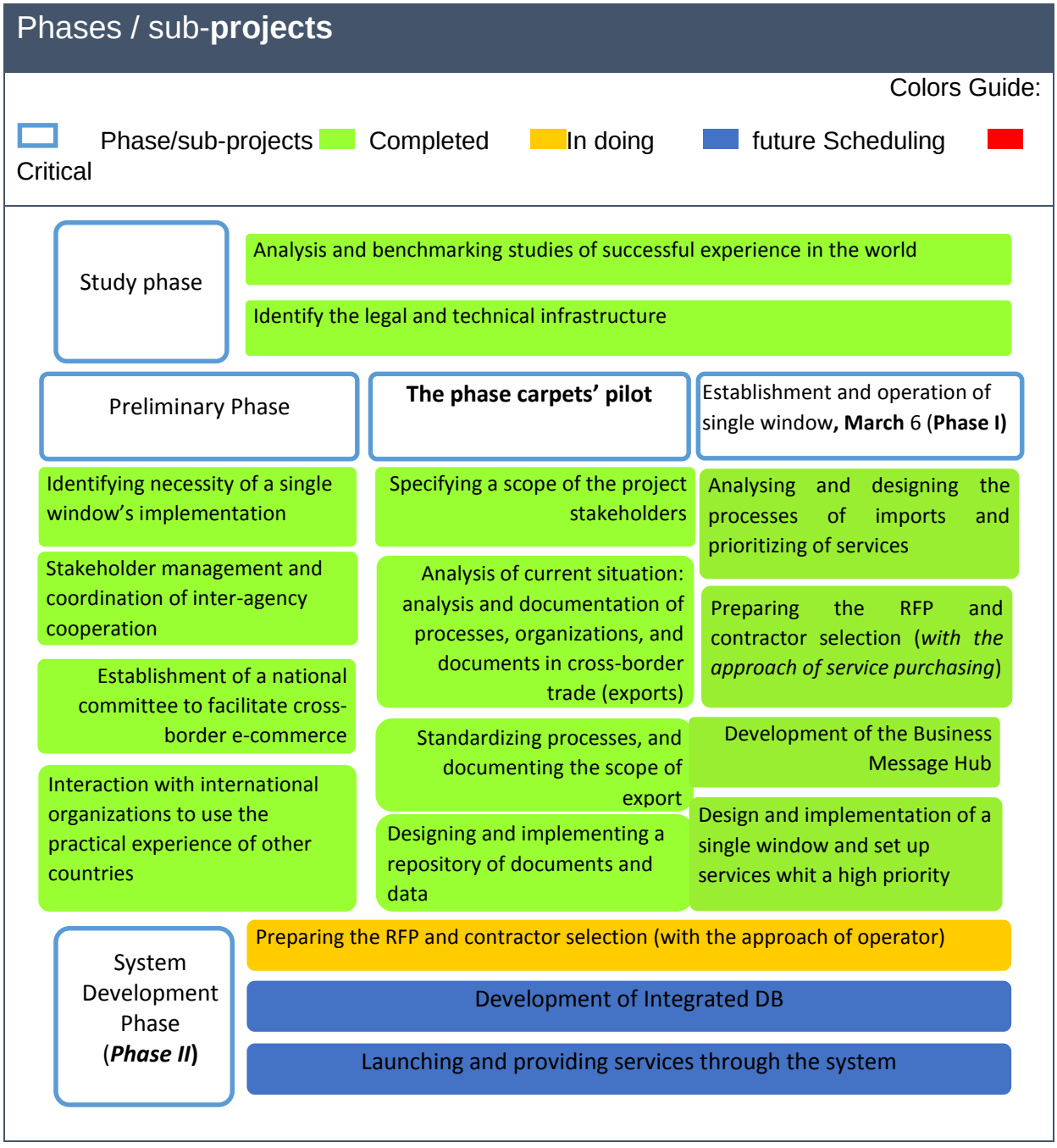
Due to the dimensions of the project and necessity of the improvement of cross-border trade, especially in the areas of import, the first phase of the pilot project changed from export of handicraft carpet to the import process. The most important activities which have been done before we conduct the pilot project in import area were:

- Forming a consultation council from expert people in IT and trade facilitation fields to receive their comments on SW requirements and providing tender documents and writing SW' RFP;
- Holding several meetings with key stakeholders' representative in order to identify the scope of import processes and details of them;
- Analyzing and designing the national repository of trade data, documents and codings.
- Extracting relationships of different stakeholders in import and export areas and drawing high level diagrams of the mentioned relationships;

- Analyzing and designing use cases, data base model, software architecture, web services specification, data center architecture, security layers, interface user friendly and system performance.
- Implementing single widow in trade, banking, custom and transport section in import area.
- Preparing web service link between single window and other related systems (such as import license system, chamber of commerce system, central bank systems and port system)
- Holding a working session with representatives of the chamber of commerce in provinces in order to identify traders' requirements and concerns as key users of SW system;

At present, the import process in five areas of trade, banking, customs, transport, international and domestic logistic were analyzed. Each working sub-area has the various stakeholders and sub-processes. In designing each of areas, we try to document uniquely all of our results which are related to different organization. Each phases and project situation could be seen at the next part. The first phase is done by ICeCD and the others are done by contractor.

**Single window sub projects and phases**



**Single window project progress of activities until 4th September 2016:**

| | Main clusters | Analysis & Design | Implementation & Test | Deployment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common | **Registration** | **100%** | **100%** | **20%** |
| | **Permission Process** | **100%** | **100%** | **80%** |
| Cross border | **Banking Process** | **100%** | **100%** | **20%** |
| | **International Logistics** | **100%** | **80%** | **20%** |
| | **Custom formalities** | **100%** | **70%** | **20%** |
| | **Insurance(supportive)** | **50%** | **15%** | **0%** |
| Domestic trade | **Transfer the ownership** | **100%** | **70%** | **30%** |
| | **Internal logistics** | **100%** | **65%** | **50%** |

## 3.2 Iran Public e-Procurement System

IRAN public e-Procurement solution called “TAD”, is a user-friendly, Internet-based procurement system that allows an integrated approach to electronic procurement and enhances administrative functions related to government organizations (such as ministries, bodies, agencies and companies) as well as bidders and suppliers who have completed the registration & approval processes. Also it is necessary for suppliers to determine the specifications & prices of their products.

We believe that TAD provides transparency and efficiency in the procurement cycle and has a considerable impact on the saving of time and money.

### 3.2.1 Goals and objectives

The most important objectives of Iran Public e-Procurement System implementation are as follows:

- ✓ Increasing the agility, efficiency and effectiveness in government-related transactions (tenders and auctions)
- ✓ facilitating access to services and information
- ✓ increasing transparency and accountability in procurement cycle
- ✓ Managing Data and information
- ✓ saving time and money

### 3.2.2 Benefits and Achievements:

The significant benefits of implementing Public e-Procurement System in Iran are as follows:

- ✓ Increasing transparency and efficiency in procurement process
- ✓ Improving protection against illegal activities
- ✓ Reducing corruption and preventing abuse in executive bodies
- ✓ Creating an efficient and fair competitive environment for suppliers
- ✓ Reducing buying and supervisory costs
- ✓ Minimizing human errors achieve a fault tolerant service
- ✓ Enabling the possibility of obtaining various kinds of managerial and supervisory reports for the regulatory and government bodies
- ✓ Establishing an on-line subtle control of public purchase process at any time and any place.
- ✓ Enabling the possibility of long-term storage of electronic documents in an environment friendly manner with paperless transactions
- ✓ Accelerating opening time from 8 hours to 35 minutes

### 3.2.2 Background & Infrastructures

- Legal :

  According to the Cabinet legislation and government regulation, using TAD system is considered as mandatory for government agencies based on below rules:

- Cabinet Resolution (No. 110 009 / d of 44 897, dated 2010/08/10)
- Regulation for IRAN e-Procurement system (No. 165 389 / T 46 849 K ) dated 2011/11/19
- Clause 5 of article 169 of reforming direct taxes law adopted in 7/22/2015

- Digital Signature :

  Digital signature completely fulfills the system requirements and allows the suppliers and buyers to exchange information in totally safe platform under the cover of national “Electronic Commerce Act". Additionally, time stamping for critical events is applied in e-Tendering and e-Auction systems.

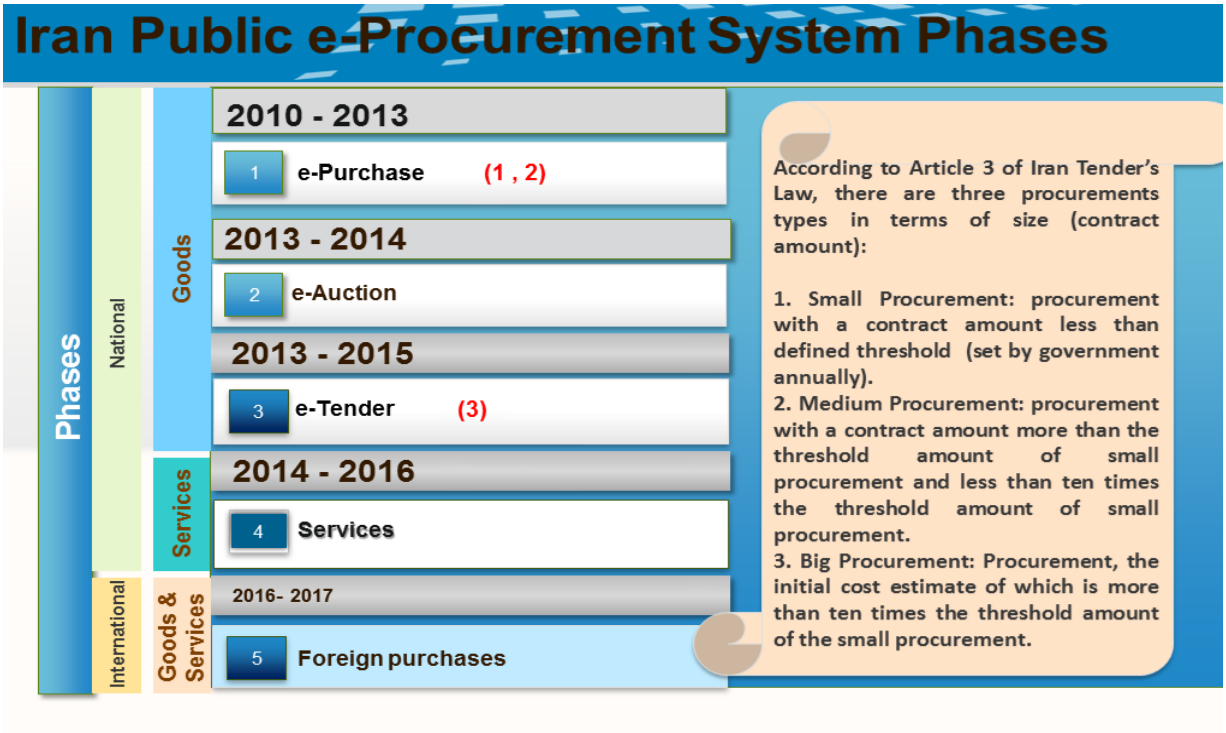
- National Products and Services Codification system

  Based on the country policy for using more domestic products and facilities, national codification system introduced to codify such products to be presented in TAD system. All suppliers must apply to obtain their national code before becoming a member of TAD.

### 3.2.4 Project Content:

Iran Public e-Procurement System implemented in Iran government agencies in 2010 and since now, more than 1500 agencies have become a member. TAD has been built up based on BOT Model; i.e. a private sector entity collaborated in design, operation and maintenance of the system with ICeCD. The main operational phases of it are:

Phase 1(2010-2013): e- purchases (Small & Medium purchases)
Phase 2(2013-2014): e-Auction
Phase 3(2013-2015): e-Tendering (Major purchases)
Phase 4(2015-2016): Purchasing of Services
Phase 5(2016-2017): foreign purchases



Below table, also shows the latest details of project progress:

| | e-Purchase | e-Auction | e-Tender |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Design** | **60% Finishing time: 2016** | **75% Finishing time: 2016** | **80% Finishing time: 2016** |
| **Implementation** | **55% Finishing time: 2017** | **70% Finishing time: 2017** | **75% Finishing time: 2016** |
| **Registration** | **Bidders/Suppliers: 15% Governmental Organizations: 35%** | | |
| **Operation** | **11.5%** | **46.9%** | **5.2%** |

### 3.2.5 Project Activities

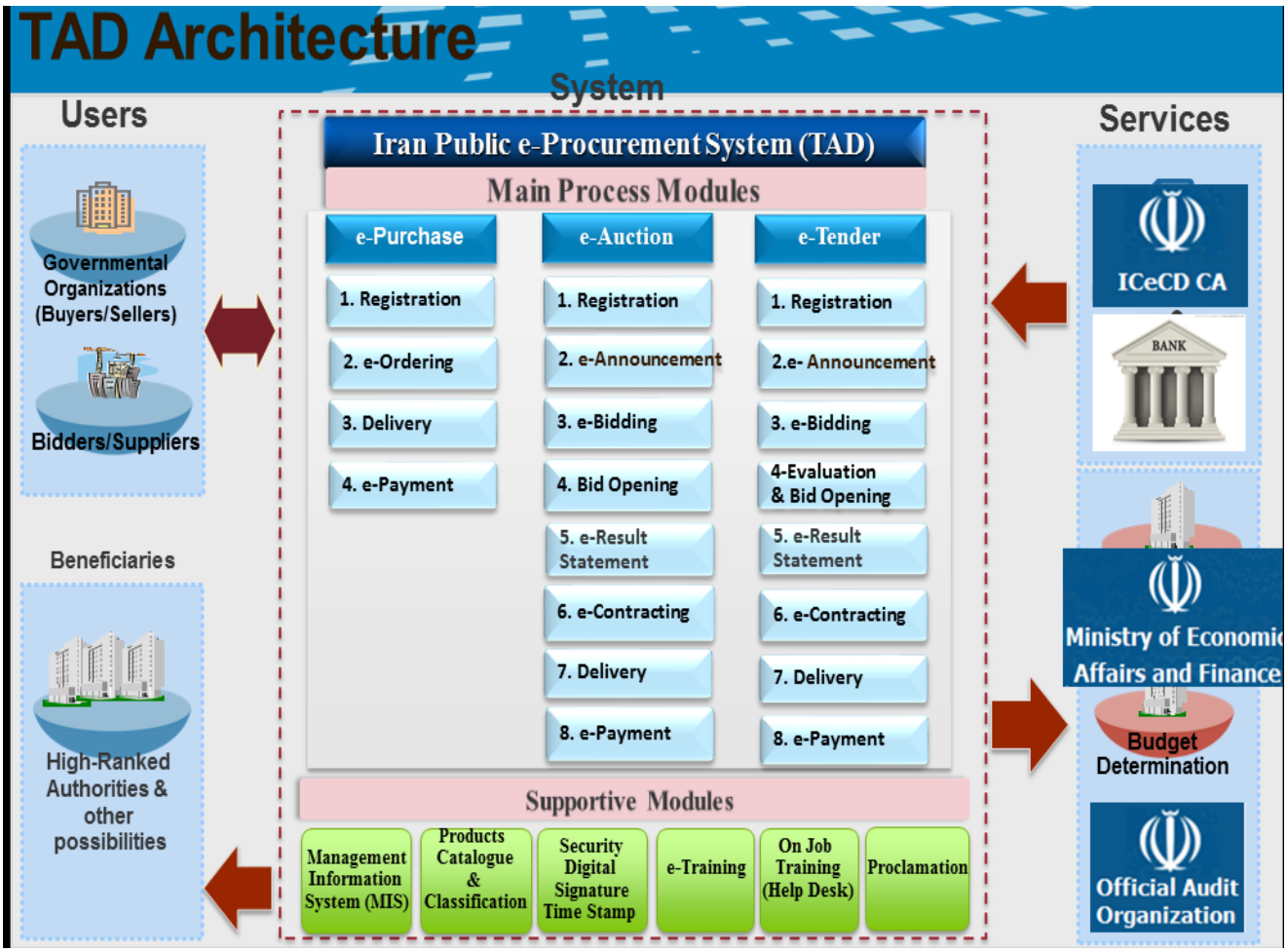
After conducting benchmark studies for development of the system and relevant modules and processes required for electronic purchase (both Small & Medium purchases), e-Auction and e-Tendering system based on government laws, the most significant activities taken so far are as follows:

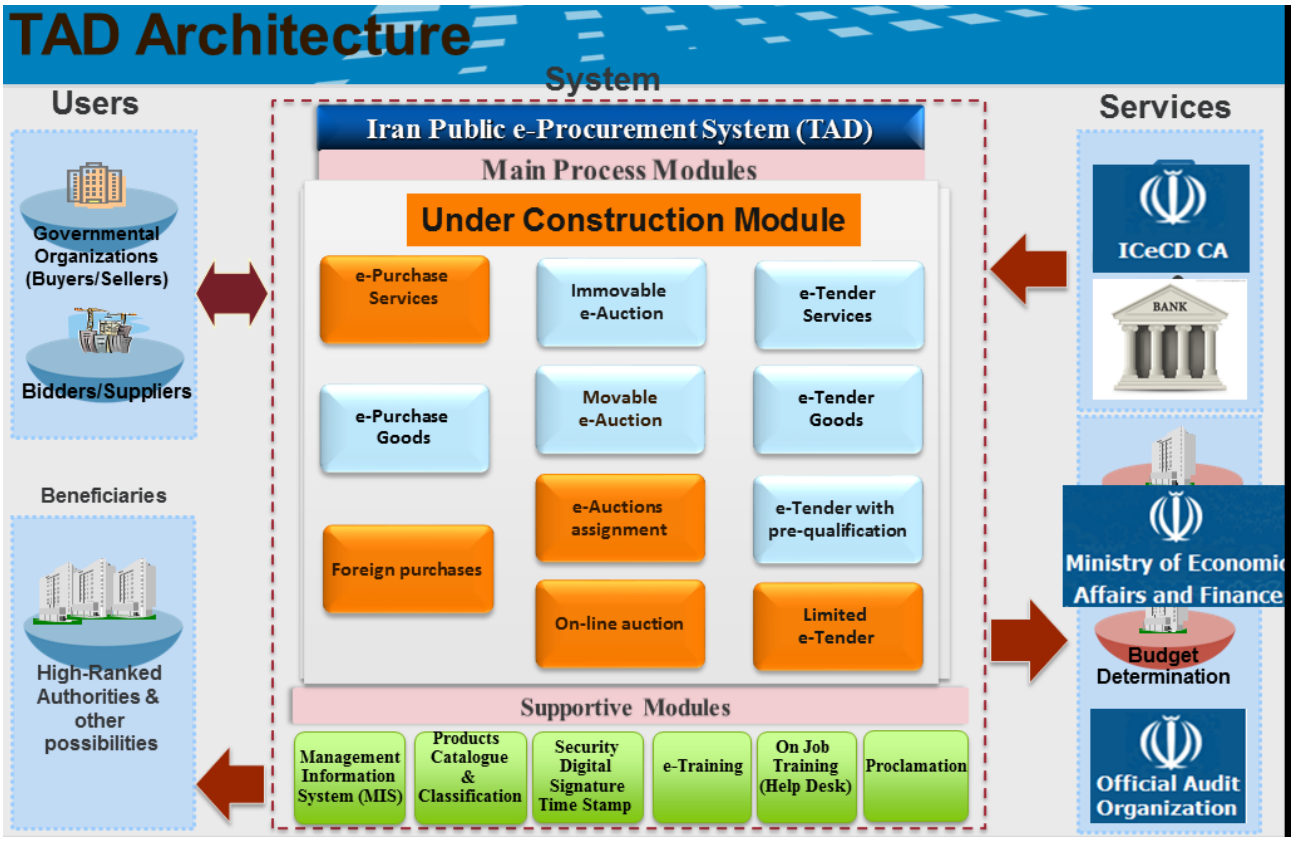
- Coordinating with public supervision stakeholders including Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (Treasury Deputy General Manager and General Manager of Treasury Accounting) and Court of Audit for trade facilitation calculation of the system;
- Preparing facilities for internet payment from government account to suppliers based on state cabinet laws;
- Preparing standard catalogue for goods;
- Registration of suppliers for the goods;
- Detailed user's guide documents for systems users (for all users roles);
- Holding training courses for users (Suppliers & Buyers);
- Registering buyers in public sector;
- Making facilities and executing call center and help desk;
- Making use of SMS to inform the Suppliers

Some important features of TAD system are as following:

- Integration of processes, activities, information and sections;
- Great flexibility and ability to improve the system;
- Easy usability;
- Modular designing;
- Adaption of the system with the current rules;

Picture … and … demonstrate the architecture of TAD system:






In addition, some of the most important outputs and achievements of TAD system has been presented in the following table:

**Present Progress of Iran Public e-Procurement System**

| Subject \ Year | Till 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 Till 31 August | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of Registered Suppliers & bidders** | **1324** | **2048** | **4842** | 4473 | 12687 |
| **Number of Registered Governmental Organizations** | **147** | **73** | **432** | 706 | 1353 |
| **Number of Purchases** | **4056** | **7821** | **9696** | 6773 | 28346 |
| **Number of Auctions** | **11339** | **16231** | **20685** | 12023 | 60278 |
| **Number of Tenders** | **24** | **363** | **1215** | 680 | 2282 |

### 3.3 eNAMAD

Success in e-commerce rest in many factors, one of the most important factors is trust. Research has shown that lack of trust is the main impeding factor for adoption of e-Commerce by consumers. In order for e-Commerce to flourish, consumers must not be fearful that they will be cheated, defrauded, have their credit card numbers stolen, or receive poor quality goods or service. In an electronic commerce environment, trust is more difficult to build and even more critical for success than in traditional commerce. Therefore, building trust in customers is one of the most challenging subjects for actors in the field of electronic commerce.

In this regard a project for e-Commerce websites regulation was defined & assigned to Iran Centre for e-Commerce Development (ICeCD) based on Paragraph 1-h of Article 3 of its Statute. The mentioned project entitled as e-Trust seal (eNAMAD in Persian

language) was carried out by Iran Centre for e-Commerce Development which is affiliated to ministry of industry, mine & trade.
Besides e-Commerce websites regulation, eNAMAD project aims at supporting consumers in ecommerce environment & encourage internet shopping in the country.
e-Trust seal is a symbol of trust; whenever e-Commerce website displays the seal, one might ensure that the website has been accredited by a government body & can be trusted thereby improving customer confidence in cyber space.
eNAMAD could be a one to five star seal dedicated to eligible e-Commerce websites. e-Trust seal issuance for Iranian e-Commerce websites has been started since 2010; till now more than 20,000 websites are registered and eNAMAD owners.
The process and procedures for eNAMAD issuance starts with a request from e-Commerce website owner; then ICeCD inspects the owner authentication and Traceability and also e-Commerce websites evaluation based on a standard checklist. All this process is fully electronic and nothing is needed to be done in-person.

Goals and objectives
Mission statement of eNAMAD project is as follows:
Considering priorities & national needs, consistent with international experiences & standards & relying on technical knowledge & local expertise, the mission of eNAMAD is organizing, ranking & validation of e-Commerce websites activities, protecting consumer rights in cyberspace for trust building & making the necessary infrastructure for electronic market development.

The main objectives of eNAMAD project are enlisted below:

- Regulating activities of e-Commerce websites & supporting the development & promotion of e-Commerce websites in the country
- Popularizing activities of e-Commerce websites
- consumers & customers protection in cyberspace
- Trust building & encouragement of e-Shopping
- Encourage e-Commerce websites to be aligned with regulations, be punctual about data and information they present, promote transparency and maintain least needed factors for an standard e-Commerce website.
- Development of regulations, standards & codes of conducting emergant models of e-Commerce
- encouragement of e-Commerce innovations & applications for benefit of the country
- Culture building & training different groups of the society to get benefit from the capabilities of e-Commerce

**Validation of e-Trust sign**
The customer of the e-Commerce website with an e-Trust sign, can click on the e-Trust logo; after that a web-page opens that is called e-Trust certificate. The e-Trust certificate demonstrates the owner's address, phone and email address, and also the website's domain name. The customers may match the domain name with the address they see

above the page.
Also the lists of the e-Commerce websites that have e-NAMAD signs are accessible through the related web site.
Economic benefits, achievements, and impacts

- Reducing cybercrime & legalizing e-Commerce activities. According to cyber police report, less than 20 percent of cybercrimes come from those e-Commerce websites which display eNAMAD in their web page. this is a significant difference between eNAMAD owners and other websites.
- Increasing consumer trust in online shopping. The result of latest survey conducted showed that the intention to internet shopping has increased as a result of implementing eNAMAD project.
- Protecting consumer rights through receiving and mediation of customer complains & feedbacks.
- Centralized monitoring system in collaboration with relevant government agencies, in order to carry continuous specialized monitoring on the activities of e-Commerce websites.
- Monitoring activities of e-Commerce websites & checking their obedience of law and order.
- Creating and setting up a database of eNAMAD trust seal holders.
- Creating a reliable and safe ecosystem where buyers & sellers can trust each other
- According to the law, Owners of web sites cannot get payment gateway unless they get eNAMAD trust seal.
- Establishing a database of requirements of conducting e-Commerce websites activities.

**Highlights of Best practices during recent year**

- Issuing eNamad to more than 20000 e-Commerce websites which more than 8500 eNamad have been issued during 2016.
- Maintenance of Continuous monitoring on eNamad subscriber sites.
- Increasing the number of e-Commerce websites.
- Pursuing and mediating More than 420 disputes between consumers and internet businesses as a compromise.
- reviewing the ticketing system for answering subscribers' requests.
-Analysis and designing the review process to respond to complaints.
-Analysis and designing the registration process of violations of law and orders.
-Analysis and designing of intelligent monitoring process.
-Analysis of the current and desired status of the eNamad website.
-Launching the "Web Service Status for eNamad" for companies providing payment services (PSPs)
- holding meetings to organize private delivery companies for CoD services of eNamad subscribers.

## 3.4 IRAN Governmental Root Certification Authority

### 3.4.1 Introduction

GRCA1 is the trusted point of public key infrastructure (PKI) of IRAN for monitoring of digital certificates issuance and management with the purpose of security development in the information exchange area, authentication in cyberspace at national and international levels and ultimately confidence in the use of electronic services.

GRCA is responsible for all aspects of issuance and management of Intermediate CAs' certificate, including monitoring registration processes, authentication, issuing and revocation of certificates and re-key. Intermediate CAs are qualified for issuance and revocation of subscribers' digital certificate.

### 3.4.2 History

GRCA is IRAN national PKI trusted authority. Based on The provisions of paragraph (a) of Article 4 from Article 32 of e-commerce executive regulation and during the first meeting of the Digital Certificate Policy Council on October 22, 2007, GRCA got permission to create, sign, issuance and revocation of Intermediate CAs certificate.

### 3.4.3 Goals

The goals of GRCA are as following:

To develop public key infrastructure in the country;

To integrate country public key infrastructure to facilitate interoperation;

To Increase reliability of the business and electronic commerce in the country;

To accredit, audit and develop Intermediate CAs;

To manage and monitor the integrity of certificate authorities in the country;

To evaluate and certify Public Key Infrastructure related products; and

To establish interoperability between other PKI Domains in other Countries for cross

[1] Governmental Root Certificate Authority

border transactions

### 3.4.4 Responsibilities

According to Article 5 from Article 32 of the national executive regulation, the duties and responsibilities of GRCA are as follows:

Proposing policies and regulations and submitting them to the Digital Certificate Policy Council for approval;

Executing the Council's policies and guidelines;

Reviewing and approving Intermediate CAs policies and procedures;

Reviewing, qualifying and licensing applicants for establishing Intermediate CAs;

Ensuring proper functioning of intermediate CAs;

Revoking Certificate of intermediate CAs that have acted against their commitments;

Informing subscribers and relying parties about any changes in the function of the intermediate CAs;

Creating and updating an online repository and notifying about its services.

