AFACT

YEARBOOK 2015

December 2015

- **Chinese Taipei**
- **Japan**
- **Korea**
- **India**
- **Iran**
- **Thailand**
- **ESCAP**
- **PAA**

PREFACE: I

AFACT Chairman: Mohammad GarakaniNeghad

I would like to take this opportunity and welcome all AFACT members to Iran for participating in 33rd AFACT meetings. It is our honor to organize this year event in Tehran and wish all participants a pleasant stay and a very fruitful and satisfying gathering.

Meanwhile, I would also like to take this chance and once more underscore on AFACT ndeed, promoting trade facilitation and electronic business across Asia and Pacific regions as ation with UN/CEFACT and UN/ESCAP.

As you are well aware, AFACT aim is to promote the commitment and development of trade facilitation, electronic business policies and activities in the Asia Pacific region. Its main focus is on those promoted by the United Nations Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business to improve, stimulate and promote the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations from members. In addition, it also serves for exchanging products and relevant services effectively within the AFACT community. Thus, this meeting has become the most important annual gathering in Asia Pacific region for experts and institutions that are actively working in the area.

Likewise previous meetings, 2015 AFACT meeting in Iran will focus on raising the awareness of public as well as private sectors on key areas within trade facilitation. As the host of this year event, we are interested to follow negotiations and interactions among member countries and I hope that this year meeting would facilitate the way towards trade promotion and facilitation.

As we believe that the information on the progress of trade facilitation and e-Business is required to be updated and made available annually through different communication channels, we believe that this yearbook can also provide an opportunity to share the latest achievements in the world of ecommerce and e-business across Asia Pacific.

At the end, I wish this cooperative piece of work will contribute to extension of the impacts of AFACT development efforts.

I wish this sharing of knowledge will lead to competitive advantage among member countries not just in Asia-Pacific region but also the global trade, as well. Thank you all delegates and members for participating in sharing.

Mohammad GarakaniNeghad

Chairman of AFACT, 2015

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PREFACE: II

UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific, Mitsuru ISHIGAKI

I was nominated by AFACT as a candidate of UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific at 32nd AFACT plenary in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2014 and then was proposed and officially elected at the 21st UN/CEFACT plenary on 17th February 2015. The term is until the 23rd UN/CEFACT plenary in 2017.

Given such an honorable and important role, I will endeavor contributing;

(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 Programme Development Area (PDA), Supply chain PDA, Sectoral 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 economical 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.

Thanking so much to AFACT Host secretariat colleagues of providing this annual plenary in December 2015, I am looking forward to seeing and communicating with colleagues of AFACT members from many countries.

Mitsuru ISHIGAKI

UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific

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PREFACE: III

General Secretary of AFACT, Mahmood Zargar

In the year 2015, 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 2015 were supporting StC meetings. Although AFACT secretariat was ready to support required meetings for committees and working groups.

3. AFACT year book – The secretariat collected the country reports from member countries and associate members and then finalized 2015 year book and issue at the 2015 plenary meeting. As previous years, we had prepared the yearbook in CD media.

4. Attending APTF2015 meeting in China and participate 4th annual Regional Organizations Coordination for TF (ROC-TF) meeting actively.

5. Future Works – AFACT is ready to follow its membership in ECOSOC in 2016. The only requirement for this process is a certificate to show that APC which is acting all permanent secretariat duties is active. Unfortunately APC institute during last 2 years was not active. I as permanent secretary of AFACT hope the StC can decide how to solve this problem.

7. AFACT also welcomes new members and we can coordinate anything needed to reach this goal.

8. eAsia Award 2015 – This program were finalized during this year and Iran as the host managed all activities based on StC supporting. The final projects will be presented during the Plenary meeting in Tehran

9. Finally, I should express my appreciate to the 2015 AFACT chairman, host secretariat members for their good efforts, planning, supporting, and directing Mid-term, Plenary, and eAsia Award events during 2015. Also, I appreciate all AFACT community especially AFACT StC members for their supporting and directing all AFACT activities during year of