Considering GRCA defined tasks, the center has a special place in the hierarchical structure of public key infrastructure after the Digital Certificate Policy Council. One of the functions of GRCA is licensing and supervision of intermediate CAs. For this purpose the Centre has generated some documents which have been approved by the Council.

### 3.4.5 The achievements of GRCA

Developing and implementing the requirements and standards for integration and consolidation of the public key infrastructure;

Applying the principles and standards aimed at ensuring the proper electronic exchanges;

Creating an integrated management and monitoring of CAs implementation and activities in the country;

Activating intermediate CAs for some government bodies as well as some organizations from the private sector;

Evaluating PKI related software and hardware security products and improving their level

of security and performance.

### 3.4.6 Specifications and Performance

GRCA with management and security approach is intended to meet the security needs of other centers and organizations. Generally in the form of consulting and training services, this center also provides an assessment of security products. Also, extension of digital certificate usages and setting up the intermediate CAs are other items should be considered as GRCA services.

### 3.4.7 Standards

In order to provide integration and increased reliability, one of the most important services that the center offers is the preparation of public key infrastructure national standards. This deficiency exists when standards for public key infrastructure was unclear in the country and hardware and software products were not produced fully integrated and according to the standards but the problem has been solved with national and local public key infrastructure standards published by the root certificate authority of the country.

The general classification of these standards includes:

Digital Certificate profiles;

Cryptography algorithms;

Management protocols;

Operational protocols;

Protocols for certificate chain;

Hardware cryptographic modules;

Equip applications to public key infrastructure;

### 3.4.8 Public Key Infrastructure Labs

One of the principal activities of GRCA is to establish laboratories for testing and evaluation of products used in public key infrastructure based on standards which are introduced. These laboratories are:

Laboratory for testing and evaluation of digital certificates issuing and managing products: All software products intended for issuance and management of digital certificate in public key infrastructure should be evaluated in the laboratory and the degree of their confidence level is determined based on levels of confidence in the

country.

Laboratory for testing and evaluation PK-enabled applications: In line with the integration of digital certificate application software this laboratory studies their characteristics and provides the software ultimate level of confidence. For bodies and organizations confidence and trust in the use of this software, the lab works on the development of software products standardization.

Hardware Security Modules testing and evaluation laboratory: Since these modules are produced rarely or imported in the country possibility of occurring security problems in them is high. The laboratory can be used in the field of Functionality, security, stability and Performance to evaluate these modules and determine their usage assurance levels.

Cryptology Laboratory: The laboratory performs evaluation of cryptographic algorithms used in public key infrastructure encryption algorithms and also can be highly effective to provide indigenous cryptographic algorithms.

# Member Progress Report
# JAPAN

## 34th AFACT Plenary
## Tokyo, Japan
## November 7-9 2016

**Japan Association for Simplification of International Trade Procedures (JASTPRO)**
**AFACT JAPAN Head of Delegation**

# SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

## 1.1 Overview

### 1.1.1 Cultivation of new promising growing markets in 'Japan Revitalization Strategy 2020' updated by the cabinet in June 2016

Following are IT related items in above message.

#### 1.1.1.1 'The fourth industrial revolution (IoT, Big Data, artificial intelligence)'

「Cyber and physical space will be integrated in an advanced manner, new business models will emerge without a boundary between the provider and consumer of goods and services, many social issues will be resolved, and the quality of life will improve dramatically. These waves of the fourth industrial revolution are emerging faster than we can imagine.」

<Key policy measures>

「 Establishing of the "Public-Private Council for the fourth Industrial Revolution"-a comprehensive command center.」

「Specifying research and development and the strategy of industrialization in the "The Artificial Intelligence Technology Strategy Council". 」

「 Dissemination of the fourth industrial revolution in medium-sized and small and medium-sized companies.」

Etc.

#### 1.1.1.2 Towards a world leading healthcare country

「The fourth revolution will change the form of healthcare and nursing care.」

<Key policy measures>

「Providing diagnosis support and innovative new drugs and medical device by using Big Data, etc. (Development of new platform in which medical treatment and examination data is widely collected, managed and de-identified in a safe manner) 」

「Providing personalized healthcare services using IoT, etc. (Putting together, analyzing and utilizing health insurance claims, medical checkup and health data), promoting the use of uninsured services for health and prevention.」

「Improving the quality and productivity of nursing care by utilizing technologies such as robot, sensor, etc. (Examining feasibility of providing appropriate

framework, including review of nursing-care benefits, manpower allocation and facilities criteria) 」

### 1.1.2 The Corporate Number assigned to each company

With the introduction of the Social Security and Tax Number System scheduled in October 2015, the National Tax Agency in Japan started to assign a Corporate Number (13 digits) to a juridical entity and use it for the purpose of Electronic Data Interchange for commerce and transport.

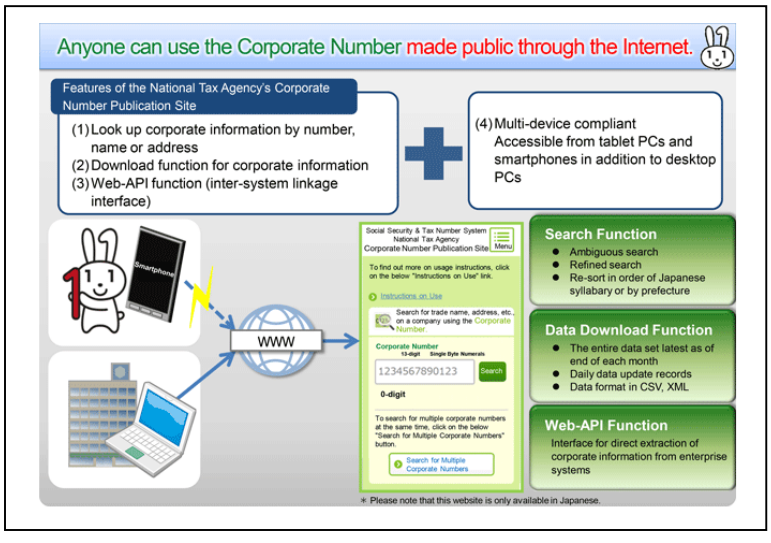
One Corporate Number will be issued to a particular corporation. Corporate Numbers will not be issued to the branch offices, business establishment, or other components of a corporation.

The purpose of the Corporate Number is aligned with the basic principles of the Number Act, which is to improve administrative efficiency, enhance citizen's convenience, provide a social platform to realize a fair and just society and create new values.

Since there is no limitation to the range of use of the Corporate Number, through promotion of use and application by private enterprises, new value creation through utilization of the Corporate Number is anticipated.

Corporate Number will be published through the internet (Corporate Number Publication Site).

Information to be made public is comprised of 3 components ; trade name or name of the association that has been designated a Corporate Number, address of head office or principal office and the Corporate Number.



For administration purpose, the Corporate Number will be used in tax procedures from January 2016.

Unlike the Individual Number, there is no restriction on the scope of use for the Corporate Number in itself. It can be used freely by anyone.

Registration with the International Standard as an Issuing Agency

The National Tax Agency was registered as an agency (hereinafter, “issuing agency”) which issues organization (company) codes based on the international standard and regulations set forth by the United Nations, in order to ensure the absolute uniqueness of the Corporate Number on a global basis to facilitate the applications for intercompany transactions (e-commerce) and identifiers in automatic recognition medium, such as RFID tags.

○ International Standard Registered as the Issuing Agency

Three standards: (1) UN/EDIFACT Data Element 3055, (2) ISO/IEC 6523-2, and (3) ISO/IEC 15459-2. Details are shown in the table below.

| Registered Standard | UN/EDIFACT Data Element 3055 | ISO/IEC 6523-2 | ISO/IEC 15459-2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outline | ・Managed by the UN<br>・Standard on company codes to identify parties participating in exchange of orders through data exchange such as e-commerce | ・Managed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)<br>・Standard on company codes to identify parties participating in exchange of orders through data exchange such as e-commerce | ・Managed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)<br>・Standard for company codes used in part in codes to identify goods, such as merchandise, supply being transported, and cargo<br>・In use as identifiers in automated identification media, such as RFID tags |
| Issuing Agency Code | 402 | 0188(PDF/17KB) | TAJ |

Note 1: UN/EDIFACT(United Nations/Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport)

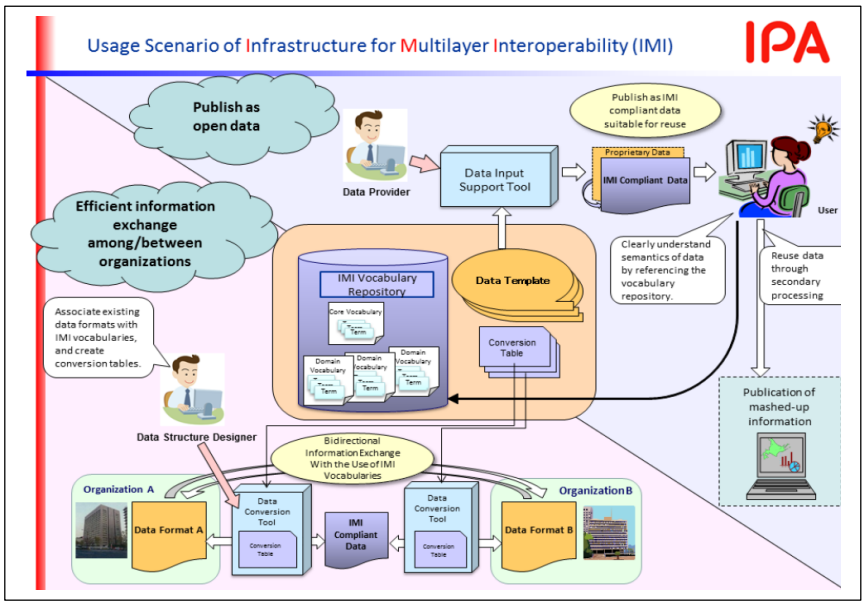
Note 2: ISO(International Organization for Standardization)

Note 3: IEC(International Electrotechnical Commission)

### 1.1.3 Infrastructure for Multilayer Interoperability (IMI)

IMI is an infrastructure to enable sharing of data between receivers and senders without semantic misinterpretation of data in order to promote efficient data exchange and effective use of open data.

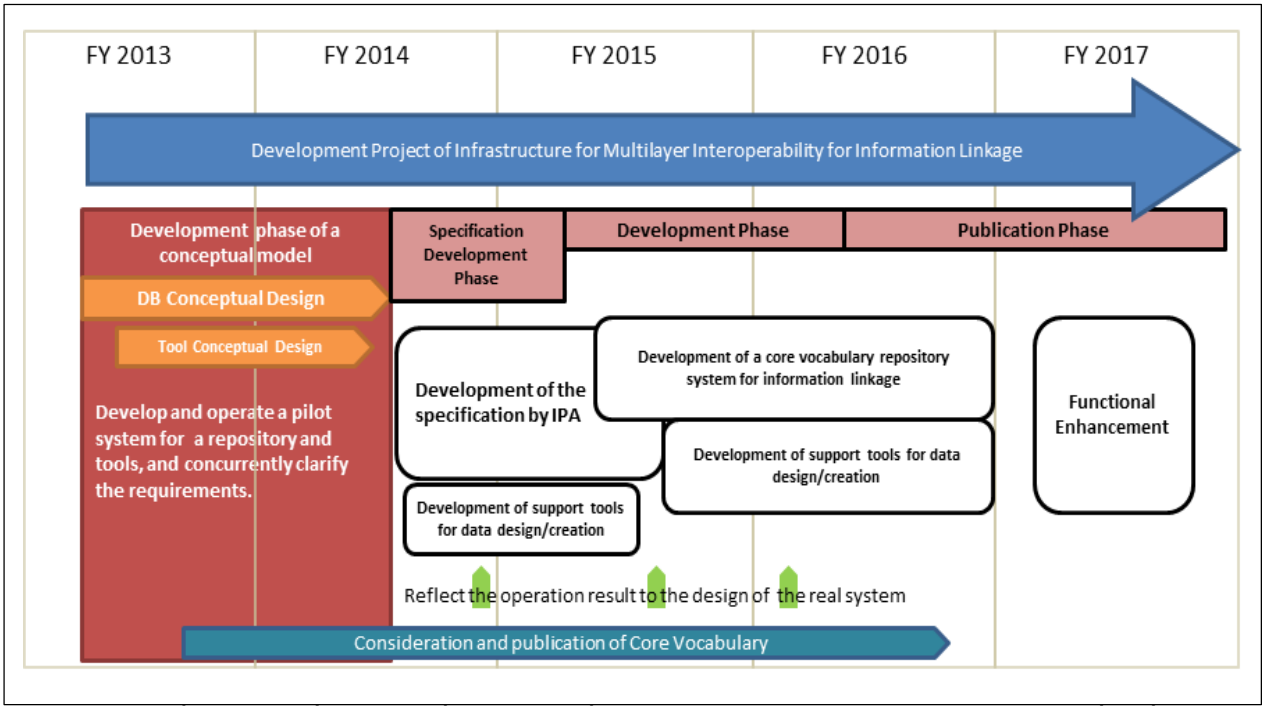
For this purpose, IMI provides various necessary resources including semantics and usage rules of basic vocabularies used to describe data, schemas for exchanging specific data, tools and various types of documents.



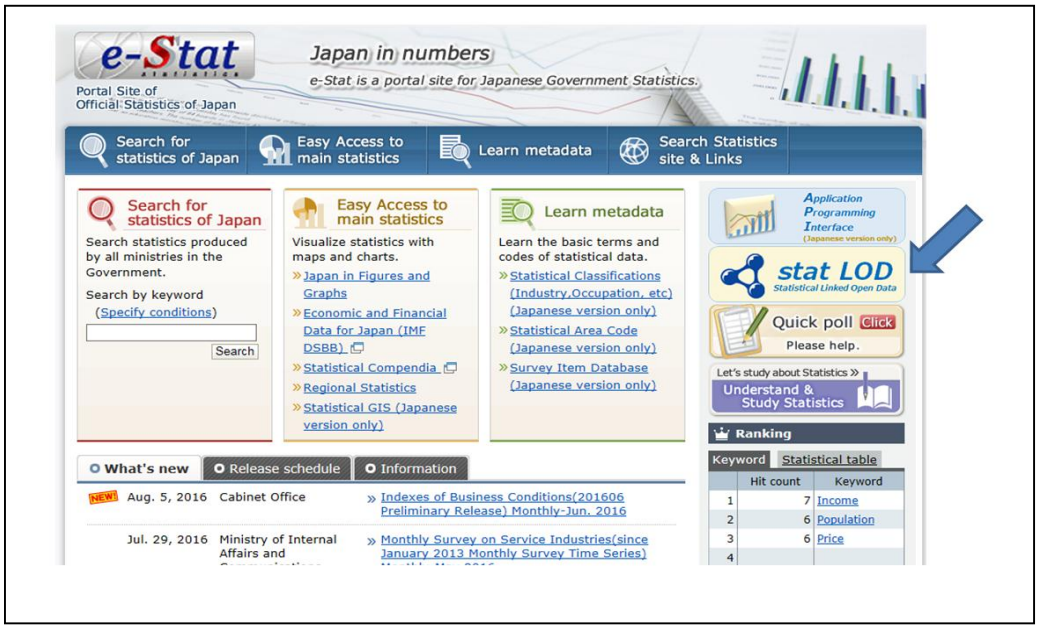

The project was initiated for the development of an infrastructure that supports “private sector access to public data” and “provision of highly convenient electronic government service” that serve as the core part of “Declaration to be the World’s Most Advanced Nation” ( Revised on June 30 2015) endorsed by the cabinet.

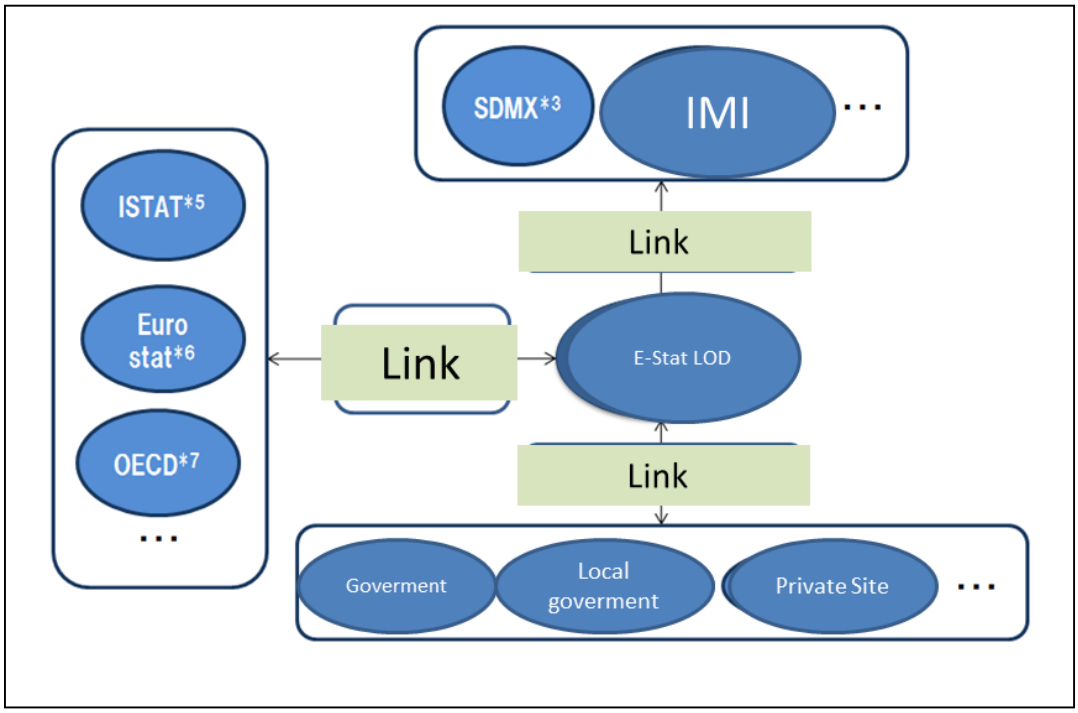
The project is supported by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and its management is coordinated by Information-technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA). IPA is preparing a vocabulary repository system, utilization tools, and documents as an infrastructure to facilitate convenient use of vocabularies.

Core Vocabulary Version 2.2 and Information Exchange Package Version 1 were released in February 2015. Then Version 2.3.1 was released in Feb.2016.




released open to public in June 2016. IMI was utilized to make data to LOD.




SDMX*3
IMI
...
ISTAT*5
Euro stat*6
OECD*7
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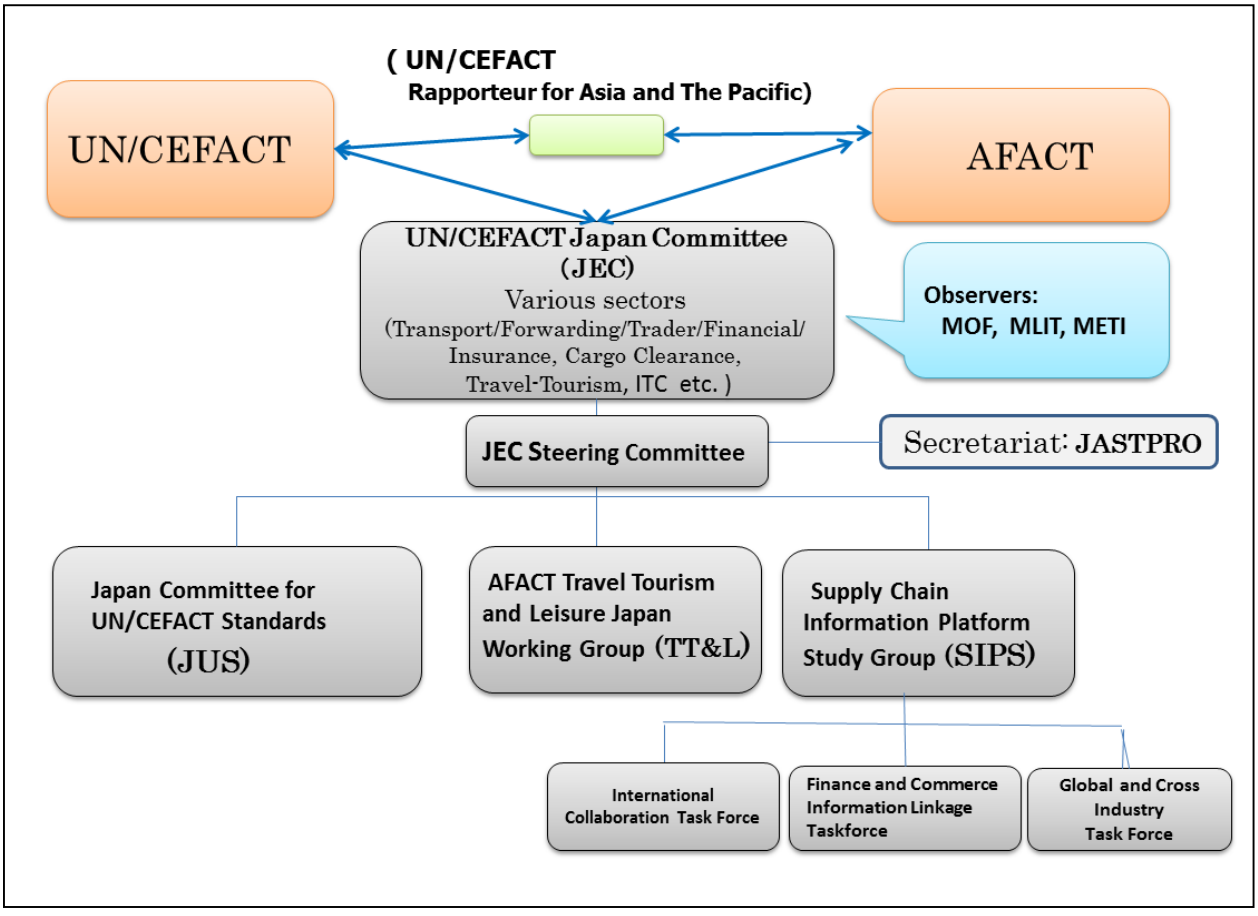
Link
Link
E-Stat LOD
Link
Goverment
Local goverment
Private Site
...

# SECTION II – EDIFACT/ebXML/XML Based STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

## 2.1 UN/CEFACT Japan Committee (JEC)

### 2.1.1 Overview

The Japan EDIFACT Committee, the predecessor of UN/CEFACT Japan Committee was founded in 1990. Its mission was to enlighten and promote the of UN/EDIFACT standard for the better business practices in Japan. The old name of the committee was renamed to the above in 2007 to propagate UN/CEAFACT's mission in Japan more clearly.




**JEC consists of members from various sectors ( NACCS Inc., trading, financing,** manufacturing, distribution, construction, transportation, bank, insurance, Travel & Tourism, ITC etc. ) . Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Ministry of finance (MOF), and Ministry of land, Infrastructure, Transport

and Tourism (MLIT) join as observers. All issues of UN/CEFACT activity related with to Japan HOD are tabled to and discussed in JEC.

Japan Association for Simplification of International Trade PROcedures (JASTPRO) works for JEC as the secretariat..

### 2.1.2 Japan Committee for UN/CEFACT Standards (JUS)

JUS is a working group under the umbrella of JEC. Members are composed of experts in various sectors. (Business procedure and ITC)
Inquiries by UN/CEFACT are discussed and verified in detail in this committee and the results are fed back to JEC in the name of Head of Delegation Japan.
Also discussion is done as to;

- Evaluation of Data Maintenance Request (DMR) by parties in Japan
- Approval of Verification of UN/LOCODE done by JASTPRO, who was officially nominated as Japan Focal point, by the government.
- Evaluation of a new project proposal for which HOD support of Japan is applied by the project member(s)
- Coping with 'Public Review' for the draft UNECE recommendations

etc.

Translation of UNECE recommendations and other deliverables into Japanese is another important role. Translated recommendations are placed on JASTPRO official website.

### 2.1.3 Supply Chain Information Platform Study Group

The project of the information platform for business infrastructure in Japan has been conducted by JEDIC (Japan EDI promotion Committee) supported by METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) since 2009. The objective of the project was to promote the cross industry EDI specification in order to establish the ideal information platform sharing across various industry groups. Through the 3 years study with several industry groups, JEDIC has published the guideline for Information platform for business infrastructure (Version 1.1) based on UN/CEFACT standards.

In 2011, Japan had a disastrous Earthquake and Tsunami. After the tragedy, we have found the broken network in manufacturing supply chain in Japan. In addition to the tragedy in Japan, Japanese manufacturers met another crash of their factories and their partners by big flood near Bangkok of Thailand. For managing supply chain, especially

for manufacturing, we recognized that we need the global wised information platform supporting their supply chain, which is interoperable among related countries.

Through those experience we have decided to establish the new group named SIPS (Supply Chain Platform Study Group) under the UN/CEFACT Japan Committee to reinvention the system for developing and promoting eBusiness focused on the global supply chain especially in Asian region.

SIPS inherits the outcome of JEDIC and amplifies them for adapting the global supply chain in Asian region.

In the year of 2016 we have 3 taskforces under SIPS for achieving the goal as follows.

(1) International Collaboration Taskforce
SIPS continues to join developing and maintaining the international EDI standards conducted by UN/CEFACT. In 2016, the task force is challenging the new business information infrastructure which is called Industry 4.0. Through the activities in AFACT, APTFF and UNNExT, we will take the certain roll for realizing Global Supply Chain in Asian Region.

**<Action 1>** Contribution to the standardization of UN/CEFACT

Join the Methodology and Technology PDA, the Supply Chain PDA and the Library Maintenance Team of UN/CEFACT for developing and maintaining the UN/CEFACT Standards and Libraries.

Through the collaboration with AFACT, the task force is going to promote the business information infrastructure based on UN/CEFACT to the Asian region.

**<Action 2>** Study the information platform for the global SCM

Study the feasibility of Cyber Physical System (CPS) for the global SCM, and try to design the framework of it.

**<Action 3>** Study the new technologies for Business Infrastructure

Organize the round table for studying the new technology, such as AI, IoT, FinTech, Big Data, Cyber security.

Try to harmonizing with the emerging associations in Japan engaging the technologies around Business Information Platform proposed by SIPS.

(2) Global and Cross Industry EDI Taskforce

SIPS is expanding UN/CEFACT standards for applying them to Japan and Asian business and establishing the interoperability of the network supporting the standards.

**<Action 1> SIPS cross industry EDI as International Standard**

Promote SIPS Cross Industry Specification based on UN/CEFACT not only in Japan but also in the world wide.

Contribute to develop the new SCM Scheduling process in UN/CEFACT.

**<Action 2> Spread out SIPS Cross Industry Specification in Japan**

Promote SIPS Cross Industry Specification to the immature industries, such as Airplane parts, Agriculture machine, Water business and SMEs.

**<Action 3> Deploy SIPS Cross Industry Specification in the world**

Promote SIPS Cross Industry Specification in the world, such as Indonesia and Netherland.

**<Action 4> Study the new framework for the IoT World**

Study the methodology of the information sharing among the new SCM Scheduling process and the manufacturing executing system.

**<Action 5> Mechanize SIPS Framework**

Develop the registry for the domain specific messages.

Establish the code list management system

**<Action 6> Enhance the interoperability for the EDI network**

Arrange the guide for implementing the interoperable network for Cloud Computing.

Study the Cyber Security Environment.

(3) Finance and Commerce Information Linkage Taskforce

SIPS is preparing for implementing the environment of the new financial network which will be developed for sharing the commercial information with banks in Japan. The task force will survey the business chance using the new standard of financial network (ISO20022) for Finance and Commerce Information Linkage, such as Supply Chain Finance.

**<Action 1> Supporting to establish the new financial network**

Harmonize each industry information elements required in Remittance

Advice to UN/CEFACT standard, considering to promote using by SMEs.

Define the interface of the new financial network for users.

Prepare the guide to install the interface to ISO20022.

**<Action 2> Studying the standard collaboration with ISO**

Define how to combine the UN/CEFACT message elements to ISO20022 message.

**<Action 3> Studying the business chance by the new financial network**

Study the new opportunity to use the commercial-financial data which will be exchanged through the new financial network. Study items may be CCC (Cash Conversion Cycle), PO Finance, Monitoring finance, Big Data analysis.

### 2.1.4 AFACT TT&L Japan WG and JTREC Activities in 2016

JTREC (Japanese EC Promotion Organization for Travel, Tourism and Leisure) proposed to organize Travel, Tourism and Leisure Working Group (TT&L WG) in BDC of AFACT in 2010, when AFACT Plenary Meeting was held in Yokohama, Japan. In the same year JTREC initiated AFACT TT&L Japan WG in UN/CEFACT Japan Committee to support the work of TT&L WG in AFACT and was formally approved by its plenary meeting in July, 2011 .

AFACT TT&L Japan WG has been working very actively in Japan to output its working results to TT&L WG in AFACT. In 2016 AFACT TT&L Japan WG has set a plan to hold its regular meetings 8 times a year with two sub-WGs, one of which takes the role of creating SLH Business Model for AFACT SLH International Pilot Project, and the other of which is to take care of Destination Travel Information related matters for DTI Project of AFACT and UN/CEFACT Forum. The WG has been steadily working by now based on the schedule.

This year JTREC has started to promote to vitalize or revitalize regions by providing international visitors not only with standardized information on SLHs and DTI, but also with so-to-called Experience Programs of regions. It is expected in regions to have appropriate Programs and to let visitors know of them to experience any of them in regions, which could contribute regions for their development. JTREC has been studying especially on related data necessary to exchange Programs among countries.

AFACT TT&L Japan WG and JTREC have been cooperatively and interactively working in Japan to make better outputs of their activities.

JTREC was originally organized in 1992 by the guidance of the former Ministry of Transport (presently Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) to cope with

UN/EDIFACT (now UN/CEFACT Forum) activities by representing the travel/tourism domain in Japan. JTREC has been sending at least one expert to each UN/CEFACT Forum or AFACT meeting, and has kept good cooperation with each of them. JTREC could successfully completed the development of the SLH (Small scaled Lodging House) related standards in UN/CEFACT Forum by 2013 with the support of the Forum experts.

JTREC has a close working relationship with III (Institute for Information industry, Taiwan Public Organization) to promote the pilot projects in Japan of their solutions, AppCross, O2O App, etc. They are to prove mobile technology effective in the travel/tourism domain.

Note 1 SLH: Small scaled Lodging House is such a lodging house loved historically by local people to stay to enjoy local culture. There are a large number of SLHs in local areas globally and they could play an important role to vitalize regions if they were used in keeping their sustainable conditions.

Note 2 DTI: Destination Travel Information is originally proposed by Korean experts to UN/CEFACT Forum and AFACT in DTI Process Project, and will be used by travel related businesses or travelers when they need to get information on their target regions. DTI Process Project has some parts remained to the completion of its standardization process.

### 2.2 GS1 Japan

GS1Japan, a member organization of GS1, has been facilitating standardization of EDI and communication protocols since 1980's.
Since 2003, GS1 Japan has been involved in the development of XML based EDI standard for Japanese Retail Industry along with 2 major retailers associations and other industry players.
In April 2007, a new EDI standard called Ryutsu Business Message Standards (Ryutsu BMS) was published. Ryutsu BMS defines business processes and messages between retailers and wholesalers/manufacturers.
For promotion and maintenance of Ryutsu BMS, GS1 Japan formed Supply Chain Standard Management & Promotion Council in April 2009. As of July 2016, the council consists of 49 different supply and demand chain industry associations.

GS1 Japan established 'GS1 Japan Partners' in April 2015 aiming strengthened cooperation with solution providers.

Owing to the activities of the Council, Ryutsu BMS is now gaining the status of a major EDI standard for Japanese retail industry. It is presumed that more than 10,000 domestic enterprises adopted it.

Following documents that support implementation of Ryutsu BMS are available at the Council website, http://www.dsri.jp/ryutsu-bms/ (Japanese only).

1) Ryutsu BMS implementation guideline

2) Ryutsu BMS operational guideline

3) Ryutsu BMS XML Schema guideline

4) Mapping Sheet template and sample

5) Communication protocol users' guideline

6) Certification Authority policy

### 2.3 Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association(JEITA)

JEITA is a new industry organization established in November 2000 by merging the Japan Electronic Industry Development Association (JEIDA) and Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ) to enter the 21st century. Its activities cover both the electronics and information technology (IT) fields. Within the JEITA, the EC Center plays the role of promoting standardization which has been executing activities together with the vendors and buyers, focusing on the EIAJ-EDI Standards in order to exchange business transactions.

JEITA uses EIAJ-EDI Standard based on CII syntax rules, a domestic business protocol standard, developed by the Center for the Informatization of the Japan Institute for Promotion of Digital Economy and Community.

The EIAJ-EDI Standard was established for promoting electronic ordering of materials in the electronic manufacturing industry, and has been revised as appropriate every two to three years. The latest version was issued in December 2001.

In December 2003, JEITA released "ECALGA (Electronic Commerce Alliance for Global Business Activities)" as EDI brand for the new era. The latest version of ECALGA is of the year 2012. It will be continuously updated taking into consideration of change of regulation and/or the progress and trend of technology.

"ECALGA" is intended to widely offer the solutions to the changing needs of new EDI in the Electronic industry, through newly developed messages which are to

reflect the real time exchange of a forecast and stock information. At the same time, “ECALGA” changes EIAJ-EDI Standard to the ebXML base. “ECALGA” seamlessly combines all the business processes among the enterprises in the various fields including, but not limited to, the business segment of planning, designing, development, production, distribution and sales.

# SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application -- eGovernment/ eBusiness RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

## 3.1 The Single Window System in Japan (NACCS)

### 3.1.1 Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System and its operator NACCS Center

In October 2008, Japanese Government had carried out a reform concerning a key operator of Japanese Single Window, i.e. NACCS Center as follows;

i) Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System Operations Organization, an independent administrative agency under the Ministry of Finance merged Port EDI system operated under the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism into NACCS.
ii) The agency was privatized and renamed to “Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. Its abbreviation remained the same as it had been, i.e. NACCS Center.
iii) This reform was done with a view to promoting efficient import/export related operations under the new generation Single Window of Japan.

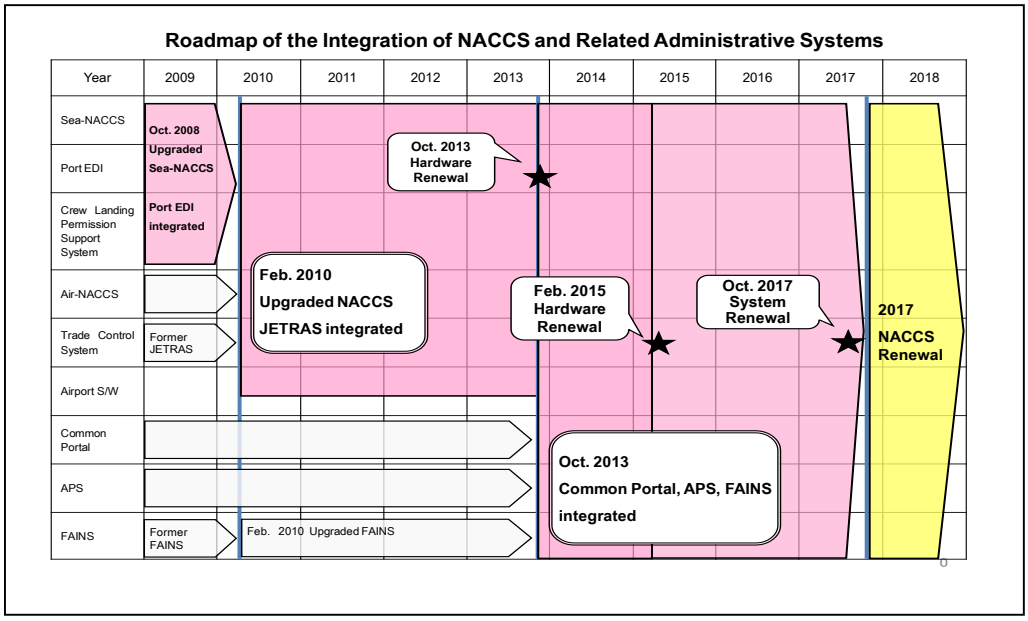
### 3.1.2 New Generation Single Window

In the course of Single Window development, trade related administrative systems have been integrated into NACCS in a phased manner.
By February 2010, a number of procedures such as import, export, emigration and immigration procedures other than customs were integrated into NACCS (see Table 1).
With the integration of quarantine systems in October 2013, NACCS has become the single consolidated system which enables to deal with almost all the trade related administrative procedures.
For the 6th renewal of NACCS scheduled in October 2017, NACCS Center and relevant government agencies have made discussions concerning further development of Single Window.

**Table 1**

| Procedure | Jurisdiction | Systems merged |
|---|---|---|
| Port Clearances (Sea) | MLIT | Port EDI |
| Immigration of crew | MOJ | Port EDI |
| Quarantine of crew | MHLW | Port EDI |
| Export Trade control | METI | JETRAS |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arrival/Departure notification at the airport | MOF-Customs | Air-NACCS |
| Immigration of passenger at the airport | MOJ | Manual operation |
| Quarantine of passenger at the airport | MHLF | Manual operation |




MLIT: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
MOJ: Ministry of Justice
MHLW: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MOF: Ministry of Finance

### 3.1.3 Further Enhancement of Single Window (Next NACCS Upgrade)

6th NACCS upgrade will be implemented in October 2017 in order to fulfill the following requirements from Japanese government agencies and NACCS users.

i) Further Enhancement of System Stability & Reliability

- Introduction of automatic switch of NACCS main and back-up server

ii) Appropriate Response for changes in law
- Dealing with Introduction of Corporate Number and Liberation of Customs office for Import/Export declaration

iii) Expanding NACCS function
- Booking Ship's Space and Registration of Dangerous Goods Information through NACCS will be enable.
- Providing Inquiry procedures through NACCS website (Web NACCS)

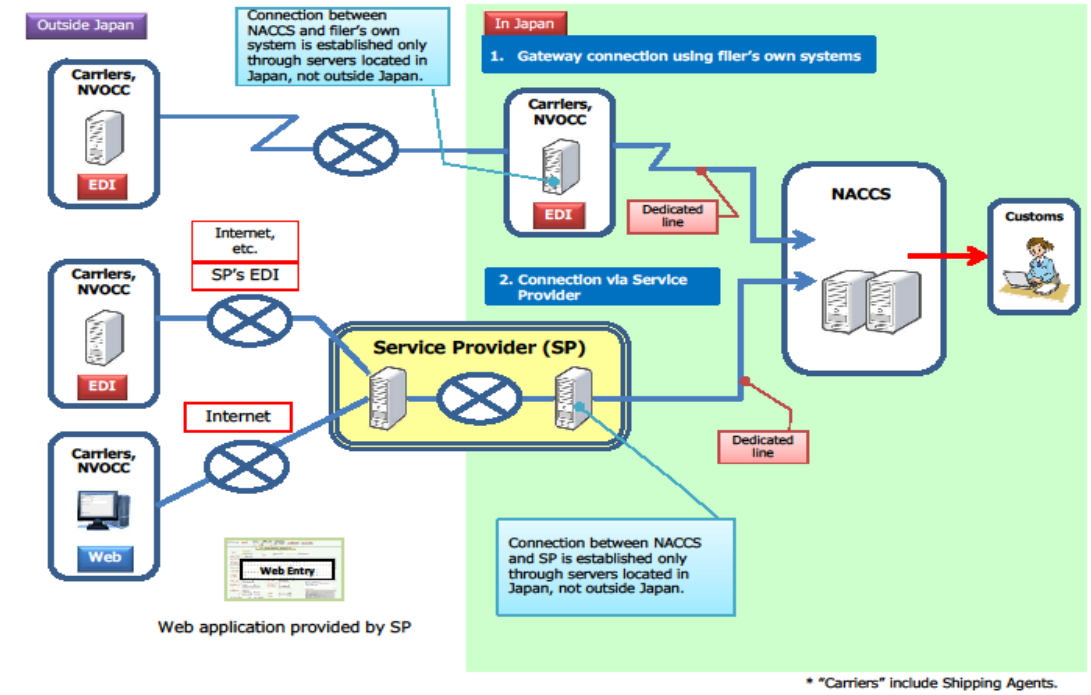
### 3.2 Implementation of Advance Filing Rules on Maritime Container Cargo Information

Following the WCO SAFE Framework of Standard, Advance Filing Rules (AFR) on Maritime Container Cargo Information has started in Japan since March 2014.

Under AFR, Japan Customs requires shipping companies / NVOCCs (Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier) to file detailed cargo information (Manifest data) electronically 24hrs before departures of vessels from loading ports.

NACCS Center has managed and operated the data transmission / processing system for AFR, by connecting with 19 Service Providers.

***Appendix 5 User Connectivity with NACCS (1)***




**( http://www.customs.go.jp/english/summary/advance/index.htm )**

### 3.3 PNR (Passenger Name Record)

In 2007, Japan Customs became capable of requesting airlines whose aircrafts enter into Japan to submit Passenger Name Record (not only passengers' name, sex, and nationality, but also their information on booking, check-in baggages etc.).

In addition to existing submission methods (e.g. paper document / digital media), electronic submission through NACCS has become available since April 2015.

### 3.4 New NACCS procedures on Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

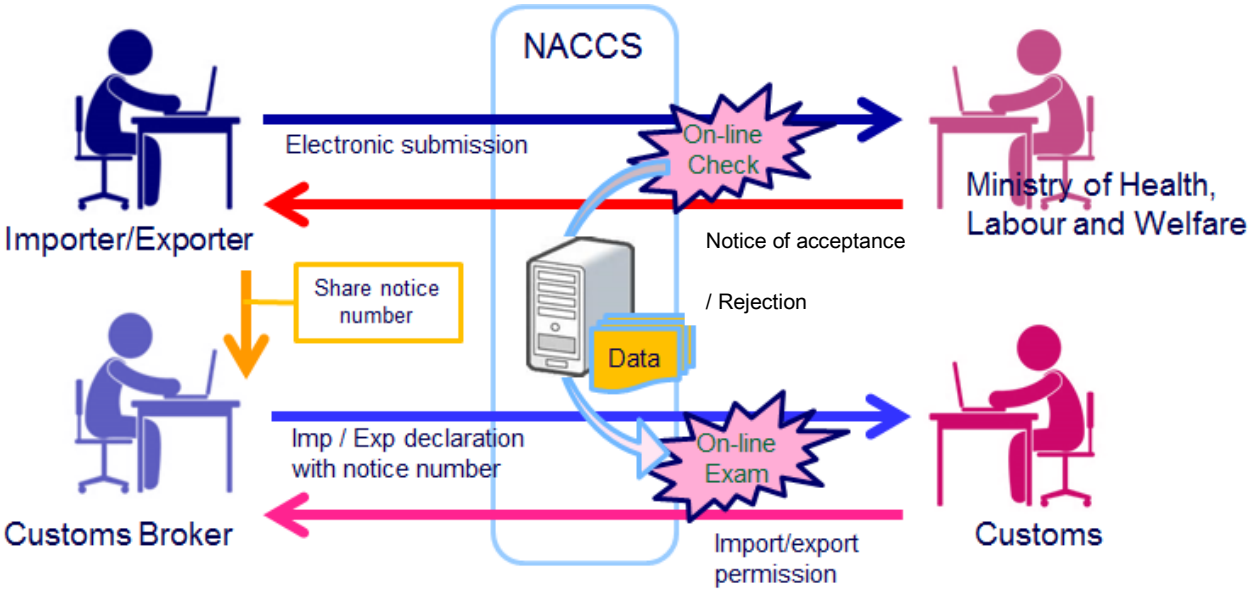
Trade related procedures required by Pharmaceutical Affairs Law have been computerized by NACCS.

As a result, following three procedures became available on-line through NACCS from November 2014, in addition to traditional paper-based methods.

- Notification concerning import of drugs, medical equipments, etc. for commercial purpose

- Import Report of drugs, medical equipments, etc. for non-commercial purpose
- Notification concerning manufactureand import of drugs for export purpose

Customs officers can utilize those electronic information primally submitted to MHLW for subsequesnt Customs procedures within NACCS.



### 3.5 Container Logistics Information Service (Colins)

(This illustration is quoted from the presentation materials prepared by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) for the Training Course on Sustainable Port Development and Planning conducted by JICA in June, 2016.)

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) developed and started operation of Colins in April, 2010.

The participants representing terminals came from the ports of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Niigata, Kobe, Osaka and Yokkaichi.

Supply chain Visibility

## Outline of the Container Logistics Information Service (Colins)

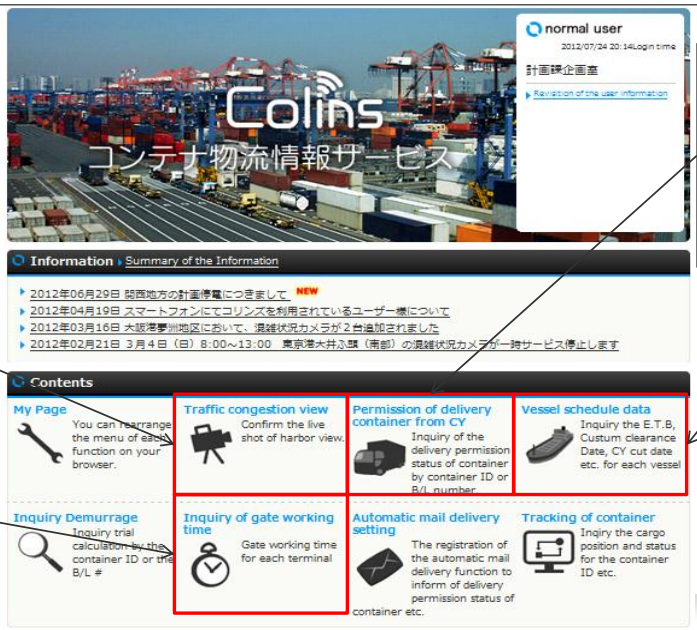
- The Container Logistics Information Service (Colins) is a membership-based information service via website; the related business concerns such as terminal operators, freight owners, maritime freight owners, forwarding agencies, etc. depending on this service only, may share the container logistics information.
- MLIT has developed and operated from 2010.
- By sharing necessity container logistics information in real-time, the supply chain visibility is improved .
- URL: http://www.colins.ne.jp (Colins: Container Logistics Information Service)

**○Traffic congestion view**

The camera at the head of a port supplies live shots.

**○ Inquiry of gate working time**

This is a bulletin board at each terminal to announce the terminal-opening hours.




**○Permission of delivery container from CY**

Information from the terminal system will be given on whether import containers can be carried out or not.

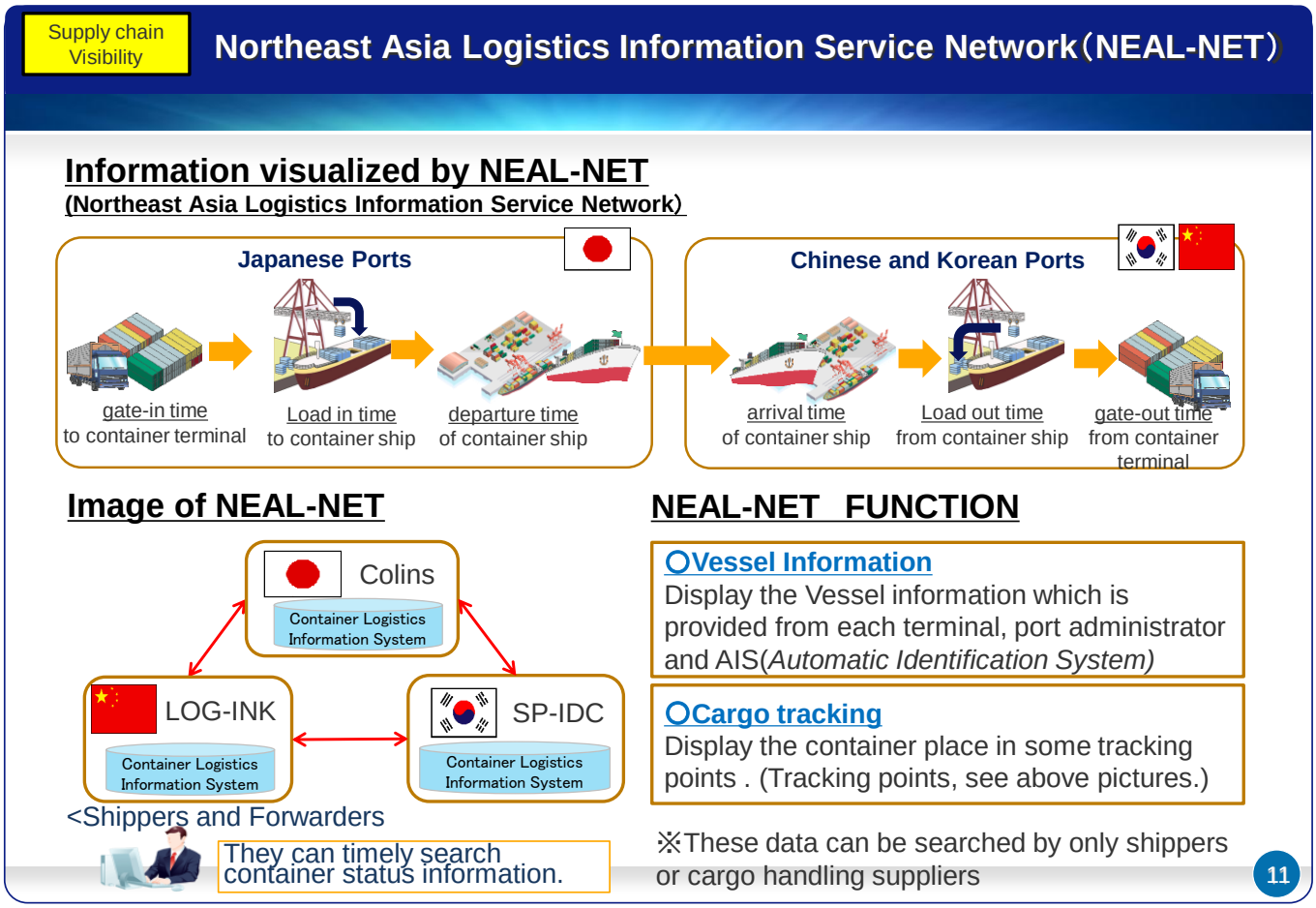
**○Vessel schedule data**

The information is on the movement of vessels, which comes from terminals port managers and AIS.

2

### 3.6 Northeast Asia Logistic Information Service Network (NEAL-NET)

(This illustration is quoted from the presentation materials prepared by MLIT for the Training Course on Sustainable Port Development and Planning conducted by JICA in June, 2016.)




Under the framework of the meetings between the Maritime Transport and Logistics Ministers of Japan, China and Korea, these three countries agreed to establish the “Northeast Asia Logistics Information Service Network (NEAL-NET)” in 2010 for deepening the exchange and sharing of logistics information among them and also to improve the ability and efficiency of logistics services in Northeast Asia.

The NEAL-NET started operation in August, 2014, and Japan, China and Korea intend to further expand the service network of NEAL-NET to ASEAN countries and to the EU zone based on their success in implementing the benefits of NEAL-NET among these three counties.

### 3.7 A Common Information Platform of Global Supply Chain Management (GSCM)

Under the strong leadership by Japan Petrochemical Industry Association (JPCA), the GSCM project started in July 2015.

The project involves Japan major Chemical enterprises , their overseas group enterprises, logistic service partners, NACCS Inc., NTT DATA and JASTPRO.

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The GSCM information platform is aimed that ;

① export/import traders can access necessary information with the preferable level of granularity and timing

② export/import traders can access the information through a single channel instead of individual separated channels of partners.

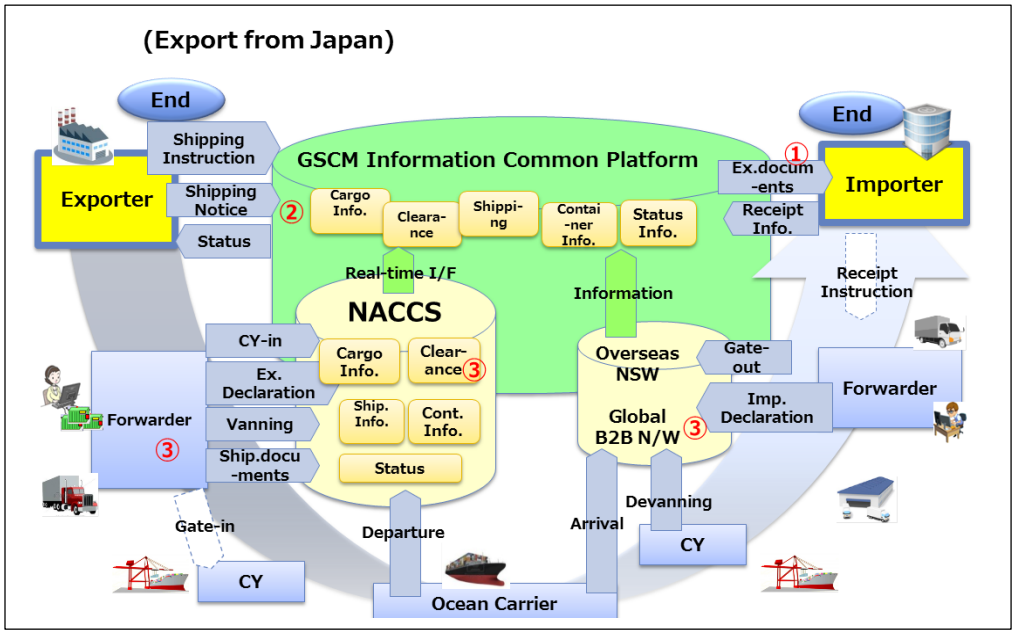
③ no significant modification of current system resource should be required for users ( export/import traders , forwarders, carriers etc. )

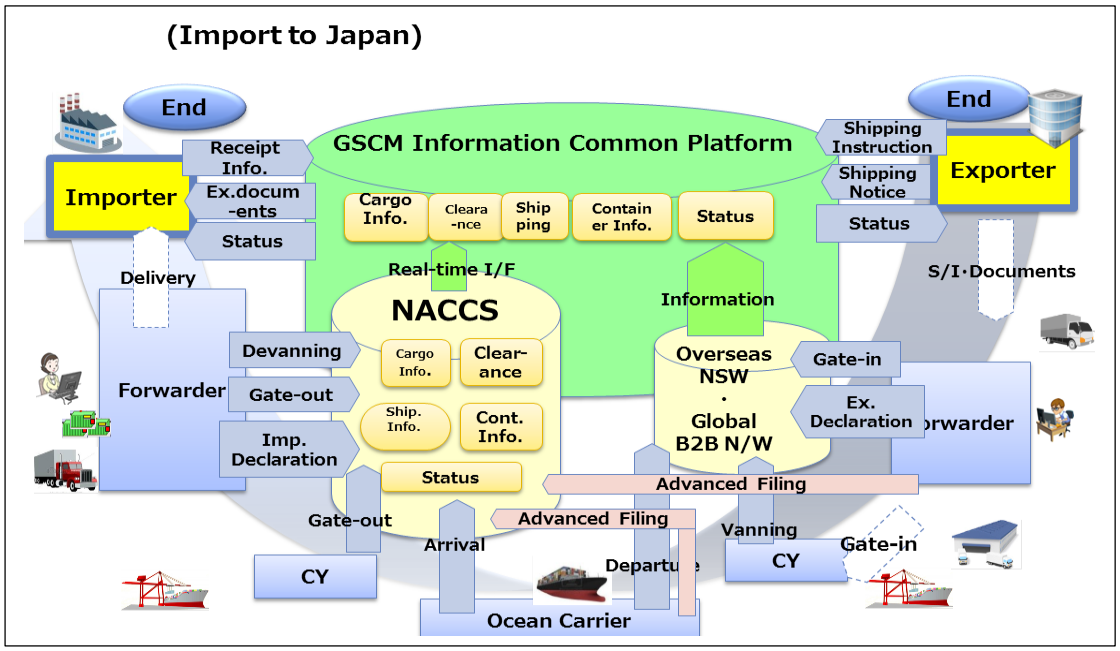
(1) Current situation

Necessary trade related information exchange between export/import traders of chemical products are mainly relying on the methods of phone, e-Mail, FAX and post mail.

Taking into consideration of increasing volume of trade transactions especially with increased complexity, JPCA considered necessity of the common information platform especially focussing the usability of NACCS data.

(2) Target of the GSCM project






(3) Scope of the GSCM project

< Year 2015 >

Feasibility study for validating ;

Step 1 : Availability of enough value out of existing NACCS data

Step 2: Effectiveness of communication between Exporter and Importer

Step 3: Effectiveness of co-working with forwarders

Step 4: Effectiveness of Importers' workload by sharing the information on GSCM common platform.

Basic validation was carried out and a validation by end of 2015.

It was estimated that development cost would be huge in case all requirement to be incorporated to a new system unless it is confident that enough number of sectors and

users might use it. It was agreed that further study should be continued to make a practical plan.

< Plan for Year 2016 >

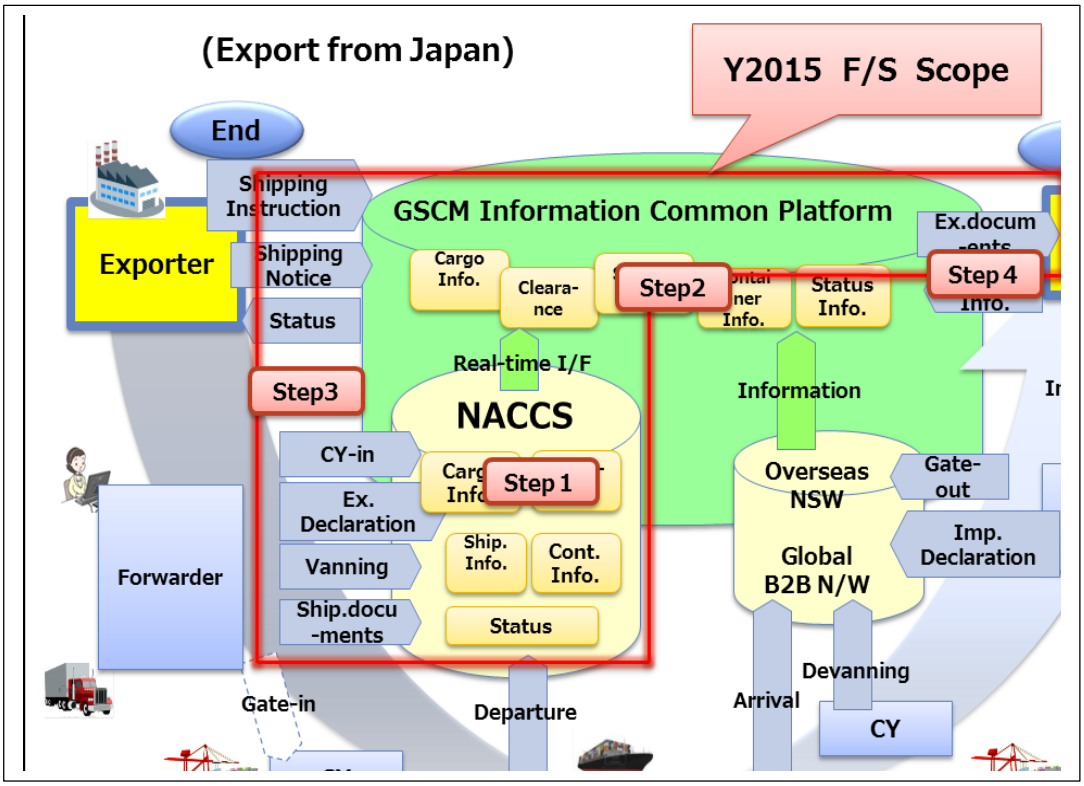
Gathering related information in other Asian countries

< Plan for Year 2017 >

POC

< Future plan >

JPCA aims the project will involve other industrial sectors in Japan.




### 3.8 Financial Sector

#### 3.8.1 Zengin Data Telecommunications System (Zengin System)

Since December 1996, a function for financial EDI has been available in Zengin System, an electronic payment system mainly used for domestic credit transfer. Payer firms can attach a twenty-digit matching key, with which beneficiary firms can reconcile commercial and payment data, to payment instructions sent through Zengin System.

At present, sixth-generation Zengin System, which has been in operation since November 14, 2011 accepts ISO20022 message formats as an option.

(Please refer to the figure 3.1. )

### 3.8.2 Bank of Japan Financial Network System (BOJ-Net)

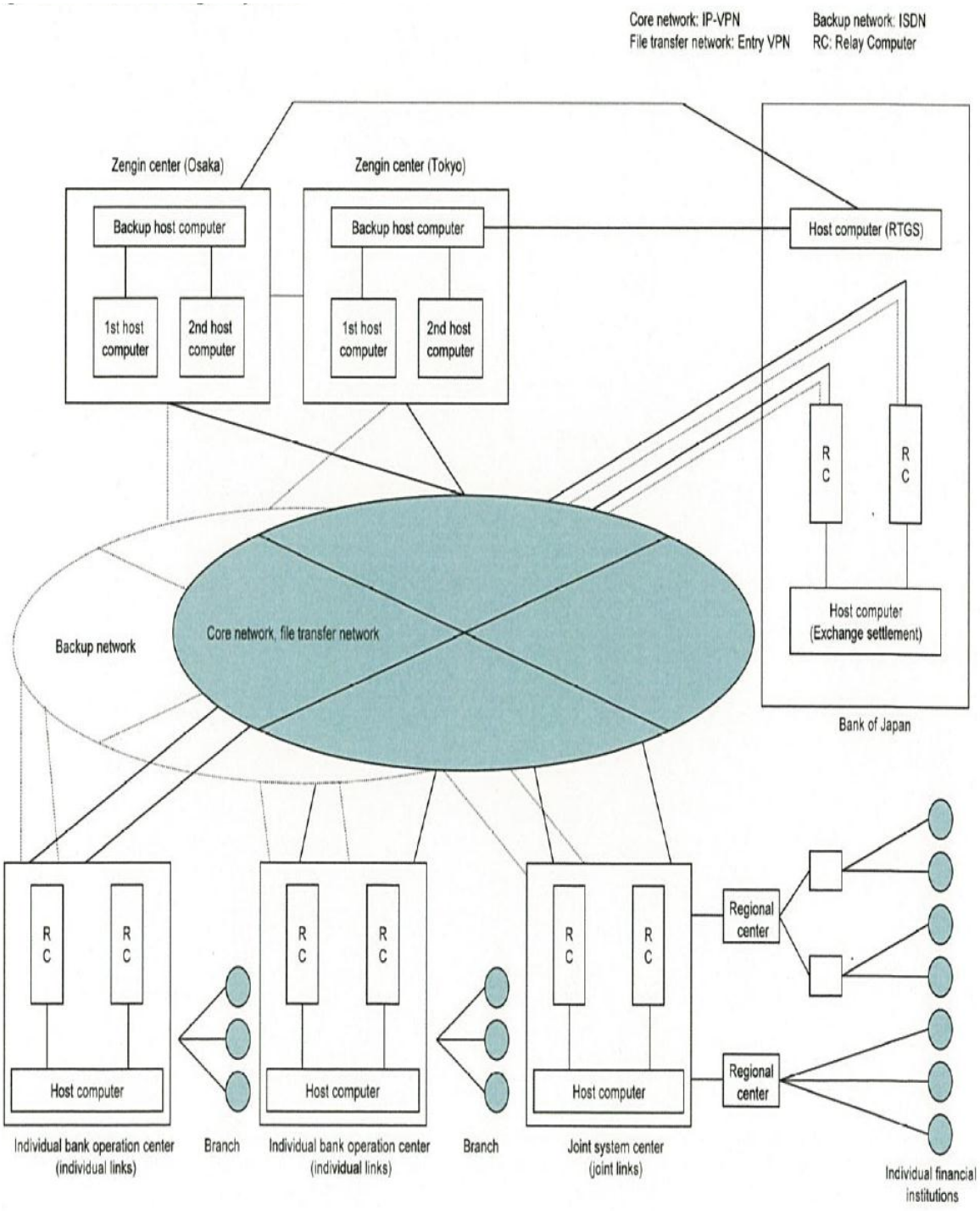
The new BOJ-Net, fully launched in October 2015, adopts ISO20022 based messages for Foreign Exchange Yen Clearing, Funds Transfer with Yen account for foreign central banks and Transfer of JGBs on both of FOP and DVP basis.

### 3.8.3 Others

MT103 Remit, which is a message type of SWIFT's FIN for customer payment and has the financial EDI capability, is widely used in Japanese banks. By using MT103 Remit, payers can attach EDI data of up to 9,000 digits and of any type of formats including EDIFACT to a payment instruction. However, Japanese banks use SWIFT messages mainly in cross-border transactions, partly because the protocol and formats for most Japanese payment systems are incompatible with those for SWIFT.

Turning to C2F area, electronic methods to transfer money between individuals' bank accounts are widely used in Japan. According to a survey conducted in March 2012, funds transfer services are provided through the Internet by 89.6 percent of the 469 respondent banks. In addition, services using mobile terminals (e.g., mobile phones) are provided by 86.1 percent of the respondents.

**Figure 3.1 Zengin System**



### 3.9 The e-Signature and Authentication Promotion

The enforcement of the Act on Electronic Signatures and Certification Business (e-Signature Act) beginning in 2001, created a legal framework that allowed electronic signatures to be used in the same fashion as handwritten signatures and seals.
In 2003, JIPDEC (Japan Information Processing Development Center) was designated the official body by the e-Signature Act. JIPDEC investigates whether or not the equipment of specific certification business and their implementation methods conform to the standards established by the e-Signature Act.

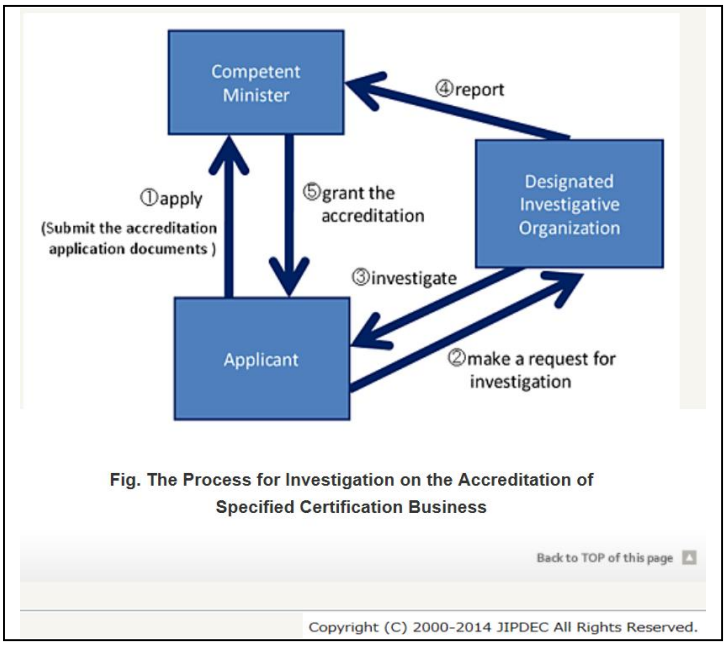



Fig. The Process for Investigation on the Accreditation of Specified Certification Business

<Electronic Signatures are being used more and more>
In recent years, electronic signatures are being used and ore in various aspects of life cycle of a company, such as in the certification for articles of incorporation, bidding, contracts and agreements, patent applications and tax payment.

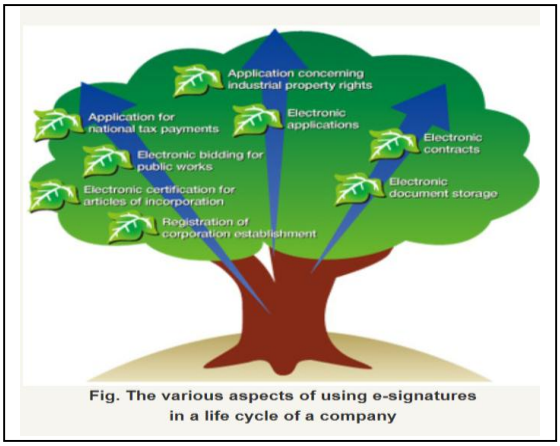
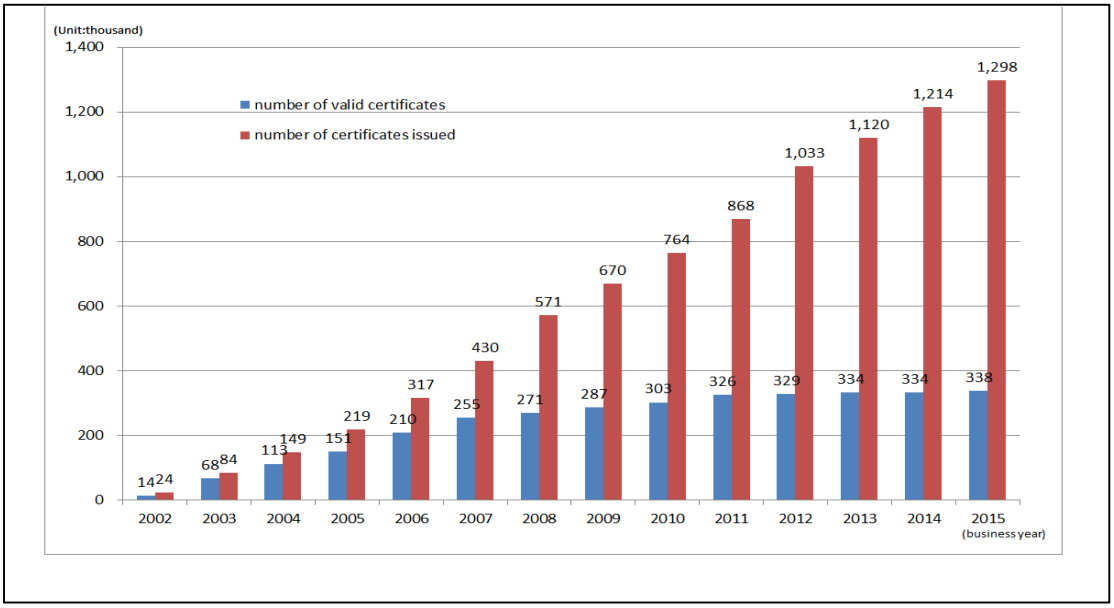



Fig. The various aspects of using e-signatures in a life cycle of a company

The number of electronic certificates related to accredited certification business issued under the e-Signature Act amounts to more than 1,200,000 in 2015.
Also, many electronic certificates are issued for various purposes apart from accredited certification business.
Electronic documents with e-signatures can now be regarded equivalent to sealed or signed documents by the Act on Electronic Signatures and Certification Business (generally known as the e-Signature Act.)




Note 1: The number of issued electronic certificates related to accredited certification business that have been revoked is included.

Note 2: The figures shown are approximate numbers.

(Difference between the number of certificates issued and the number of valid certificates is the number of certificates "of which valid term has expired" or "of which became invalidated due to the applications, etc.")

**Source of information: JIPDEC official site**
**http://www.jipdec.or.jp/esac/eng/index.html**

# Member Progress Report
# Thailand

**34th AFACT Plenary**
**Tokyo, Japan**
**November 7-9 2016**

Thailand's Progress Report
Electronic Transactions Development Agency (Public Organization)

# SECTION 1 – GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

## 1.1 Thailand's ICT Infrastructure

A nation's well developed ICT infrastructure is crucial to the promotion of its electronic transactions, Therefore, Fixed-telephone subscriptions, Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions, Percentage of Individuals using the Internet, and Fixed-broadband subscriptions constitute an indicator of how accessible are these channels for electronic transactions. Preliminary data on Thailand's ICT infrastructure is being presented in this section as Table 1.

**Table 1 the numbers of Fixed-telephone subscriptions, Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions, Individuals using the Internet, and Fixed-broadband subscriptions from 2005 to 2015**

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed-telephone subscriptions | 6,811,615 | 7,034,662 | 7,071,633 | 7,024,049 | 7,394,349 | 7,204,936 |
| Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions | 26,965,548 | 30,460,238 | 40,125,470 | 52,973,994 | 61,837,164 | 65,952,313 |
| Percentage of Individuals using the Internet | 10.68 | 15.03 | 17.16 | 20.03 | 18.20 | 20.10 |
| Fixed-broadband subscriptions | 164,775 | 555,495 | 893,548 | 1,293,341 | 2,072,799 | 2,624,278 |
| | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** |
| Fixed-telephone subscriptions | 6,835,146 | 6,661,000 | 6,377,000 | 6,056,000 | 5,690,000 | 5,309,000 |
| Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions | 71,726,300 | 77,449,000 | 85,012,000 | 93,849,000 | 97,096,000 | 84,797,000 |
| Percentage of Individuals using the Internet | 22.40 | 23.67 | 26.46 | 28.94 | 34.89 | 39.32 |
| Fixed-broadband subscriptions | 3,251,851 | 3,895,000 | 4,519,000 | 5,192,000 | 5,440,000 | 6,229,000 |

From **International Telecommunication Union**

Since 2008, the number of fixed-telephone subscriptions has been in continual decline, while the number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions is more than 100 percent of Thailand population. This implies that one user subscribed to more than one number of mobile phones. Access to hi-speed Internet was also rising steadily as shown in Table 1.

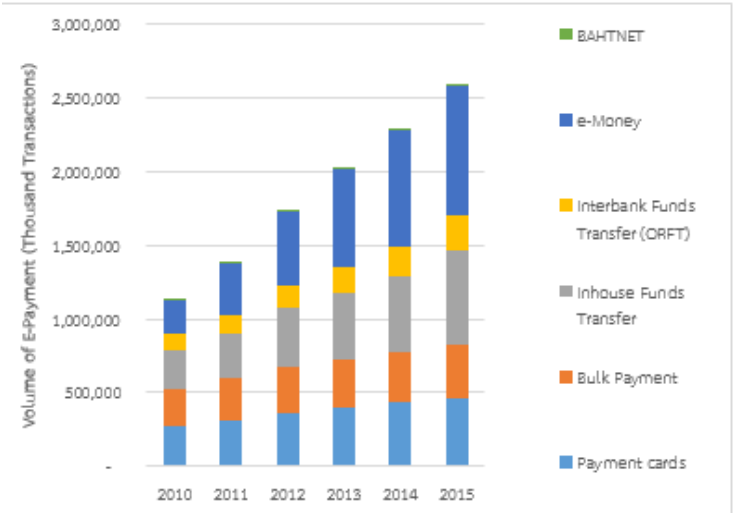
It could be seen from statistical data on ICT infrastructure that these factors- number of Fixed-telephone subscriptions, Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions, Percentage of Individuals using the Internet, and Fixed-broadband do contribute to more electronic transactions being conducted by the population. They are an important tool to drive forward our nation while upgrading our socioeconomic status to international level.

## SECTION II – EDIFACT/EBXML/XML BASED STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 Development of e-Payment

E-payment continues its rising trend in terms of both value and volume owing to its continual development and promotion to replace payment in cash and cheques. It does indeed contribute to greater convenience, speed, security and reduction in cash management cost of the country (Bank of Thailand, 2015). As present, there are a total of 83 agencies that provide e-Payment channels, which are either financial institutions or non-financial institutions.

E-payment consists of high-value transfer under BAHTNET, bulk payment, Interbank Funds Transfer (Interbank Online Retail Fund Transfer - ORFT), In-house Funds Transfer (Intrabank ORTF), the use of payment cards and e-money.




| | CARG | Growth Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010-2015 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 |
| BAHTNET | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| e-Money | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.18 | 0.12 |
| Interbank Funds Transfer (ORFT) | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.18 |
| Inhouse Funds Transfer | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.23 |
| Bulk Payment | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.06 |
| Payment cards | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.07 |

**Figure 1 Volume of E-Payment (From Bank of Thailand)**

**Table 2 Volume of E-Payment (Thousand Transactions)**

| Type of e-Payment | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 (Estimated) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHTNET | **2,156** | **2,537** | **2,756** | **3,054** | **3,224** | **3,438** |
| e-Money | **221,459** | **348,206** | **512,085** | **669,211** | **787,932** | **883,247** |
| Interbank Funds Transfer (ORFT) | **109,556** | **124,832** | **150,440** | **173,909** | **199,631** | **235,636** |
| Inhouse Funds Transfer | **263,397** | **310,197** | **391,704** | **451,228** | **522,729** | **644,576** |
| Bulk Payment | **258,288** | **281,207** | **316,343** | **328,631** | **339,951** | **359,574** |
| Payment cards | **271,024** | **313,167** | **364,458** | **400,405** | **432,657** | **463,216** |
| Total | **1,125,880** | **1,380,146** | **1,737,786** | **2,026,438** | **2,286,124** | **2,589,687** |

**From Bank of Thailand**

In 2015, there were an estimated total of 2,589,687 thousand electronic payments, representing an increase of 13.28 percent. Payment or plastic cards were used, including for cash withdrawals by electronic means, in 883,247 thousand cases, accounting for 34.11 percent of all e-payments as shown in figure 1 and table 2.

The highest growth in e-payment volume was affected by e-money. Its CAGR during 2010-2015 was recorded at 31.87 percent. This rapid growth could result from the advantage of e-money that replaces cash while being convenient and swift, suitable for relatively small payments (Bank of Thailand, 2015)

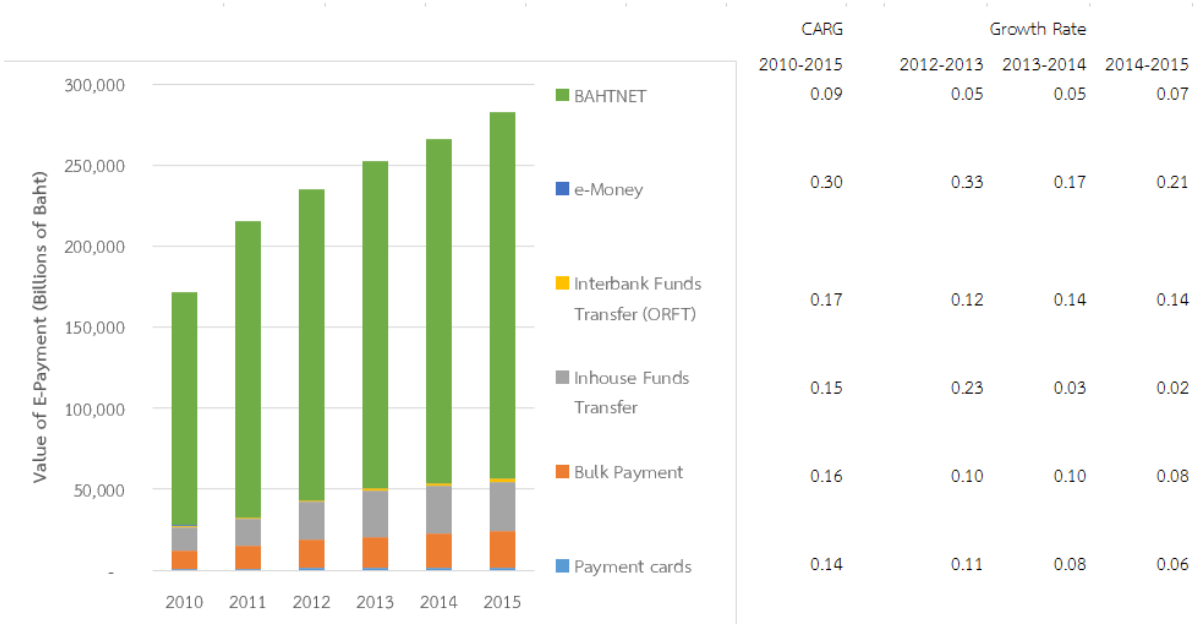



**Figure 2 Value of E-Payment (From Bank of Thailand)**

**Table 3 Value of E-Payment (Unit : Billions of Baht)**

| Type of e-Payment | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 (Estimated) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHTNET | 144,318 | 182,255 | 191,754 | 201,701 | 212,422 | 226,484 |
| e-Money | 18 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 56 | 68 |
| Interbank Funds Transfer (ORFT) | 832 | 1,014 | 1,250 | 1,399 | 1,589 | 1,817 |
| In-house Funds Transfer | 15,006 | 16,643 | 23,274 | 28,655 | 29,638 | 30,165 |
| Bulk Payment | 10,978 | 14,224 | 17,495 | 19,236 | 21,134 | 22,820 |
| Payment cards | 797 | 970 | 1,235 | 1,365 | 1,474 | 1,565 |
| Total | 171,949 | 215,130 | 235,044 | 252,404 | 266,313 | 282,919 |

From Bank of Thailand

Total value of e-payment in 2015 was 282,919 billion Baht, an increase of 6.24 percent from the previous year's value of 266,313 billion Baht. Funds transfer via the Bank of Thailand High-Value Transfer Network (BAHTNET) system accounted for the highest value at 80.05 percent of total e-payment value because

it is used for high- value funds transfer to reduce risk in interbank settlement with efficiency, speed and security.

Nevertheless, the highest growth rate was recorded in 2015 by e-money, 21.43 percent while its CAGR was also the highest at 30.45 percent. The findings are consistent with consumption economics that saw a rise in the population's purchasing power (source: Bank of Thailand) as shown in figure 2 and table 3.

2.2 General information on data transfer by electronic Means

In addition to the IT infrastructure, IT standards, and applicable laws, efficiency in data transfer relies on linkage of data from agencies involved. At present, the Customs Department serves as the centre for exchange of e-documents for international trade and shipping.

The National Single Window (NSW) Service Project has been implemented by the Customs Department to facilitate linkage of data on licenses and certificates issued by 34 agencies in the public and private sectors. The aim is to facilitate international trade and to develop paperless service systems that reduce unnecessary procedures and increase efficiency in providing integrated services in the future. (See details in Table 4)

**Table 4 Licensing and Certifying Agencies and Other Agencies Involved in Import, Export, and Logistics**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Department of Foreign Trade | 18. Department of Medical Sciences |
| 2. Department of Industrial Works | 19. Office of Atom for Peace |
| 3. Department of Mineral Fuels | 20. Office of the Permanent Secretary for Transport |
| 4. Department of Energy Business | 21. Department of Civil Aviation |
| 5. Office of the Board of Investment | 22. Marine Department |
| 6. Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand | 23. Port Authority of Thailand |
| 7. Department of Land Transport | 24. Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited |
| 8. Department of Fisheries | 25. The Thai Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thailand |
| 9. Department of Livestock Development | |
| 10. Department of Agriculture | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 11. The Excise Department<br>12. Department of Primary Industries and Mines<br>13. Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation<br>14. Office of the Cane and Sugar Board<br>15. Food and Drug Administration<br>16. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards<br>17. Defence Industry Department | 26. Department of Provincial Administration<br>27. Royal Forest Department<br>28. Department of Internal Trade<br>29. Office of the Rubber Replanting Aid Fund<br>30. Thai Industrial Standards Institute<br>31. Electrical and Electronics Institute<br>32. Department of Mineral Resources<br>33. The Fine Arts Department<br>34. Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission |

## 2.3 UN/LOCODE in Thailand

United Nations Codes for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE) is a five-character code system that provides a coded representation for the names of ports, airports, inland clearance depots, inland freight terminals and other transport related locations which are used for goods movements associated with trade. UN/LOCODE is considered as an internationally agreed code system to represent names of certain locations of interest in international trade and transport. The development and maintenance of UN/LOCODE is provided by UNECE as a service to governments and the trade community. Its specification can be found in UNECE Recommendation No. 16.

For Thailand, UN/LOCODE is primarily used in Thailand National Single Window (NSW), which is a system facilitating electronic data and information interchange between government-to-government (G2G) partnerships and government-to-business (G2B) partnerships. UN/LOCODE has been applied as the identification code of locations in many trade documents for import, export and logistics. However, the implementation of UN/LOCODE in Thailand faces three major problems, as follows:

(1) Misspelling of location names

Due to misspelled location names, different UN/LOCODEs of the same locations appear.

| LOCODE | Name |
|---|---|
| TH CHB | Chon Buri |
| TH CHO | Chonburi |
| TH CPH | Chumphon |
| TH CHU | Chumporn |
| TH KTY | Khlong Toei |
| TH KLT | Klong Toei |
| TH KTL | Klong Toey |

| LOCODE | Name |
|---|---|
| TH PRG | Phra Pradaeng |
| TH PPA | Phra Pradeng |
| TH PCT | Petchaburi |
| TH PHE | Phet Buri |
| TH SAP | Samut Prakan |
| TH SPR | Samut Prakarn |
| TH SPK | Samuthprakarn |

| LOCODE | Name |
|---|---|
| TH SAS | Samulsakom |
| TH SAU | Samut Sakhon, Changwat |
| TH SSN | Samut Sakorn |
| TH STH | Sathun |
| TH SNT | Satun |
| TH AYU | Ayutthaya |
| TH PNA | Phra Nakhon si Ayutthaya |

(2) Missing metadata (such as subdivisions and coordinates)

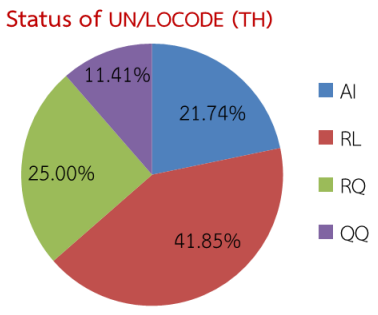
Necessary metadata such as ISO 3166-2 (TH) subdivision codes and coordinates needs to be included in order to clarify the use of UN/LOCODEs.

**(TH) THAILAND**

| Ch | LOCODE | Name | NameWoDiacritics | SubDiv | Function | Status | Date | IATA | Coordinates | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TH CAN | Amnat Charoen | Amnat Charoen | | --3----- | RL | 9901 | | | |
| | TH ATH | Ang Thong | Ang Thong | 15 | --3----- | RL | 0307 | | 1435N 10027E | |
| | TH ARA | Aranyaprathet | Aranyaprathet | | 0------- | RQ | 9307 | | | |
| | TH AYU | Ayutthaya | Ayutthaya | 10 | --3----- | RL | 0901 | | 1420N 10032E | |
| | TH BNK | Ban Kantang | Ban Kantang | | 1-3----- | RL | 9805 | | | |
| | TH BKH | Ban Khai | Ban Khai | 21 | --3----- | RL | 1301 | | 0941N 10003E | |
| | TH BAO | Ban Mak Khaen | Ban Mak Khaen | | ---4---- | AI | 0001 | | | |
| | TH MTP | Ban Map Ta Phut | Ban Map Ta Phut | 31 | 1-3----- | RL | 0401 | | 1243N 10109E | |

(3) No UN/LOCODEs approved by any Thailand's national authority

UN/LOCODEs of Thailand are indicated with only the "unapproved" status (i.e. AI, RL, RQ, and QQ). No UN/LOCODEs are indicated with the "approved" status (i.e. AA, AC, AF, AM, or AS).




| | |
|---|---|
| AI | 40 |
| RL | 77 |
| RQ | 46 |
| QQ | 21 |
| Total | 184 |

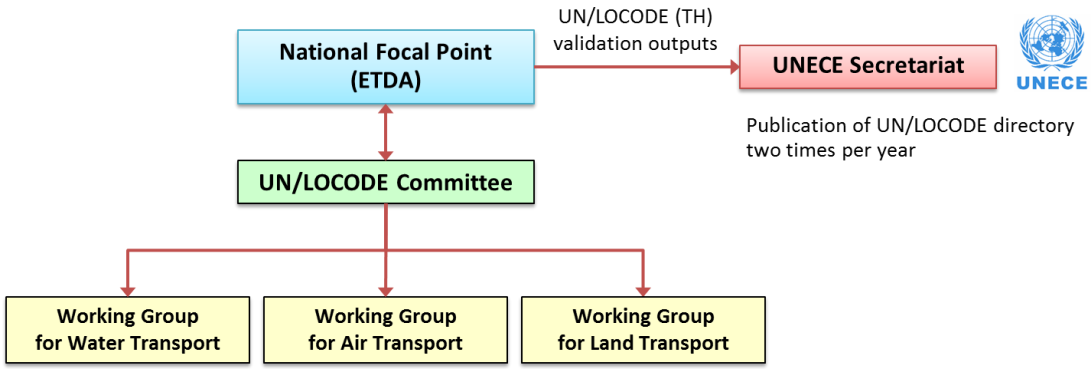
* UN/LOCODE (TH) version 2015-1

| Status codes | |
|---|---|
| AA | Approved by competent national government agency |
| AC | Approved by Customs Authority |
| AF | Approved by national facilitation body |
| AI | Code adopted by international organisation (IATA or ECLAC) |
| AM | Approved by the UN/LOCODE Maintenance Agency |
| AS | Approved by national standardisation body |
| AQ | Entry approved, functions not verified |
| RL | Recognised location - Existence and representation of location name confirmed by check against nominated gazetteer or other reference work |
| RN | Request from credible national sources for locations in their own country |
| RQ | Request under consideration |
| RR | Request rejected |
| QQ | Original entry not verified since date indicated |
| UR | Entry included on user's request; not officially approved |
| XX | Entry that will be removed from the next issue of UN/LOCODE |

In order to increase the data quality and accuracy of the UN/LOCODE of Thailand, Electronic Transactions Development Agency (Public Organization), or ETDA made the request for the appointment of a UN/LOCODE National Focal Point to the UNECE Secretariat. And, the Permanent Mission of Thailand to The United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva had nominated ETDA as the UN/LOCODE National Focal Point of Thailand on 28th April 2015. The mission of the UN/LOCODE National Focal Point is to improve the quality of UN/LOCODE and support the publication of the standard by establishing a focal point network, revising or updating existing codes (changing and deleting existing codes), and approving new codes in a specified geographic context.

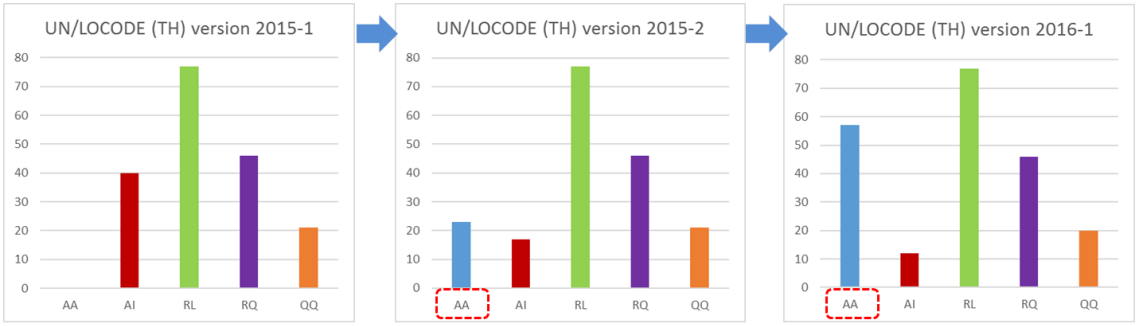
As the National Focal Point, ETDA has appointed the UN/LOCODE Committee on 16th September 2015. The UN/LOCODE Committee consists of UN/LOCODE related stakeholders in Thailand including Ministry of Transport, Customs Department, Marine Department, Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand, Department of Airports, Department of Land Transport, State Railway of Thailand, Thailand Post Co., Ltd., Department of Provincial Administration, Office of the Royal Society, Royal Thai Survey Department, and ETDA.

The UN/LOCODE Committee accomplished clear principles, policies and procedures to deal with the validation of UN/LOCODE. The work involves the usage guideline, the registration criteria and procedure, and the objective plan. Furthermore, the UN/LOCODE Committee has appointed 3 working groups for water transport, air transport, and land transport. The working groups are responsible for UN/LOCODE validation of new entries and deletions, verifying the correctness of names and metadata (subdivision, location functions, coordinates), and checking for duplications.




ETDA, as the National Focal Point of Thailand, has a duty to submit the UN/LOCODE validation outputs approved by the UN/LOCODE Committee to the UNECE Secretariat, in order to publish on UN/LOCODE Directory two times per year. At present, ETDA has been submitted UN/LOCODE of Thailand for two versions i.e. version 2015-2 and version 2016-1. "Approved" UN/LOCODEs of

Thailand can be noticed with the status code “AA” (Approved by competent national government agency).




| Status | No. of codes |
|---|---|
| AA | 0 |
| AI | 40 |
| RL | 77 |
| RQ | 46 |
| QQ | 21 |
| Total | 184 |

| Status | No. of codes |
|---|---|
| AA | 23 |
| AI | 17 |
| RL | 77 |
| RQ | 46 |
| QQ | 21 |
| Total | 184 |

| Status | No. of codes |
|---|---|
| AA | 57 |
| AI | 12 |
| RL | 77 |
| RQ | 46 |
| QQ | 20 |
| Total | 212 |

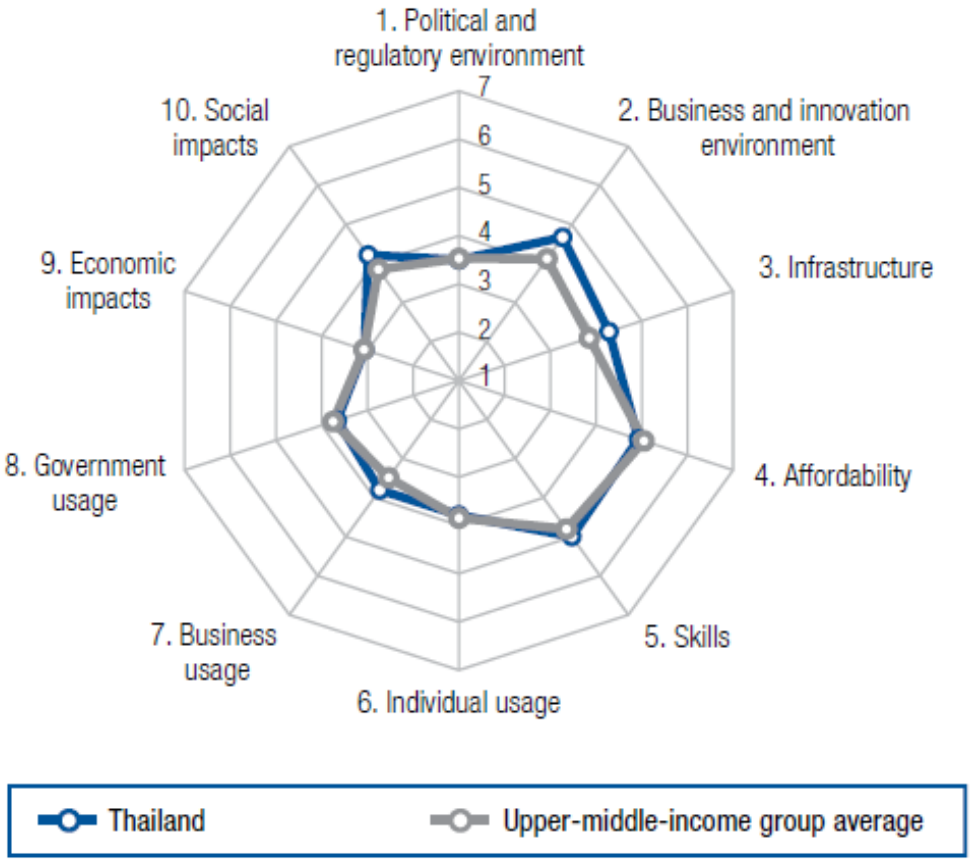
| Status | Description |
|---|---|
| AA | Approved by competent national government agency |
| AI | Code adopted by international organisation (IATA or ECLAC) |
| RL | Recognised location - Existence and representation of location name confirmed by check against nominated gazetteer or other reference work |
| RQ | Request under consideration |
| QQ | Original entry not verified since date indicated |

## SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application –e-Government/ e-Business Related PROJECT UPDATES

### 3.1 Networked Readiness Index (Done)

The Networked Readiness Index (NRI) measures networks readiness of countries all over the world in terms of the environment for ICT (political, marketing and infrastructure), and readiness to use ICT of the countries’ key stakeholders, i.e. businesses, government and individuals.

At present the NRI ranks 143 countries. In 2015, the Four main factors used for the NRI rankings included the Environment, Readiness, Usage, and impact each of which was further divided into sub-categories as shown below.




From World Economic Forum

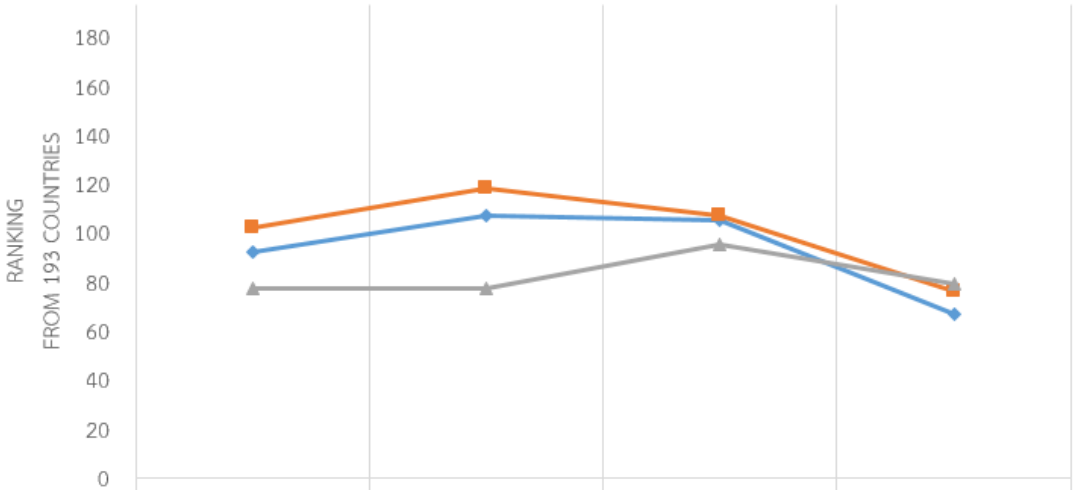
**Figure 3 Thailand's Performance overview in 2015**

During 2012-2015, Thailand's overall ranking on the NRI moved up. In 2015, the country was ranked 67th, moving from 77th in 2012. The best improvement was in the infrastructure, going up from 107th in 2012 to 66th in 2015 as which Performance overview shown in figure 3.

3.2 E-Government Development Index (EGDI) (Done)

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) was developed to evaluate and rank UN members in terms of readiness to use ICT to provide online public services. This readiness is linked to several sectors of the government in terms of their electronic transaction services. The EGDI rankings can be used for benchmarking the progress of e-service provision by the public sector.

At present, the EGDI covers 193 countries in 2016. The three main components of the EGDI are the Online Service Index, the Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, and the Human Capital Index.




| | Over All | Human Capital Component | Telecommunication Infrastructure Component | Online Service Component |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 92 | 107 | 105 | 67 |
| 2014 | 102 | 118 | 107 | 76 |
| 2016 | 77 | 77 | 95 | 79 |

From Publications of the UN Public Administration Programme

**Figure 4 Thailand's E-Government Readiness Rankings in 2012, 2014, and 2016**

When Thailand's e-government readiness rankings in 2012 2014, and 2016 were compared, the overall ranking fell from 92 in 2012 to 102nd in 2014 and increased to 77th in 2016 as shown in figure 4.

3.3 Ease of Doing Business

The Doing Business Report published by the World Bank reports on the ease of doing business in countries all over the world. Ten indicators are used as evaluation criteria in 2016. At present, the report measures the ease of doing business of 189 countries in 10 aspects, namely, starting a Business, Dealing with Construction Permits, Getting Electricity, Registering Property, Getting Credit, Protecting Investors, Paying Taxes, Trading Across Borders, Enforcing Contracts, and Resolving Insolvency.

| | Overall | Starting a Business | Dealing with Construction Permits | Getting Electricity | Registering Property | Getting Credit | Protecting Minority Investors | Paying Taxes | Trading Across Borders | Enforcing Contracts | Resolving Insolvency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 49 | 96 | 39 | 11 | 57 | 97 | 36 | 70 | 56 | 57 | 49 |
| 2015 | 46 | 91 | 47 | 11 | 57 | 90 | 33 | 62 | 55 | 57 | 45 |

From World Bank Group

**Figure 5 Ease of Doing business in 2015 and 2016**

Ease of Doing Business is measured from the way business can be conducted faster, cheaper and under smarter regulations. Obstacles to doing business are also reviewed According to the 2014 Ease of Doing Business Reports, Thailand was ranked 49th. Such ranking will have influence on investors' decision to make investment and start doing business in Thailand. This, in turn will have impact on the country's economic investment as shown in figure 5.

## Reference

[1] "United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations," United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2016. [Online]. Available: http://www.unece.org/cefact/locode/welcome.html. [Accessed 07 09 2016].

[2] "Thailand," World Bank Group, 2016. [Online]. Available: http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/thailand. [Accessed 07 09 2016].

[3] "Statistics From Payment Systems," Bank of Thailand, 07 09 2016. [Online]. Available: https://www.bot.or.th/English/Statistics/PaymentSystems/Pages/default.aspx.

[4] "Network Readiness Index," World Economic Forum, 07 09 2016. [Online]. Available: http://reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/network-readiness-index/.

[5] "ICT STATISTICS Data," International Telecommunication Union, 07 09 2016. [Online]. Available: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx.

[6] "Data Center," Publications of the UN Public Administration Programme, 07 09 2016. [Online]. Available: https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data-Center.

[7] "Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE)," United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2016. [Online]. Available: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/cefact/locode/th.htm. [Accessed 07 09 2016].

[8] "Terms of Reference for the UN/LOCODE Focal Points," *Economic Commission for Europe,* p. 02, 2016.

# Reports of Committee/Working Group Chairs

- Report of Technology and Methodology Committee
- Report of Community Support Committee
- Report of Business Domain Committee
- Report of Travel, Tourism and Leisure (TT&L) Working Group

# Committee/Working Group Progress Report
# Technology and Methodology Committee

**35th AFACT Plenary**

**Tokyo, Japan**

**November, 2016**

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**3.4- Cloud Computing Working Group**

**3.5- Note on Trendy Technologies**

## SECTION I - Committee Members

There are 20 participants from 5 countries/economies during 2015-2016.

Chinese Taipei
Japan
Indea
Iran
Thailand

## SECTION II – Meeting Reports

### 2.1 BDC_CSC_TMC Joit Meeting 2015/12/14 (Tehran, Iran)

The meeting topics are as follows.

I. UN/CEFACT Update by Hisanao Sugamata (HS)

(1) Supply Chain PDA

- Revised Remittance Advice
  - Project is finalized
  - Support country: Japan, Italy, Thailand
  - BRS approved in October/2015
  - CC/BIE published in December/2015

  ➔See VI. (2)

- Scheduling Supply Chain
  - Project proposal is submitted
  - Expected support country: Japan, France, Netherland

  ➔See VI. (3)

- Supply Chain Reference Data Model
  - Project proposal is approved
  - Support country: Germany, UK, Japan, US
  - Objective:
    - Development of a reference data model.
    - Provide a standardized and harmonized semantic framework
    - Provide links between UN Layout Key, UN/EDIFACT message and the Core Component Library.
    - Produce guidelines for using the reference data model to define subset document structure.

(2) Methodology and Technology PDA

- New Technology Discussion
  - UN/CEFACT need a research function
  - *Develop guidelines how to use UN/CEFACT standards with other organizations specifications. Example: secure mobile*

*networks*

- Collaboration with external organizations

➢ Library Review Report

- Core Components: There is unanimous consent that UN/CEFACT is not only the home of the *Core Components Technical Specification (CCTS)*, but also uses this specification to standardize core components and publishes these core components as part of the CEFACT library.
- Business Information Entities: The majority of the domain coordinators expects UN/CEFACT to standardize business information entities. Accordingly, UN/CEFACT should maintain a set of business information entities that are under control of UN/CEFACT.
- Business Document Assembly: Standardizing the conceptual building blocks in a technology neutral manner. Accordingly, this set of artifacts must be completed by standardized business document assemblies.
- UN/EDIFACT Messages: Although not all domains are asking for UN/EDIFACT messages anymore, UN/CEFACT should create new and maintain existing UN/EDIFACT messages and parts thereof.
- UN/CEFACT XML Messages: The majority is in favor of standardizing XML messages within UN/CEFACT. However, this does not mean that a UN/CEFACT XML schema has to be developed for each and every project/business document assembly.

➢ CCL15B

Includes new submissions:

✧ Agriculture:
eLabs

Animal Track and Trace

Fisheries

✧ Insurance: Boiler/Machinery
✧ SCM: Revised Remittance Advice

II. TC154 Update by Mei Li Chen

(1) ISO 8601-2 - “Representation of dates and times - Part 2: Extensions”

• Requests received to:

– address the difference between UTC and UT1 (Atomic Second

also called Leap Seconds);
- address the representation of midnight;
- fix recurring Intervals;
- add yearly quarters; and
- add LoC's Extended Date: Time Format (EDTF)

• Current status

- Clarification of midnight, leap seconds and century definitions
- Replacing "midnight" with "start of day" and "end of day".
- Leap second, intentional time step of one or more seconds to adjust UTC to ensure appropriate agreement with UT1, a time scale based on the rotation of the Earth
- A century is represented by two digits, 'nn' (meaning the [nn+1] century, e.g. '19' means "20th century") which for purposes of this standard signifies the one-hundred year period consisting of all the years nnxx where xx is any two-digit number. Thus '19' is the 100 year period 1900-1999.
- Extended Date/Time Format (EDTF)
  - A set of comprehensive date/time extensions developed for the bibliographic community, as well as other interested communities
  - Agreed to include level 1 (simple extensions) and most of level 2 (more complex extensions)

· WG 5 expects to have a CD for ballot by end of February 2016

(2) ISO 14533-3 - Long term signature profiles - Part 3: Long term signature profiles for PDF Advanced Electronic Signatures (PAdES)

• Passed CD status, currently reviewing comments before finalizing IS ballot.

(3) ISO/PWI 14533-4 - Long term signature profiles - Part 4: Attributes pointing to external Proof of Existence objects used in Long term signature formats (PoE Attributes)

• Currently being prepared as a NWIP by Slovakia

(4) ISO/PWI 19626-1 - Trusted communication platform for electronic documents – Part 1: Fundamentals

• Awaiting initial draft from South Korea for WG review.

(5) ISO/PWI 20415 - Trusted Mobile Electronic Document Framework

•Awaiting initial draft from South Korea for WG review.

(6) Possible new work items under investigation:

•"Trusted International e-Commerce Platform Specification", proposed by China

•"Standardized cross-enterprise Value Stream Management Method", proposed by Luxembourg

III. Project Update

(1) E-Invoice cross boarder POC by Mei Li Chen

- Objective: Cross Border Food Traceability Using eInvoice for Customs Use UN/CEFACT standard and ISO20022 combined.
- POC between Chines Taipei and Thailand
  ➔No progress because the Thailand counterpart changed their work focus related to standard so they could not join the meeting to continue the project.

  ➔Chinese Taipei asked Japan to join the project. Japan will try to find the proper organization from Ministry of Agriculture, who can join the project according to the project proposal which will be prepared by Chinese Taipei.

(2) Cloud Computing WG by Ping Hsien Chi

- Introduction
  - CAKE (Cloud Appliance Kernel Environment)
  - Migration to Cloud
  - Open Virtualization Format
  - POC with Thailand (Time Stamp application)

IV. Discussion on New Technology

We discussed how to cope with new technologies based on "A note for the discussion on Trendy Technologies by AFACT (attached)".

- Suggestions were raised by some participants of the joint meeting to form user groups from specific industry and tackle user group's problems and fulfill their requirements by introducing new technology according to the needs for data sharing and exchange in new operation, service, or business models. TMC cannot afford to provide pure research function, but will work closely with user groups from industries such as manufacturing and travel and tourism, etc.
- At least we encourage AFACT members to exchange the experience using new technologies.

- In TMC/CSC joint meeting several examples of and experiences in applying new technologies for data exchange can be shared by member countries in some specific domains, e.g. manufacturing and TT&L.
- In e-Asia award evaluation criteria we may add one more indicator for effectively using the new technology for efficient data sharing and information exchange for better business decision making.

➢ The following ideas were expressed;
- The manufacturing domain may be formed to be the context of Industry 4.0 for taking trendy technologies.
- Using BUY/SHIP/PAY supply chain model to modify further according to each user group's contextual needs for new technologies in each stage of business process.

We agreed to continue the discussion how to cope with new technologies at the next interim meeting in Japan.

V. UNESCAP Update

Mr. Yann Duval (Chief, Trade Facilitation Unit, UNESCAP) made a presentation on National Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM) – Toward a UN/CEFACT Recommendation.

1. Why is a national sustainable national trade and transport facilitation monitoring mechanism important and essential?
2. Why should TTFMM become a new UNCEFACT recommendation?
3. What foundation has been laid?
4. Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM)
    i. Rationale and Purpose
    ii. Framework
    iii. Data collection and analysis: Business Process Analysis Plus (BPA+)
    iv. Key functions of TTFMM
5. Implementation of TTFMM
6. Conclusion
    - Important to stress the importance of trade facilitation monitoring as many countries invest time and efforts in trade facilitation measures and establish NTFCs
    - Monitoring of TF implementation a core function of NTFCs but little guidance available on this
    - Member States very interested in developing their own system and reduce reliance on cross-country indicators (such as WB Doing Business...)

- TTFMM concept builds on NTFCs and BPA, hence fully consistent and complementary with UN/CEFACT work on trade procedures
- A UNCEFACT project (and ultimately a recommendation) on National Trade (and Transport) Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism at UN/CEFACT would help refine the concept, take stock of some of the TF monitoring practices in different countries, and develop an international standard for countries to follow.

VI. CCL Utilization in Asia

(1) Asian originated project in UN/CEFACT

1. eTendering Project➔PUBLISHED and USED

2. Small Lodging House Project➔FINALIZE and POC STARTED

3. Destination Travel Information Project➔STARTED

4. Reuse Utility Management Data➔ON GOING

5. Revised Remittance Advice Project➔FINALIZED with POC

6. Scheduled JIT Maintenance Project➔PROPOSED

(2) Revised Remittance Advice

- Objective:

To expand the current “Cross Industry Remittance Advice” for

1. Improving reconciliation works of traders.

2. Sharing commercial information with the financial sector.

3. Adapting the commercial practice in the world.

- Extension Summary:

1. Monthly based payment

2. Relevant Tax information

3. Multi Payment Means

4. Introduce Balance out payment

5. Add Trade product information

(3) Scheduled JIT Maintenance

- Objective:

To expand the current SCM BIEs for Manufacturing Process Supporting Scheduling Supply Chain.

1. Enhance Cross Industry Scheduling Demand Forecast
2. Enhance “Kanban” information in Cross Industry Scheduling Supply Instruction.
3. Support the Consigned Vender Managed Inventory (VMI)
4. Support Supply Chain hierarchy
5. Support buyer supplied product handling
6. Adapting business practice for SME manufacturers
7. Expand “CI_ Exchanged Document_ Context”

(Attached) Discussion paper on New Technologies

# A note for the discussion on Trendy Technologies by AFACT (1)

Basic Principles

- The technology engaged in is to be user driven.
- The potentials of the new technology must be understood by the users.
- Technology for technology's sake should be avoided.
- Technology should not be vendor locked-in.

# A note for the discussion on Trendy Technologies by AFACT (2)

## Trendy Technologies

(1) The widely used technologies which are not effectively used in EDI

- Mobile computing
- SNS (Social Networking Service)
- Cloud Computing
- Bit Coin (FinTech)

(2) The emerging technologies may have big influence on the business information infrastructure

- IOT (Internet of things)
- Big Data
- AI (Artificial Intelligence)

# A note for the discussion on Trendy Technologies by AFACT (3)

## Trendy Technologies

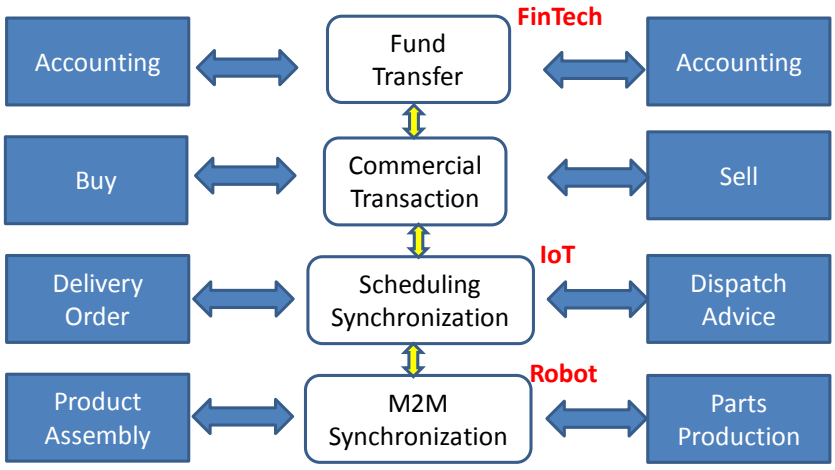
(3) The technologies defending against threats which are conspicuous around new technologies

- Cyber security
- Privacy protection
- Disaster recovery

(4) The business models which are using emerging technologies

- Industry 4.0 including;
  - CPS (Cyber Physical System)
  - IOT
  - Smart Robot and Smart Machine
  - Energy Efficiency and Energy Decentralization
  - Virtual Industrialization
  - Big Data

# Trendy Technologies Area for EDI Manufacturing Industry



**2.2 CSC_TMC Joint Meeting 2016/05/24 (Hamamatsu, Japan)**

The meeting topics are as follows.

I. UN/CEFACT Update by Hisanao Sugamata (HS)

(4) Methodology & Technology PDA
- New project: Library publication format
  - Utilizing XML4CCTS
  - Support Machine processable and human readable

(5) Supply Chain Management Domain
- SCRDM (Supply Chain Reference Data Model) project
  - Finalize defining SCRDM
  - Next step projects
    - Procedure for SCRDM publishing
    - Extension of Cross Industry Invoice
- CI-SC Scheduling project
  - Original project developed by Boostaero
  - Revised project proposed by Japan
  - Supported by Japan, German, Italy, Netherland, France
  - The key model in the project: Identification Tag for logistics
    ➔See Attachment (1)
- SME manufacture's requirements by Japan
  - For Quote, Order, Dispatch Advice, Invoice
    - Relevant Party
    - Relevant Project
    - Inspection Details
    - Per Package Unit Quantity
    - Logistics Package

(6) Finance and Payment Domain
- Revised Remittance Advice
  - Proposed by Japan and the project approved at April/2015
  - Project exited at April/2016
    - BIE/CCs Published in CCL15B
    - BRS Published May/2016
  - Japanese Bankers Association has started to implement the new financial service related to the remittance advice.
    ➔See Attachment (2)

(7) Procurement Domain
- Update on European Directives
  - Electronic public procurement: Mandatory to use by 2017 April
  - Electronic invoice for Government: Mandatory to use 2018

November

- CCL Utilization mechanism in Japan introduced
  - Framework: Using UN standards corresponding Domain specific requirements
    ➔See Attachment (3)

- Public procurement background research Project
  - To determine whether there is sufficient need for UN/CEFACT to formulate a proposal for the development of a global Recommendation or a set of Standards regarding public procurement.

II. TC154 Update by Mei Li Chen

(2) Project under consideration

- ISO 14533-4 Attributes pointing to external Proof of Existence objects used in Long term signature formats (PoEAttributes).
- Standardized cross-enterprise Value Stream Management Method
- Trusted Cross-border e-Commerce Platform Specification

(3) Under development

- ISO/CD 14533-3: Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration -- Long term signature profiles -- Part 3: Long term signature profiles for PDF Advanced Electronic Signatures (PAdES);
- ISO/CD 8601-1: Information interchange - Representation of dates, times and periods – Part 1: Basic rules ISO/CD 8601-2 Information interchange - Representation of dates, times and periods – Part 2: Extensions
- ISO/PWI 19626-1: Trusted Communication Platforms for Electronic Documents Part 1: Fundamentals
- ISO/PWI 19626-2：Trusted Communication Platforms for Electronic Documents Part 2: Applications
- ISO/PWI 20415：Trusted Mobile e-Document Framework
- ISO/PWI TR 19625：Alignment project between ISO 7372, UN/EDIFACT EDED+UNCL and UNCEFACT/CCL
- ISO/PWI 9735-11：User guide for migrating of EDIFACT syntax to version 4

III. Project Update

(3) CCL Utilization in Asia

- Asian originated project in UN/CEFACT
  - eTendering Project➔PUBLISHED and USED
  - Small Lodging House Project➔FINALIZE
  - Destination Travel Information Project➔STARTED
  - Reuse Utility Management Data➔ON GOING

- Revised Remittance Advice Project➔FINALIZED
- Scheduled JIT Maintenance Project➔STARTED

➢ Corresponding to Domain specific requirement
➔ See Attachment (3)

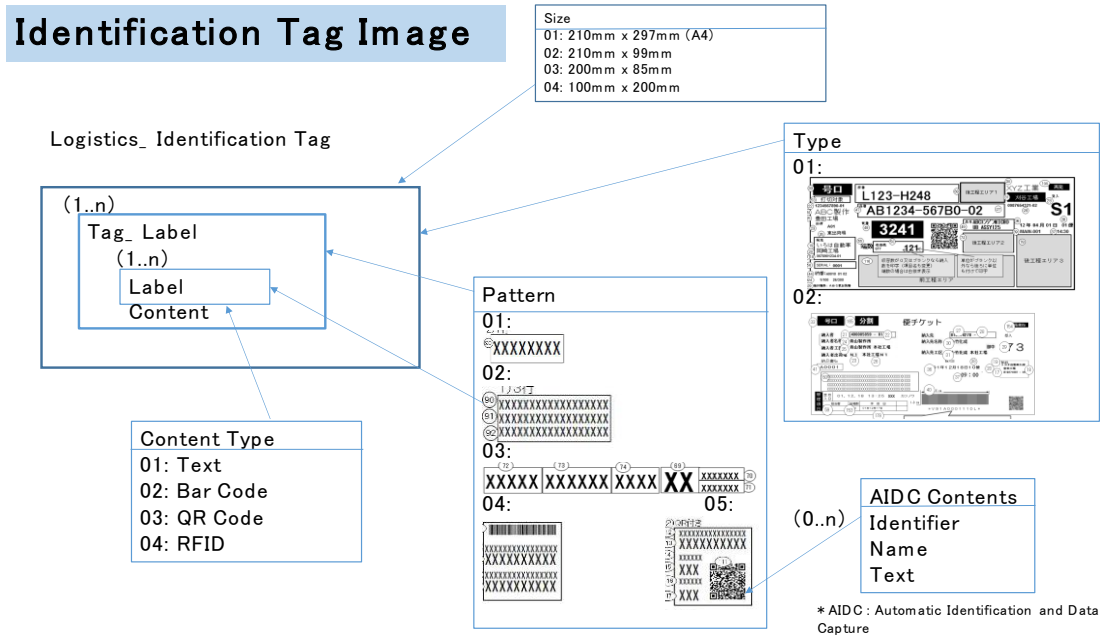
➢ EDI Specification for Semantic Interoperability
- BRS Template
- Business document template
- Using MBIE based on CCBDA
- Registry of domain message library

IV. Discussion on New Technology

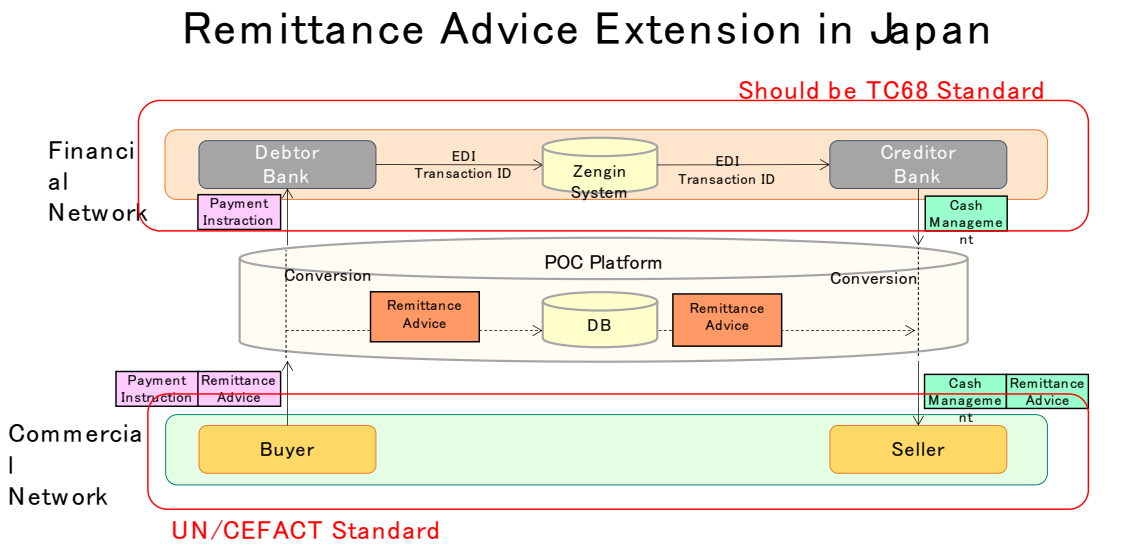
➢ Expanding SCM-EDI Scope
➔See Attachment (4)

➢ Cyber Security project of UN/CEFACT
- Education & Awareness
- Cybersecurity Principles Framework for Trade
- Cybersecurity Knowledge Sharing

Attachment (1)

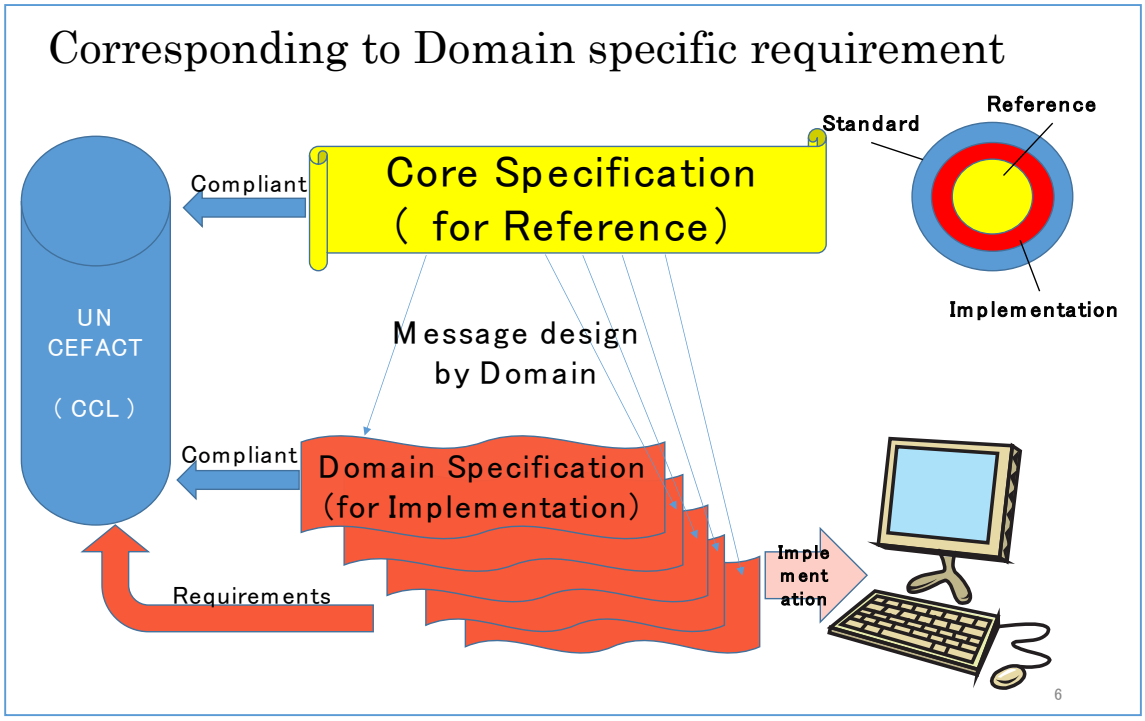



Attachment (2)

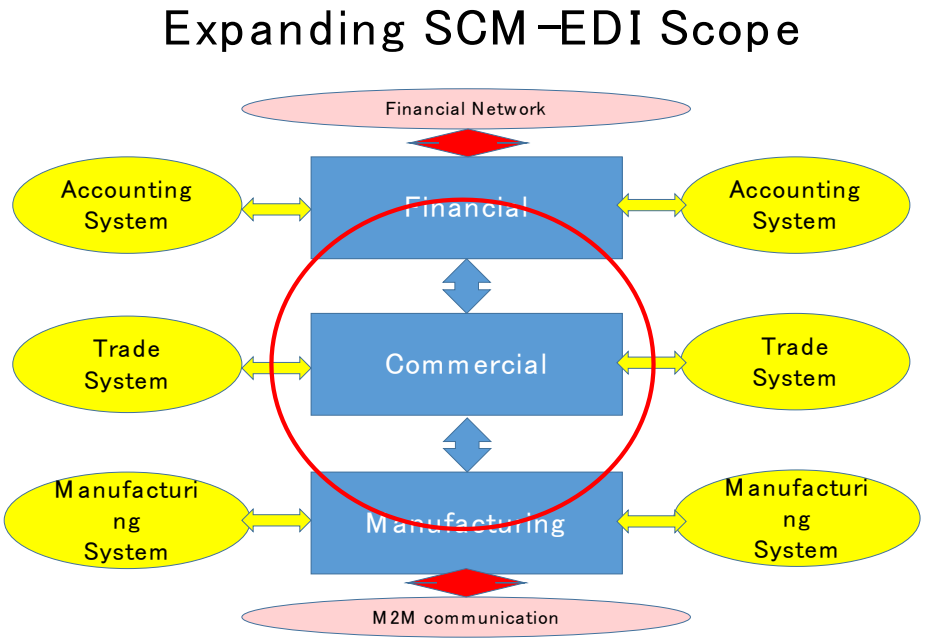



1. To proof the improvement of reconciliation works of Buyer / Seller.
2. To analyze the data in Platform DB for the new business opportunity.

Attachment (3)




Attachment (4)



# SECTION III – Projects Reports

## 3.1 Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC) Terms of Reference

1. Name of the committee

Technology and Methodology Committee

( hereinafter referred to as “TMC” )

2. Purpose

TMC is to promote the implementation of eBusiness Technologies and Methodologies based on eBusiness standards for facilitating e-Business / e-Trade in Asia Pacific Region, in order to enable a global electronic marketplace where enterprises of any size and in any geographical location can meet and conduct business with each other.

TMC contributes the global business standardization activities of UN/CEFACT, OASIS and other international organizations for standardization and trade facilitation through harmonization and interoperability in e-Business / e-Trade.

3. Work Scope

TMC will handle the issues of interoperability, productivity (reusability, openness), using Technology and Methodology in e-Business / e-Trade.

The scope of work subject may include as follows.

- Reference framework (Technology, Methodology and Library) for eBusiness
- Modeling Methodologies
- Core Component Harmonization (may include Metadata)
- Context methodology (may include Ontology)
- Message Assembly
- XML Schema Design
- Messaging Service Protocol
- SOA
- Registry and Repository
- Securities

4. Deliverables

Deliverables of TMC are expected as follows.

- Guideline for Reference framework (Technology, Methodology And Library) for eBusiness

- Submission DMRs for CCL
- Core Component Libraries (CCL) in Asian region
- Business Process Library in Asian region
- Implementation Guidelines for CCL and other relevant data models used in Asian Region

- Message Assembly Guidelines
- Interoperability Test Specifications and Certificates
- Registry Guidelines (may include Federation)
- Security Guidelines for e-Business

5. Membership and Structure

TMC is an executive committee under AFACT.

TMC may have several working groups, such as Core Component Working Group, Interoperability Promotion Group, Security Group.

Members of TMC are consists of the person who is representing the member of AFACT.

Participants of TMC are open to any organizations who are interested in e-Business implementation in the Asia Pacific region.

6. Organization

TMC has a Chairperson.

The chairperson is elected by the member of TMC, and ratified by the AFACT Plenary. The chairperson will serve two years term. The chairperson can be re-elected.

The duties of the chairperson are as follows.

1.Call to order and preside over meetings and prepare those agenda
2.Facilitate Working Groups
3.Report activities and results of TMC to AFACT Plenary
4.Communicate the official position on the matter of Technology or Methodology to UN/CEFACT Working Groups, OASIS TCs and related standard bodies

TMC may have Working Groups (hereinafter referred to as the “WG”).

WGs are subject to be approved by TMC and to be endorsed by Plenary. Establishment each WG should be supported by at least three AFACT members.

To establish a WG under TMC, the interested parties shall submit an expression of interest, Objectives, Scope, a terms of reference and an initial work program to TMC for approval. TMC propose the new WG to Plenary for endorsement.

Each WG shall appoint its own Convener, and may appoint a WG Secretariat whenever necessary. The term of office for the Convener and the WG Secretariat if it is appointed, shall be for a period of two years.

The Convener of each WG shall report its activities to TMC and report to Plenary as requested.

7. Voting Procedure

There are 2 types of voting in TMC, the member voting and the participant voting.

The member voting shall be taken for the following cases.

1) Election of TMC Chairperson
2) Amendment of TMC ToR
3) Creation or Disbandment of WG

The participant voting may be taken for the other cases of the member voting, such as technical matters, working programs.

The objective within TMC is to achieve a consistent consensus in all matters. In case of doubt concerning consensus, then, and only then, shall a vote be taken in an official TMC meeting. Any participants who feel that a consensus has not been reached may call for a vote, while the chairperson declares consensus. These ballots require a simple majority of the members (the case of the member voting) or the participants (the case of participants voting) attended at the official meeting at the time of the vote. Any voting can be taken when at least 3 members are present at the meeting. The use of proxies shall not be permitted. The chairperson is not eligible to vote.

8. Frequency of the Meeting

The meetings shall be held under the coordination of AFACT. Therefore the meeting may be held with AFACT plenary meeting and AFACT midterm steering committee meeting. The chairperson can call for the interim meetings between AFACT meetings. The chairperson can organize the teleconference instead of the face to face meeting.

1. Official Language
   English

**3.2 CCL Utilization in Asia**

TMC has a program of work.

1. Name: CCL utilization in Asia

2. Background:

- UN/CEFACT CCL is getting too big for covering many domains. It is getting difficult to find the suitable CCs/BIEs in CCL for message designers, and there are concerns about the computer performance using the big XML Scheme modules always.

- There are several data model libraries other than UN/CEFACT CCL, such as GS1, OAGI, WCO, UBL and local implementations in Asian region. Many of them are developed using CCTS, but there are no interoperability.

- UN/CEFACT Standard Message has a lot of BIEs in order to cover various domains. But user needs a small part of BIEs for daily EDI, but he has to implement all the parts of the Standard Message.

3. Objective:

To establish the methodology for utilizing CCL in the efficient manner, and to promote the methodology implementation in the Asian region.

4. Work items:

- Analyze the actual problems around CCL.

- Prepare the framework for utilizing CCL.

- Define the packaged CCL for Asian Region.

- POC for utilizing CCL.

- Prepare the guidelines for utilizing CCL.

5.Deliverables:

- CCL Framework (based on CCTS V3 and NDR V3)

- Pilot packaged CCL for Asian Region

- Guidelines for utilizing CCL

**3.3 Single Window Interoperability Framework**

TMC has established a Working Group.

1. Name: SWIF(Single Window Interoperability Framework) WG
2. Membership and Structure

The members of AFACT could join SWIF WG as a primary member. Any individual or organization who is interested in e-business and trade in Asia Pacific region could join as an observer member.

3. Objective

For realizing single window, interoperability is a most critical issue in technical area. Nowadays, SOA is becoming rapidly core technical framework for most technical areas, which could be best solution for ensuring interoperability. Many governments are adopting SOA for connecting various systems for interoperability. Also, many big companies introduce SOA as their main software backbone systems. SOA enables very easy connection and communication among software systems with low cost by loosely-coupled mechanism. Single window or e-trading requires complex connection mechanism among systems developed by various stakeholders.

This SWIF WG will study and provide a guideline and standard for implementing interoperability framework based on SOA. Even though SOA is a good solution for single window, most people have different ideas in implementing SOA system because SOA is now concept-oriented. So, SWIF WG will provide a guideline for implementing single window with interoperability framework. It can be a practical and detailed guideline for single window system, which also could be helpful in operating e-trading system.

4. Work items
   This project requires following work items.
   1. Analysis for interoperability framework on SOA
   2. Analysis for e-trading business in Asia
   3. Study for SOA design methodology for SW
   4. Define the interface of components for SW
   5. Make a guideline and a work template
   6. Test guideline for SOA
5. Deliverables:
   1. Analysis report of Asia e-trading business
   2. A guideline and a work template for SOA in SW
   3. A standard for definition of component interface
   4. Test guideline

**3.4 Cloud Computing Working Group**

TMC has established a Working Group.

1. Name: Cloud Computing Working Group
2. Background
   - Deploying applications into cloud infrastructure has become a major business service model, and it will grow even bigger for the future to come.

   - Cloud service providers in the market currently lock-in the applications and services deployed in its infrastructure. There is no interoperability. It is very difficult migrating applications and services between clouds.

   - Many international standards are currently addressing the issues. Regarding of hardware standardization, there are Open Computing

Project (OCP), Open Network Foundation (ONF), and Storage Networking

Industry Association. Regarding of Cloud OS standardization, there are OpenStack, CloudStack, and Open Grid Forum. Regarding of Cloud Service QOS, there are Open Data Center Alliance, Cloud Standards

Customer Council, and Object Management Group. Regarding of virtualization management standardization, there are DMTF Open Virtualization Format (OVF), DMTF Common Information Model (CIM), and DMTF Cloud Infrastructure Management Interface (CIMI). Regarding of cloud application standardization, there are Open Services for Lifecycle Collaboration (OSLC), and OASIS Service Component Architecture. This WG will focus on the DMTF and TOSCA (OASIS) which provide mechanisms based on OVF (Open Virtualization Format) for the application migrating between clouds. .

- There are many applications and services with various properties and requirements. Users need a best practice guideline how to make use of the standard mechanisms for migrating application into cloud and between clouds.

3. Objective
   To establish the best practice for utilizing DMTF and TOSCA international standard for migrating applications and services into cloud and between clouds. Deploying applications and services in standards-compliant environment avoids vendor lock-in and enables “AppStore” for Cloud applications and services.

4. Work items
   - Identify a set of applications for migration into clouds.

   - Analyze applications for migration (OS, CPU, memory, network, storage, configurations, and database).

   - Define OVF for applications.

   - Migrate applications into specified cloud infrastructures.

   - Migrate the applications between clouds (Vmware, EC2, KVM,Hyper-V, and Xen Server)

   - Prepare the guidelines for utilizing OVF.

5. Deliverables
   - Define OVF for selected applications

   - Pilot projects packaged for cloud migration interoperability using OVF

   - Guidelines for utilizing OVF

3.5 Trendy Technologies

1. Intention of the note
   It was proposed by the members that Strategy on new technology among AFACT community needs to be discussed and explored at the pre-meeting of the 33rd AFACT midterm meeting held on 15th of June, 2015. The chair of AFACT TMC has prepared this note for the 1st draft paper on the matter of AFACT strategy on the emerging technologies based on the discussion within the TMC-CSC joint meeting.
2. Background
   Information technology has been rapidly evolved during this 50 years. Since EDI introduced to the industry in the 1980s, several ITs have been impacting on the implementation of EDI, such as Personal Computer, Internet, XML. Through the evolution of the information technology, EDI has been expanded in various business processes with the new ITs.

   When the new technologies are introduced, ITs always face resistance such as;

   PC is just for personal use but not for business use;

   Internet is jeopardy because of lack of security;

   XML is too garrulous for EDI.

   Sometimes a new technology proposed by IT vender is also something which isn't directly connected with the user's advanced convenience. However we neither like an investment to a new technology nor break from a former technology, EDI produces gap to the surrounding information technologies, and there is also often a case that itself will become obsolete and be cost overrun.

   AFACT is not an organization for R&D. But while the IT environment of the world develops, we cannot ignore it. Since the internet was introduced, the technological environment around EDI has been drastically changed and is changing, such as Cloud computing, Smart phone, IOT (Internet of Things), etc.

   This note gives some idea from AFACT stance how to treat the new technologies around EDI.

3. Basic Principles
   (1) The technology engaged in is to be user driven.
   (2) The potentials of the new technology must be understood by the users.
   (3) Technology for technology's sake should be avoided.
   (4) Technology should not be vendor locked-in.
4. Trendy Technologies
   In this note the four categories of the trendy technology for the business information infrastructure are introduced.

(1) The widely used technologies which are not effectively used in EDI
- Mobile computing
- SNS (Social Networking Service)
- Cloud Computing

(2) The emerging technologies may have big influence on the business information infrastructure
- IOT (Internet of things)
- Big Data
- AI (Artificial Intelligence)

(3) The technologies defending against threats which are conspicuous around new technologies
- Cyber security
- Privacy protection
- Disaster recovery

(4) The business models which are using emerging technologies
- Industry 4.0 including;
  - CPS (Cyber Physical System)
  - IOT
  - Smart Robot and Smart Machine
  - Energy Efficiency and Energy Decentralization
  - Virtual Industrialization
  - Big Data

5. AFACT strategy

(1) AFACT does not initiate a general R&D project for new technologies.

(2) AFACT follows the new technologies which UN/CEFACT introduces as a standard.

(3) AFACT supports the project using a new technologies based on the certain business requirements.

(4) AFACT encourages to exchange information on the country experimental projects using new technologies.
- Implementation guideline
- POC (Proof of concept)

# Committee/Working Group Progress Report

# Business Domain Committee (BDC)

**34th AFACT Plenary**

**Tokyo - Japan**

**November 7-9, 2016**

# SECTION I – Business Domain Committee

## 1.1 Introduction

### 1.1.1 BDC Mission

The Business Domain Committee (hereinafter referred to as "BDC") is to be responsible for the facilitation of international trade procedures, business and governmental process analysis, and best practices, using the UN/CEFACT deliverables where appropriate to support the development of trade facilitation and electronic business solutions.

### 1.1.2 BDC working scope

(a) Identification, simplification, harmonization and alignment of public and private sector practices, procedures and information flows relating to international trade transactions both in goods and related services;
(b) Specification of common business and governmental processes and reference models;

(c) Harmonization of cross-industry business and governmental processes;

(d) To disseminate the UN/CEFACT Recommendations, implementation guidelines and other relevant instruments for trade facilitation including best practices and implementation guidelines;

(e) Development and maintenance of common business and governmental processes (including reference models);

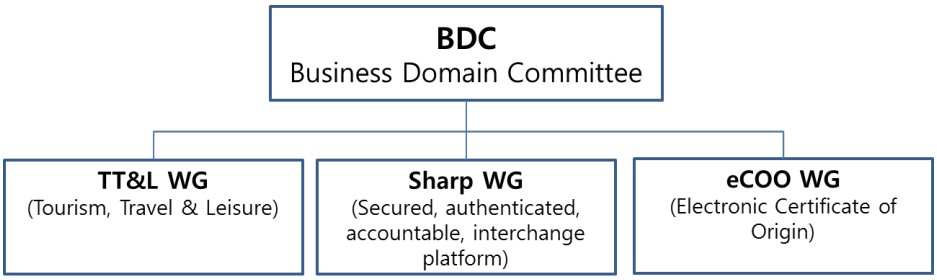
(f) Harmonized business and governmental requirements e.g. harmonized cross-domain process models and core components;

(g) Identification of factors constraining more effective business practices/processes;

(h) Analyze international trade procedures and
(i) Identify barriers / constraints

### 1.1.3 **BDC Organization**

During 2013~2016, there are three working groups registered under BDC whose organization structure is as follows: TT&L WG, Sharp WG and eCOO WG.




- **BDC Chair** Mr. Wanawit Ahkuputra (Thailand)
- **TT&L WG Convener** Mr. Giljoon KO (Korea)
- **Sharp WG Convener** Vacant ( Who to be nominated is under discussion.)
  Sharp WG has been non-active since middle of year 2015.
- **eCOO WGConvener** Mr. Mohamad ZARGAR (Iran).
  eCOO WG is now temporary pausing until to establish the infrastructure of Single Window Platform.

## SECTION II – BDC meetings Reports

## 2.1 The 33rd AFACT Plenary

— Date : 14 December 2015

— Venue : LALEH International Hotel

— Attendees : 40 attendees from 5 countries;

— Iran, India, Japan, Chinese Taipei and Singapor

### 2.1.1 BDC meeting on Joint meeting with TMC and CSC

As BDC chair was not able to participate the plenary, the BDC session was incorporated in the joint W/G session with TMC and CSC.

The topic of BDC session was 'National Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism(TTFMM) which UNESCAP made a brief presentation at the 26th UN/CEFACT Forum in Marseille in November 2015.

Mr. Yann Duval (Chief, Trade Facilitation Unit, UNESCAP) made a presentation on TTFMM – Toward a UN/CEFACT Recommendation.

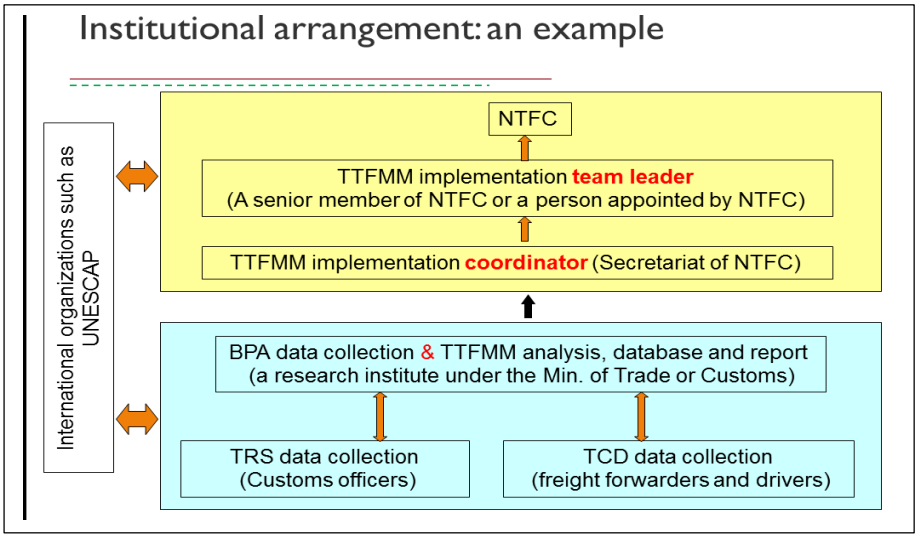
The conclusion mentioned were;

(1) Importance to stress the importance of trade facilitation monitoring as many countries invest time and efforts in trade facilitation measures and establish NTFCs Monitoring of TF implementation a core function of NTFCs but little guidance available on this.

(2) Member States very interested in developing their own system and reduce reliance on cross-country indicators (such as WB Doing Business...)

(3) TTFMM concept builds on NTFCs and BPA, hence fully consistent and complementary with UN/CEFACT work on trade procedures

(4) A UN/CEFACT project (and ultimately a recommendation) on National Trade (and Transport) Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism at UN/CEFACT would help refine the concept, take stock of some of the TF monitoring practices in different countries, and develop an international standard for countries to follow.



## 2.2 The 34th AFACT MID-TERM Meeting

- Date : 24 May 2016
- Venue : ACTCITY Hamamatsu, Hamamatsu-city, Japan
- Attendees : 30 attendees from 4 countries from Chinese Taipei, Iran, Thailand and Japan
  - As BDC chair had been vacant position since December 2015, Steering Committee assigned

    Mr.Wanawit Ahkuputra (Thailand) as BDC chair and assigned Mr. Mitsuru Ishigaki(Japan) as acting BDC co-chair during year 2016.

    Mr.Mitsuru Ishigaki chaired BDC sessions during the 34th MID-TERM Meeting.

  - It was agreed in the 22nd UN/CEFACT plenary in Geneva in April 2016, that UN/CEFACT aim its deliverables may contribute to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

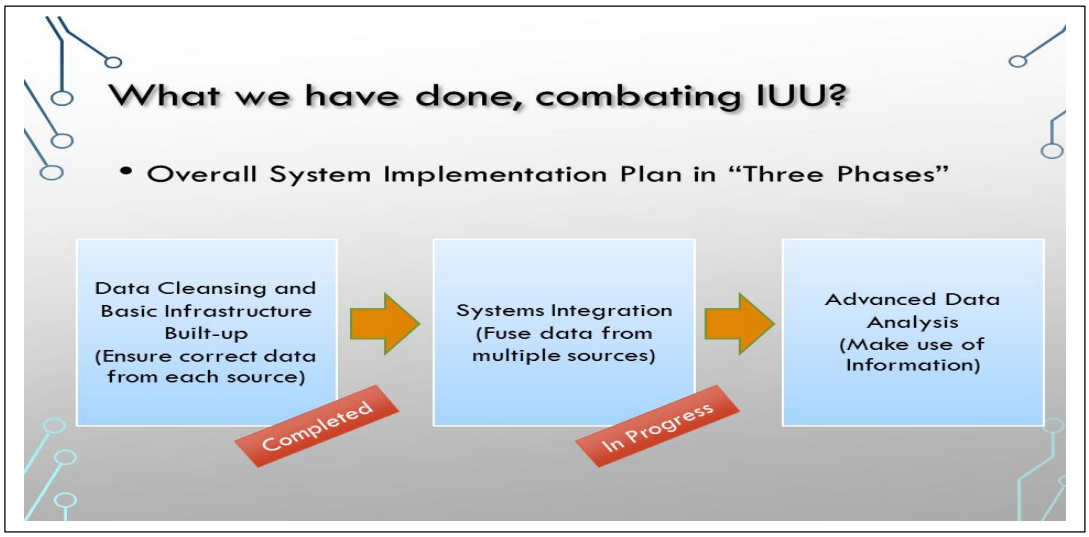
    UN/CEFACT aim its deliverables may contribute to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

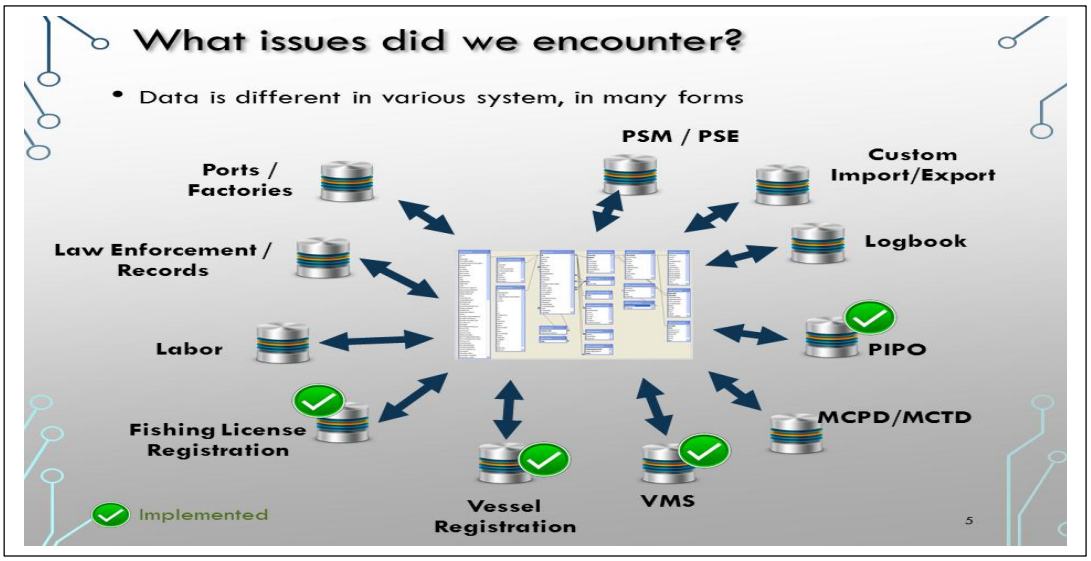
    As well as Trade Facilitation related deliverables, deliverables of Agriculture domain deliverables relate with SDGs.

    In view of this approach in UN/CEFACT, AFACT BDC focused also Fishery related topic in the session, which is FLUX.

### 2.2.1 Sustainable Fishery Management Through Information Management (FLUX)

Mr. Wanawit Ahkuputra explained about the FLUX project in UN/CEFACT and the related approach for FLUX in Thailand using the document of '20160523-AFACT-TH Update'. He highlighted the importance of co-working approach in Asian countries especially Thailand, Indonesia, Philippine and Japan taking into consideration of trade volume of fishery products. In addition, Discussion was made as to encouraging AFACT experts to participate the 28th UN/CEFACT Forum at Bangkok in September 2016.



### 2-2-2 Recommendation Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM)

Mr. Mitsuru Ishigaki explained about UN/CEFACT project of 'Recommendation of

TTFMM' using the presentation document provided by UNESCAP for the 27th UN/CEFACT

Forum.

As the project was approved by UN/CEFACT Bureau followed by Call for participants on

May 17. AFACT experts may be able to contribute the project.

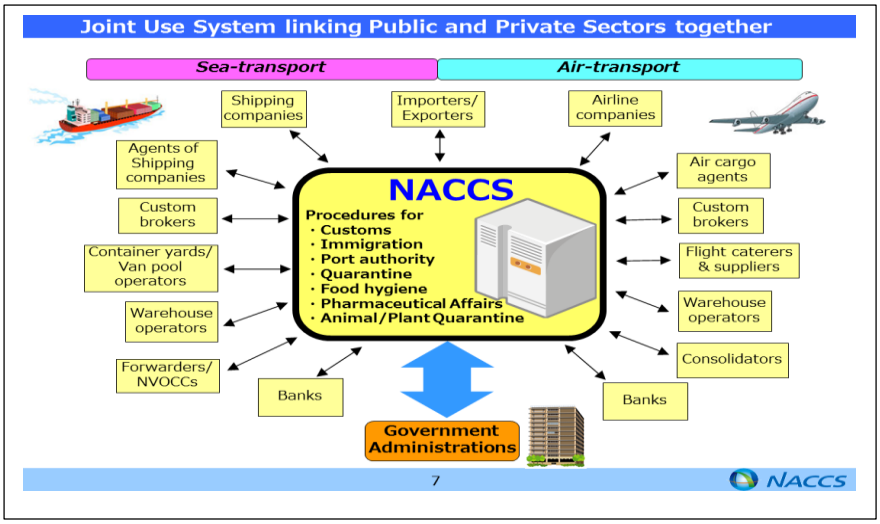
The importance of clarifying the more details for this methodology and clarifying the

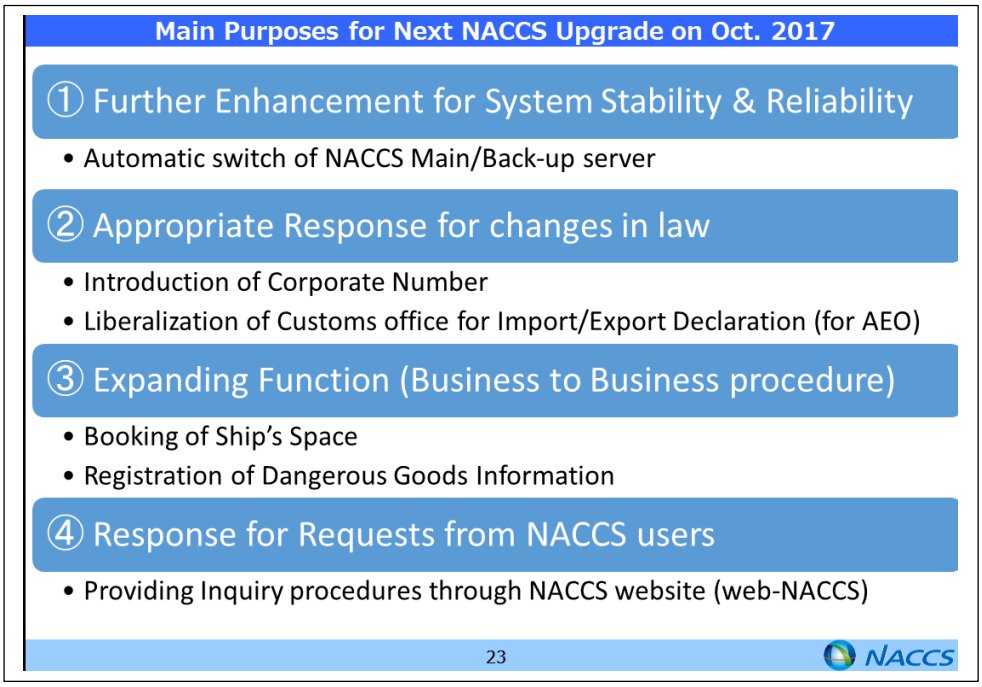
Relation with WTO TFA were recognized Document; TTFMM Tengfei TTFMM presentation for Tengfei Wang - version for presentation.

### 2-2-3 National Single Window in Japan, Taiwan and African Countries

a. Overview and Key features of NACCS

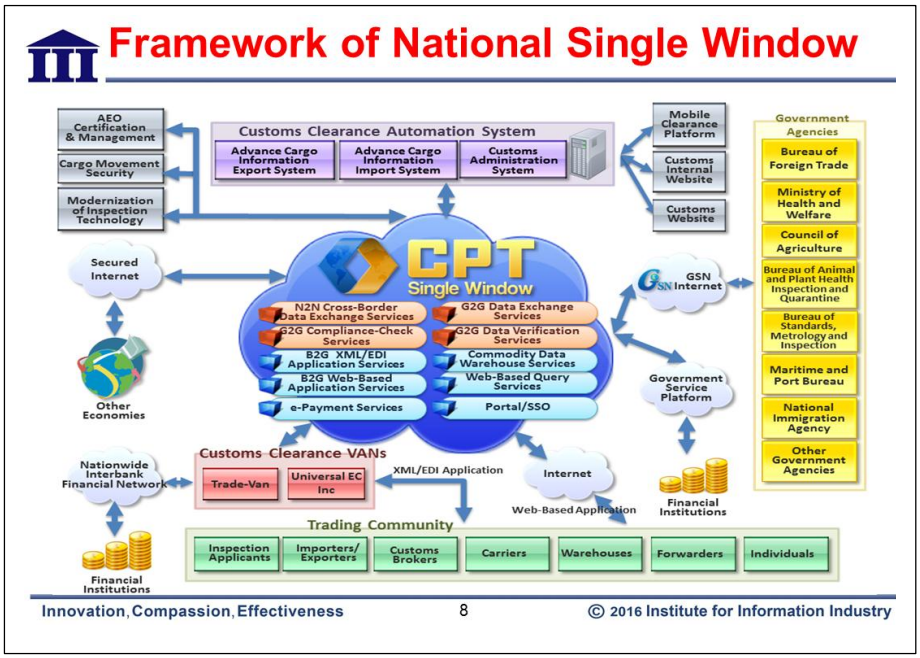
Mr. Mamoru Watanabe and Mr. Naoyuki Iso (NACCS Inc.) made presentation about the captioned issue.Document: Outline+of+NACCS(20160524)






b. Single Window Service of Chinese Taipei

Ms. Eva Yi-Yuan Yueh (III) made presentation about the captioned issue.



c. Trade Facilitation in African Countries

Mr. Kokichi Watanabe (JASTPRO) made presentation about the captioned issue.

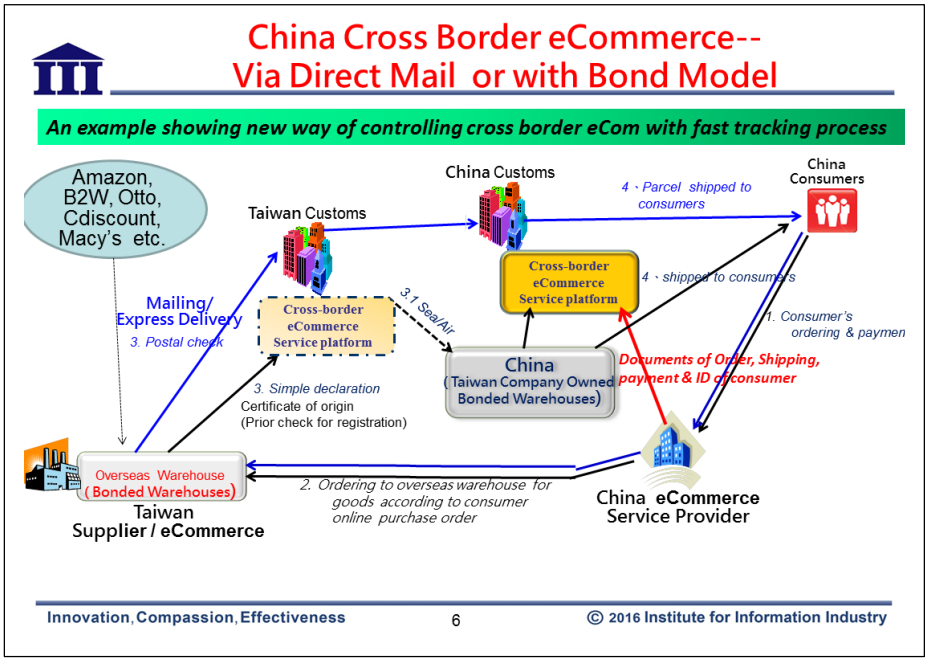
Document: AFACT Mid-Term Watanabe Presentation on Africa Hand Out4

### 2-2-4 AFACT eComWG supporting ASOCIO AEC_20160523

Ms. Eva Yi-Yuan Yueh (III) explained her intention to launch the eCommerce W/G under BDC.

She intends to obtain 3 countries' support and propose to StC and approval of 34th AFACT plenary for this new W/G.

She requested participants to send any comment and/or suggestion to the draft of Term of Reference (TOR) for this W/G.




Document: AFACT eComWG supporting ASOCIO AEC_20160523

stakeholers analysis and ToR of CB eCom_20160523

## SECTION III – Working Group Report

### AFACT Travel Tourism and Leisure Working Group in 2016

In November, 2010, AFACT Plenary was held in Yokohama, Japan, when Travel Tourism and Leisure Working Group (TT&L WG) was formally set up in Business Domain Committee of AFACT. Their Terms of Reference and Work Programs for the coming 3 years were determined.

Since then, TT&L WG has been actively working by having two face to face yearly meetings and necessary virtual meetings in between them. In May, 2016, the first yearly TT&L WG was held in Hamamatsu, Japan, when AFACT had its Mid-Term Meeting there. This November the second yearly TT&L WG is scheduled to be held in Tokyo, Japan, on the occasion of AFACT Plenary Meeting.

TT&L WG has started the 2nd stage of the SLH (Small scaled Lodging House) International Pilot Project based on the working results of its 1st stage, which aims to accommodate the new such technologies as cloud, mobile, SNS, etc. based on the initial discussion of Travel/Tourism Domain meeting in 2014 UN/CEFACT New Delhi Forum. The Project has 6 AFACT member countries (Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, India, Iran and Japan) now participating. There is almost half a year delay now to its completion, but the members of the participating countries have been working hard to reach the new target date, this September, and then its expected to be transferred to a real implementation stage after confirming the good proof of the Project. The Global hub to be in the center of the Pilot Project has been under development by Taiwan members and its APIs used for linkage of the computer systems created by each participating country were shown to the members in the Hamamatsu TT&L WG.

Not only Taiwan, but also Thailand and Iran have started their projects to be linked to the Global hub for SLH Pilot Project, which were presented to the members in the Hamamatsu TT&L WG.

DTI (Destination Travel Information) Project initiated by Korean members, which is also one of the UNCEFACT Forum Travel/Tourism Domain projects, is another important one, and TT&L WG has been contributing their expertise and knowledge to the completion of the

Project.

It is now known that the project has some difficulty to be led by the Korean members because of the lack of the key members' participation in UN/CEFACT Forum and AFACT meetings. TT&L WG in Hamamatsu has agreed to keep working on and complete it cooperatively to help create UN/CEFACT standards as early as possible. Japan has been working on so to called
experience programs to vitalize or revitalize regions by developing or creating them with domestic or global visitors to make their visits attractive to them. Presently these programs
are being taken care of in the DTI project.

The use of the new information, communication, technologies for the travel/tourism domain is quite crucial to the development of the industry. It is expected to be applied to SLH
and DTI Projects. Taiwan experts have been leading TT&L WG in this regard and some of the working results will be shown in the 2nd stage of the SLH International Pilot Project.

The Hamamatsu TT&L WG decided to propose the Bureau of UN/CEFACT Forum to host a mini-conference held in UN/CEFACT Forum in Bangkok this September. This is aimed to show the activities and working results of TT&L WG and Travel/Tourism Domain in Forum. In July this year it was agreed for Travel/Tourism Domain to hold the conference
by the Bureau, and all of TT&L WG members will cooperate together to make this event successful. It was also agreed by the members of the Hamamatsu TT&L WG that sometime
in next year TT&L WG will hold a seminar to show mainly the working results of the 2nd stage SLH International Pilot Project, when AFACT meetings will be held in Taiwan.

TT&L WG has been surveying new projects initiated by the member countries of AFACT.

It is anticipated to have some of them appeared in the near future.

# Committee Progress Report

## Community Support Committee (CSC)

Based on mutual understanding between Community Support Committee, CSC, with the UN/CEFACT Rapporteur of Asia and Pacific, Mr. Mitsuru Ishigaki, and TMC Chair, Mr. Hisanao Sugamata, during the TMC-CSC Joint Meeting on 25-26 November 2014 in Bangkok, and 16-17 June 2015 in Tehran, the major work deliverables of CSC in year 2015 are listed as below.

- **SECTION I – Improvement on AFACT Website**

It has been decided during the 33rd AFACT mid-term meeting that AFACT Website is operated and maintained by the Center of eCommerce Development (ICeCD) who is the AFACT Secretariat located in Iran. Ms. Azadeh Bagheri is the Web master. Her colleagues in ICeCD are responsible for the engineering and technological aspects of maintenance. Mr. Ishigaki acting as Coordinator is responsible to, first, take and evaluates the request from AFACT members for data/information management, or change of website sitemap or links. The standard procedure for AFACT Website maintenance has been widely discussed and finalized before and during the StC con-call meeting on 6th July.

AFACT website maintenance procedure (v5) has been announced by Mr. Ishigaki to all members as shown in the Appendix 1.

- **SECTION II –Reports of Joint Meeting with TMC**

**2.1 Excerpt of TMC-CSC Joint Meeting 2015/06/16-17 (Tehran, Iran) supported by Community Support Committee**

2.1.1 CCL Bilingual Manual

It has been decided at the TMC-CSC Joint Meeting in Bangkok on 25-26 November 2014 that UN/CEFACT CCL be translated into local languages in order to be promoted and used in AFACT member countries where English is not the widely used language. In the meeting on 17 June at Tehran, Iran, the CSC Chair briefed CCL format and showed example of Chinese-English version of CCL12a. Some suggestions for translation made in this meeting were:

(1) UN/CEFACT CCL IDs should be indicated and mapped to the numbers of local CCL document;

(2) At least business terms need to be translated into local language, if not the whole document of CCL be translated; and

(3) Business context or BIEs need to be included.

Because the scope of the Japanese- English version of CCL12b covers all necessary requirements as indicated, it is used to be example for other member countries to refer to when translating CCL into English. The Preface and Japanese-

English CCL excerpt (shown in Appendix 2) have been submitted to the AFACT Secretariat to urge member states to translate the whole or partial CCL and uploaded to or linked with AFACT Website in the near future.

2.1.2 E-Invoice cross boarder POC

Electronic Transaction Development Agency, ETDA, of Thailand and Institute for Information Industry of Chinese Taipei agreed that a POC is carried out for exchanging eInvoice for Customs clearance between two sides. Food traceability for import and export is the business domain tentatively chosen to conduct this POC.

To carry out this POC project, UN/CEFACT standard, e.g. Remittance Advice, and ISO20022 (Pain 001.001.005) are used. The two sides will define common data elements of eInvoice for Customs declaration/clearance in the TMC-CSC Joint Meeting of 2015 AFACT Plenary meeting period.

Appendix1

Committee.

**Step (2) AP** sends DMR in mail to **WM** with copy to **WC** and relevant WG **Convener and Committee Chairperson.**

**Step (3) WM** consults with **WC** when there are issues to carry out the work

Those issues may contain;

a. Difficulty due to technical reason and/or due to short of resource

b. Conflict of requirement with other DMRs

c. Priority with other DMRs

d. Change of design to be agreed by StC

e. Etc.

**WC** then coordinates with **StC**, **APs** and **WM** to solve the issues.

**Step (4) WC** assigns DMR number to this DMR , then notices it to **AP** and **WM** and registers it to the outstanding excel sheet.

**Step (5) WM** requests **WE** to estimate the needed time and carry out the DMR.

**Step (6) WM** sends the estimated completion timing (ETC) to **AP** with copy to **WC**.

**Step (7) WM** notices **AP** with copy **WC** when DMR was done.

**Step (8) WC** sends the latest outstanding list to **AP and copies StC** periodically (usually monthly) so that **AP** may add information to the list and sends it back to **WC** and **StC**.

## 4. Amendment of Procedure

This document is subject to future amendment agreed by **StC** members.

End //

Appendix 2

**Collection of Local Language Translations of**

**UN/CEFACT Core Components**

**Library**

## Preface

The UN Core Component Library (UN/CCL) is a library of business semantics in a data model which is harmonised, audited and published by UN/CEFACT. The UN/CCL project is carried out for a purpose of consolidating terms which are used in various industry domains in the process of electronic business as well as trade facilitation, in a unified way. The first version of CCTS (Core Component Technical Specification) was published in 2001 after the end of ebXML project (collaborated between UN/CEFACT and OASIS). The first version of UN/CCL, based on CCTS v1.0, was released by TBG17 in 2006 with mainly the inputs from Construction Work Group for eTendering. Since then, the CCL has been continually revised and updated on the basis of requirements from varied domain specific business process working groups in UN/CEFACT. Currently, CCL v15a is the most updated one released in 2015 with 7,258 CCs, 10,695 BIEs, 20 uDTs and 160 qDTs.

An action taken for translating UN/CCL into local language is very important for each country showing determination to adopt and comply with UN/CEFACT developed standards and specifications, which makes data exchange for electronic business and trade facilitation. Some member countries and economies of AFACT might decide only translate several core components instead of the whole contents for IT practitioners from the industry use English quite well. The translation is only for people from the business side.

The version that each country takes to start translating into local language might be different. Whether this country could continually maintain the local language version against the newest version of UN/CCL not only depends on the availability of budget but also is subject to whether the old version still meets the need from the local industry. CSC suggests AFACT members refer to the Japanese format for translation including CCs

(core components) and BIEs (Business Information Entities). The translated version (or the partial contents) collected from respective members will be published on the AFACT Website. AFFACT members are responsible for maintaining the translation version of UN/CCL.

**Example: Japanese Translated UN/CCL v12b**

| 辞書版 | 国連附番ID | ABIE/BBIE/ASBIE | 辞書引き名 | 日本語名 | 英語定義 | 日本語定義 | 業界用語・同義語（Business term) | 日本版備考 | データ型修飾子 | データ型 | 繰り返し最小値 | 繰り返し最大値 | 適用業務プロセス | 適用産業分野 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D11A | UN01009069 | **ABIE** | AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. Details | AAA（会計と監査）保存/保存パラ | The set of parameters linked with this AAA (Accounting And Audit) archive. | このAAA（会計と監査）の保存とリ | 会計保存記録パラメータ | | | | | | Accounting, audit and reporting | In All Contexts |

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| D11A | UN01009070 | **BBIE** | AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. Input. Date Time | AAA（会計と監査）保存/保存 | The date, time, date time, or other date time value of the input of this AAA archive parameter. | このAAA（会計と監査）保存パ | 会計保存記録入力日時 | | | Date Time | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and reporting | In All Contexts |

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| | | | | パラメータ/入力/日時 | | ラメータ入力の日付、時刻、日時、またはその他の日付時刻値 | | | | | | | | | | |

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| D11A | UN01009071 | **BBIE** | AAA Archive_ Archive Parameter. Scheduled Destruction. Date Time | AAA（会計と監査）保存/保存パラメータ/計画破棄/日時 | The scheduled destruction date, time, date time, or other date time value for this AAA archive parameter. | このAAA（会計と監査）保存パラメータ計画破棄の日付、時刻、 | 会計保存記録予定廃棄日時 | | | Date Time | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and reporting | In All Contexts |

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| | | | | | | 日時、またはその他の日付時刻値 | | | | | | | | |
| D11A | UN01009072 | **BBIE** | AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. Prescription. Date Time | AAA（会計と監査）保存/保存 | The prescription date, time, date time, or other date time value for this AAA archive parameter. | このAAA（会計と監査）保存パ | 会計保存記録規定日時 | | | Date Time | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and reporting | In All Contexts |

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| | | | | パラメータ/規定/日時 | | ラメータの規定日付、時刻、日時、またはその他の日付時刻値 | | | | | | | | | | |

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| D11A | UN01009073 | **BBIE** | AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. Destruction Authorization Level. Identifier | AAA（会計と監査）保存/保存パラメータ/破棄承認レベル/識 | The identifier of the authorization level for the destruction for this AAA archive parameter. | このAAA（会計と監査）保存パラメータの破棄承認レベルの識 | 会計保存記録廃棄管理レベル | | | Identifier | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and reporting | In All Contexts |

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| D11A | UN01009074 | **ASBIE** | AAA Archive_ Archive Parameter. Input Responsible. AAA Archive_ Party | AAA（会計と監査）保存/保存パラメータ/入力責任/AA | The party responsible for the input of this AAA archive parameter. | このAAA（会計と監査）保存パラメータ入力責任の当事者 | 会計保存記録入力責任当事者 | | | | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and reporting | in All Contexts |

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| | | | | A（会計と監査）保存/当事者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| D11A | UN01009075 | **ASBIE** | AAA Archive_ Archive Parameter. Destruction Responsible. AAA Archive_ Party | AAA（会計と監査）保存/保存パ | The party responsible for the destruction of this AAA archive parameter. | このAAA（会計と監査）保存パラ | 会計保存記録廃棄責任当事者 | | | | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and reporting | in All Contexts |

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| | | | | ラメータ/破棄責任/AAA(会計と監査)保存/当事者 | | メータ破棄の責任当事者 | | | | | | | | |
| D11A | UN01009076 | **ASBIE** | AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. | AAA(会 | The authentication of the trusted third | このAAA | 会計保存記録認証第三者機関 | | | | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and | in All Contexts |

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| | | | Trusted Third Party. AAA Archive _ Authentication | 計と監査）保存/保存パラメータ/信頼のおける第三者/AAA（ | party for this AAA archive parameter. | （会計と監査）保存パラメータに対して信頼のおける第三者の | | | | | | | reporting | |

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| | | | | 会計と監査）保存／認証 | | 認証 | | | | | | | | |
| D11A | UN01009077 | **ASBIE** | AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. Agent. AAA Archive_Authentication | AAA（会計と監査保存）／保存パラメータ | The authentication of the agent for this AAA archive parameter. | このAAA（会計と監査）保存パラメータ | 会計保存記録認証機関 | | | | 0 | 1 | Accounting, audit and reporting | in All Contexts |

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| | | | | タ/代行機関/AAA(会計と監査保存/認証 | | の代行機関の認証 | | | | | | | | |
| …… | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D06B | UN01000025 | **ASBIE** | Work Item_ Quantity Analysis. Breakdown. Work Item_ Quantity Analysis | 作業項目/数量 | A quantity analysis breakdown of this work item quantity | この作業項目の | 作業項目故障品量分析 | 当該作業項目の | | | 0 | unbounded | In All Contexts | Construction |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 分析/分割/作業項目/数量分析 | analysis. | 数量分析の明細となる数量分析 | | 故障品の量的な分析 | | | | | |
| D09 B.1 | UN01007544 | **ASBIE** | Work Item_ Quantity Analysis. Changed. Recorded_ Status | 作業項目/数量分析/変更/記 | A changed recorded status for this work item quantity analysis. | この作業項目数量分析の変更記 | 変更記録状態 | 当該作業項目数量分析の変更記 | | 0 | unbounded | In All Contexts | In All Contexts |

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| | | | | 録/状態 | | 録状態 | | 録の状態 | | | | | |

**End**

# Committee/Working Group
# Progress Report
# Business Domain Committee

## 34th AFACT Plenary
## Tehran - Iran
## December 10th~12th , and 2015

## Business Domain Committee

**Secured, authenticated, accountable interchange platform Sharp WG**

# SECTION I – Business Domain Committee

### 1.1 Introduction

Electronic documents are increasingly used in many kinds of business activities in electronic commerce, e-trade and e-administration. However, it is not often easy to be considered its legality due to the reason of electronic form. For overcoming these difficulties, the electronic document needs to be managed securely, authentically and accountably in order to facilitate the paperless communication. This effort is closely related to implement paperless Single Window.

In Asia and Pacific region, there are growing interests and needs of implementing kinds of Single Window Platforms such as PAA, e-Asian Single Window and some national Single Windows in the arena of e-Trade and e-Logistics, etc.

AFACT/BDC has the concerns about secured communication and its dematerialization of 'BUY, PAY and SHIP' process in Asia and Pacific regional area. Certificate of Origin and Single Window Platform have been long concerns in BDC group. And BDC group members have the productive discussions about trusted and paperless communication, legal evidence resulted from e-communication, e-identity and its mutual recognition of PKI, open source and so on.

## 1.2 BDC Genearal Information

### 1.2.1 BDC Mission

The Business Domain Committee (hereinafter referred to as "BDC") is to be responsible for the simplification of international trade procedures, business and governmental process analysis, and best practices, using the UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology where appropriate to support the development of trade facilitation and electronic business solutions.

### 1.2.2 BDC Working Scope

(a) Identification, simplification, harmonization and alignment of public and private sector practices, procedures and information flows relating to international trade transactions both in goods and related services;

(b) Specification of common business and governmental processes and reference models;

(c) Harmonization of cross-industry business and governmental processes;

(d) To disseminate the UN/CEFACT Recommendations, implementation guidelines and other relevant instruments for trade facilitation including best practices and implementation guidelines;

(e) Development and maintenance of common business and governmental processes (including reference models);

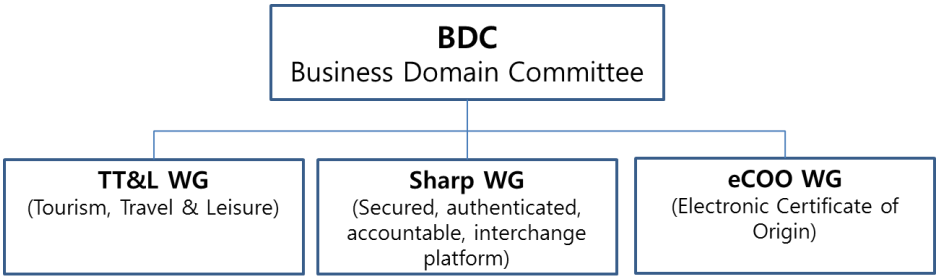
(f) Harmonized business and governmental requirements e.g. harmonized cross-domain process models and core components;

(g) Identification of factors constraining more effective business practices/processes;

(h) Analyze international trade procedures and identify barriers / constraints;

### 1.2.3 **BDC Organization**

During 2013~2015, there are three working groups in BDC. BDC organization is as follows: TT&L WG, Sharp WG and eCOO WG.




- **BDC Chair** Ms. Jasmine Jaegyong CHANG (Korea) :
- **TT&L WG Convener** Mr. Akio Suzuki(Japan, 2014) Mr. Giljoon KO (Korea, 2015)
- **Sharp WG Convener** Ms. Jasmine Jaegyong CHANG (Korea)

- **eCOO WG Convener** Mr. Mohamad ZARGAR (Iran).

* eCOO WG is now temporary pausing until to establish the infrastructure of Single Window Platform.

### 1.3 BDC /Sharp WG Meetings

#### 1.3.1 **Bangkok Plenary, 2014**

— Date : 25~26 November 2014
— Venue : Pullman G Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
— Attendees : 13 attendees from 6 countries;
Iran(2), India(1), Japan(1), R. of Korea(3), Taipei of China(3), Thailand(2)

#### 1.3.2 **Tehran Interim, 2015**

— Date : 16~17 June 2015
— Venue : Espinas Hotel, Tehran, I.R.Iran
— Attendees : 13 attendees from 6 countries;
Iran(7), India(1), Japan(1), R. of Korea(2), Taipei of China(1), Thailand(1)

### 1.4 BDC Updates of UN/CEFACT, ISO TC154 and etc

BDC Chair updated following issues to BDC group members.

#### 1.4.1 **24th UN/CEFACT New Delhi Forum & Workshop Reports Update**

— the summary of 24th UN/CEFACT Forum and International Workshop on Security and Authentication(October 2014, New Delhi) to stimulate Paperless Trade/Governance.

#### 1.4.2 **UN/CEFACT Key Report : Single Window Interoperability**

— a key report of UN/ECE which was presented in UN/CEFACT New Delhi International Workshop. It includes current status of multiple Single Window and UNECE's observations regarding Single Window Interoperability.

— discussion about needs of its IOS collaboration

#### 1.4.3 **European Union : eIDAS**

— Regulation (EU) N°910/2014 of 23.7.2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC and its milestones.

— discussion about its feasibility and its impacts.

### 1.4.4 **UNESCAP : Asia Pacific Regional Study**

— A presentation by Sangwon Lim for facilitating paperless trade in Asia Pacific region.

— ESCAP Resolution 68/3 and envisaged the strategies including 'convention' arrangement and 'voluntary' agreement and 'model 3' of data exchange mechanism.

### 1.4.5 **25th UN/CEFACT Geneva Forum Update**

— the summary of 25th UN/CEFACT Forum (April 2015, Geneva) about several projects in international trade procedure domain.

### 1.4.6 **WTO TFA(Trade Facilitation Agreement) Key Reports**

— A key report of UN/ECE regarding WTO TFA which includes the details about formalities and documentations. And the discussion about single window, dematerialization and other UN/CEFACT recommendations was reviewed

— A key report of ICC(International Chamber of Commerce) which was introduced at WTO GFP workshop (April 2015 Geneva). And discussion about the business opportunities and challenges regarding WTO in the needs and requirements of Africa countries.

### 1.4.7 **UN/LOCODE and NFTB(National Trade Facilitation Body)**

— Some presentations of UN/LOCODE workshop (April 2015 Geneva).

— AFACT Members' discussion : some countries(India, Japan, South Korea) already have been appointed as national entry point. But from 2015 a member country (Thailand, ETDA) started to play a role as national entry point. And we shred to encourage other country members the needs of national location code and reporting scheme of UN/LOCODE.

## SECTION II – Sharp WG Reports

This WG focuses only on the trusted communication (or interchange) platform regardless of any types, formats and schema of electronic document. Sharp WG get close direction to UN/ECE, UN/CITRAL, UN/CEFACT, ISO TC154, PAA and so on and cover the trusted (third party) services applicable to mailing, trading, issuing e-certificates, e-business and so on even in mobile and cloud computing environment. Sharp WG can contribute AFACT member countries to excelerate e-business and reduce the usage of paper documents.

### 2.1 Bangkok Sharp WG Meeting (2014/11/25~26, Thailand)

— Chaired by Jasmine Jaegyong Chang (Korea)

#### 2.1.1 E-Identity for cross borders

— A presentation which Jasmine Chang presented at UN/CEFACT Forum

— Discussion about the way of technology neutrality

#### 2.1.2 ISO 19626-1 Trusted Communication Platform for Electronic Documents

— A presentation which Jasmine Chang proposed at ISO/TC 154 and introduced at Incheon meeting (September, 2014)

— Discussion about missing points around existing e-business standards and shared the needs of technical aspects

#### 2.1.3 UN/CEFACT new project proposal : Trusted Mobile e-Document Framework for Logistics

— A presentation which Youngkon Lee (Korea) proposed at ISO/TC 154 Incheon meeting (September, 2014)

— The discussion with comparison of Seaway of Bill, Bill of lading etc.

#### 2.1.4 Open source for Sharp : e-Document Platform system

— A presentation which Seongpil Kong (Korea) introduced for implanting TCP(Trusted Communication Platform) by using open source.

— Discussion about the e-address directory service and future plans about a trusted business model like meta mail.

## 2.2 Tehran Interim, Sharp WG (16~17 June 2015)

— Chaired by Jasmine Jaegyong Chang (Korea)

### 2.2.1 Overview of Sharp project

— Sharp stands for “Secured, authenticated, accountable, interchange platform .

- Definitions of key concepts
- trusted service
- trusted third party
- sharp platform

— Why Sharp is needed

- current problems
- a solution for “prima facie document”

— ISO 19626, Trusted Communication Platform for Electronic Documents

- key issues of ISO 19626 project as this project leader with working group members.

— Needs for ISO 19626-1

- Dematerialization needs of IMO, WTO, IATA
- Legal guidance of UNCITRAL

— Needs of international technical standards

- ISO 19626-1 going on…
- Approved a new project proposal (2013)

- ISO PWI/19626-1, WG6(Trusted e-Communication) (2014)
- Joint-work for dematerialization with experts of ISO/TC46/SC11( May 2015)
- WG 6 voting (July 2015)

#### 2.2.2 **Demonstration : e-Document Platform and Service**

— Seongpil Kong(KR) presented a shared platform for implementing trusted communication platform by using open source, which is provided by NIPA, Korea.

— Members shared his demonstration about some functions for trusted communication in Sharp mail services which is operated in Korea.

#### 2.2.3 **Country Report : Paperless e- trade in India**

— R.K. Arora (India) presented the big picture of India NeGP(National e-Government Project). This picture shows multiple single windows in India to be integrated into single gateway.

## SECTION III – Members Reports

### 3.1 Members Reports

#### 3.1.1 Report of India

— Mr. Arora introduced “Digital India” strategy and PKI India which includes unique ID and e_Pramaan and envisages smartphone services and so on. Especially PKI India was shared in detail.

#### 3.1.2 Report of Iran

— Mr. Garakani introduced Iran National Single Window, Iran Public e-Procurement and Iran PKI architecture of multi root CAs, certificate and secure e-mail.

#### 3.1.3 Report of Japan

— Mr. Ishi introduced “Smart Japan ICT strategy’ and National Single Window project and its NACCS 8 format. E-signature and authentication promotion had been established by JIPDEC in 2003.

#### 3.1.4 Report of Korea

— Ms. Chang introduced 'Sharp mail system' and Korea e-government efforts for paperless communication and international standards .

3.1.5 Report of Taiwan

— Ms. ML Chen introduced public cloud services which are composed of 11 APIs like e-Invoice integrated service platform, environmental data integration and so on. Taiwan has three PKI domains like eGov, eFinance and eHealth.

3.1.6 Report of Thailand

— Ms. Ketprom introduced 'Digital Economy Framework' under e-transaction development strategy. And Thailand Single Window is connected with 10 ASEAN Single windows. In Thailand, there are three CAs.

### 3.2 Members Discussion

Topic : Current status and bottlenecks for management of trusted chain in each country.

— The convenor introduced a trusted communication model which includes four kinds of trusted type to members. WG members discuss about current status and bottles for enhancing the level of trusted environment.

3.2.1 India

— Mr. Arora shared "Digital India" strategy and PKI India which includes unique ID and e_Pramaan and envisages smartphone services and so on. Especially PKI India was shared in detail.

3.2.2 Iran

— Mr. Amiri shared Iran National Single Window regarding trusted environment with members.

3.2.3 Japan

— Mr. Ishi shared "Smart Japan ICT strategy' and National Single Window project. My number system is a e-identity scheme (unique number) . In 2016 my number would be utilized and it is worried about its risks.

3.2.4 Korea, Republic of

— Mr. Kong shared the problem of Korea PKI technology which depends on Windows OS – Active X system. Korea trusted platform is developing toward diverse technology : NIPA's sharp mail platform should be developed even to non-active x based trusted service in future.

## SECTION IV Resolutions

### 4.1 Bangkok Meeting (2014/11/25~26, Thailand) Resolutions

1) NIPA, Korea HoD organization, finishes to implement the OSS platform for implementation of trusted communication platform, which name is 'e-document platform system' until the end of 2014. And then NIPA will open this platform for sharing the OSS development to AFACT member group. Mr. Kong will notify the OSS program to AFACT group on Feb or Mar 2015. For that NIPA could provide the facilities, SW and services and request the MoUs to participating member countries for official improvement under the reciprocal cooperative principle.

**2)** BDC had a brain storming for new working items. Ms. Mei Li Chen suggested new idea of working item related the airplane boarding. BDC suggested her to outline it in detail on next BDC meeting.

### 4.2 Tehran Interim Meeting (2015/6/16~17) Resolutions

#### 4.2.1 AFACT UN/LOCE & NTFB

1) UN/ECE Recommendation 16 is needed to be comprehended to AFACT group

2) Country report of UN/CODE focal activity

3) Promotion plan to other AFACT member countries

-

#### 4.2.2 Sharp WG

1) Shared projects of "my number system'(Japan), "Unique ID AADHAR"(India) and '#address"(S. Korea)

2) Iran Single Windows Platform (Iran) : New project "Interoperability between PKI Domains among member countries": Iran Proposal

- Contact point : Azadeh bagheri.

# Working Group Progress Report

## Travel, Tourism and Leisure (TT&L) Working Group

33th AFACT Plenary

## Section I – Introduction

In the Asia Pacific region, the travel, tourism and leisure working area is rapidly growing. This region has so diversified travel related resources that it is expected to distribute information on them as widely as possible and exchange information for commerce, study, publication, or any other purposes not only within the region but also with the world by using currently established world information exchange standards and when needed by cooperatively developing new such standards with UN/CEFACT Forum, etc. Travel, Tourism and Leisure (TT&L) working group has, therefore, been established under Business Domain Committee (BDC).

## Section II – Objectives

The objectives of the TT&L working group are:

(1) To study whether current information exchange standards could be applied or not.
(2) If not, to study the way to develop new such standards or amend the current ones.
(3) When needed, to propose UN/CEFACT Forum et al to develop appropriate standards.
(4) To find business customs or procedures to cope with the other counties/economic region within the Asia Pacific region.

## Section III – Progress on Projects under TT&L working group

### AFACT Travel Tourism and Leisure Working Group in 2015

It was in November, 2010 when AFACT Plenary was held in Yokohama, Japan that Travel Tourism and Leisure Working Group (TT&L WG in short) was formally set up in Business Domain Committee of AFACT. Their Terms of Reference and Work Program for coming 3 years were determined. Since then, TT&L WG has been working by having 2 yearly face to face meetings and necessary virtual meetings. In 2015, the 5$^{th}$ year since its initiation, and the 1$^{st}$ year after the revision of its Terms of Reference with the new chair elected, the year work program has started as in the following.

TT&L WG has started the 2$^{nd}$ stage SLH (Small scaled Lodging House) International Pilot Project based on the working results of its 1$^{st}$ stage Pilot Project mainly carried out last year and aiming to accommodate the new technologies such as cloud, mobile, SNS, etc. The 2$^{nd}$ stage of the Project was launched on the discussion of the Travel/Tourism Domain meeting held in 2014 UNCEFACT New Delhi Forum. The Project has 6 AFACT member countries (Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, India, Iran and Japan) now participating. The project will last until next March and then it is expected to be transferred into a real implementation after confirming the good proof of the Project. DTI (Destination Travel Information) Project, which is also one of UNCEFACT Forum projects initiated by Korean Experts, is another important

one, and TT&L WG has been contributing their expertise and knowledge to the Project. Exploiting new technologies for the travel/tourism domain are new working items, which should be taken into consideration for the pursuit of both SLH and DTI Projects. Taiwan experts have been leading the group and it is expected some of the working results will be shown in the Projects this year.

TT&L WG has monthly virtual meetings to carry out the international SLH Pilot Project. It was decided at the AFACT Mid-term meeting held in Tehran this past June that Taiwan and Japan will proceed first to validate the proposed system architecture and technology. Virtual meetings for pilot project discussion are taken place regularly between the two countries currently. The rest of the participating countries are learning the project status through separate virtual meetings. They will join the Pilot project in the near future to prove availability of their SLHs in the Pilot Project.

TT&L WG has also been studying on the new related projects initiated in each member country by hearing their trials. AppCross and Smart Tourism projects of Taiwan are some of them.

# Contact Information

## Steering Committee Board Members

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## Meeting History

| No. | Year | Date | Place | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | 1990 | Nov. 5~6 | Tokyo, Japan | JS/EB Plenary |
| 2nd | 1991 | Jun. 25~26 | Singapore | JKS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '91 |
| 3rd | 1991 | Oct. 28~29 | Tokyo, Japan | AS/EB Plenary |
| 4th | 1992 | Jun. 11~12 | Tokyo, Japan | AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '92 |
| 5th | 1992 | Oct. 29~30 | Seoul, Korea | AS/EB Plenary |
| 6th | 1993 | May. 20~21 | Beijing, China | AS/EB Plenary |
| 7th | 1993 | Oct. 25~27 | Seoul, Korea | AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '93 |
| 8th | 1994 | Jun. 6~8 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | AS/EB Plenary |
| 9th | 1994 | Nov. 28~30 | Chinese Taipei | AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '94 |
| 10th | 1995 | Jun. 5~7 | Bangkok, Thailand | AS/EB Plenary |
| 11th | 1995 | Nov. 1~3 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '95 |

| No. | Year | Date | Place | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th | 1996 | Jun. 4~7 | Manila, Philippines | AS/EB Plenary |
| 13th | 1996 | Oct. 28~30 | New Delhi, India | AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '96 |
| 14th | 1997 | Apr. 30~May. 2 | Singapore | AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '97 |
| 15th | 1997 | Nov. 2~6 | Colombo, Sri Lanka | AS/EB Plenary |
| 16th | 1998 | Jul. 4~10 | Tehran, Iran | AS/EB Plenary |
| Management Team Meeting | 1999 | Apr. 22~23 | Singapore | |
| 17th | 1999 | Sep. 5~10 | Seoul, Korea | AS/EB→AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '99 |
| 18th | 2000 | Sep. 11~15 | Chinese Taipei | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '00 |
| 19th | 2001 | Oct. 1~3 | Jakarta, Indonesia | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '01 |
| 20th | 2002 | Oct. 28~Nov. 1 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '02 |
| 21st | 2004 | Jan. 11~14 | Karachi, Pakistan | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '03 |
| 22nd | 2004 | Sep. 19~22 | Singapore | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '04 |
| 23rd | 2005 | Oct. 24~27 | Hanoi, Viet Nam | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘05 |
| 24th | 2006 | Aug. 7~11 | Karachi, Pakistan | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘06 |
| 25th | 2007 | Aug. 6~10 | Bangkok, Thailand | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘07 |
| 26th | 2008 | Oct. 13~16 | Seoul, Korea | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘08 |
| 27th | 2009 | Nov. 2~6 | New Delhi, India | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘09 |

| No. | Year | Date | Place | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28th | 2010 | Nov. 24~26 | Yokohama, Japan | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '10 |
| 29th | 2011 | Oct. 31~ Nov 4 | Taipei, Chinese Taipei | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '11 |
| 30th | 2012 | Nov.19~Nov.22 | Tehran, Iran | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '12 |
| 31st | 2013 | Nov.27~Nov.29 | Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '13 |
| 32nd | 2014 | Nov.24~Nov.27 | Bangkok, Thailand | AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '14 |
| 33rd | 2015 | Dec.10~Dec.12 | Tehran, Iran | AFACT Plenary & eAsia Awards |
| 34th | 2016 | Nov.7~Nov.9 | Tokyo-Japan | AFACT Plenary |

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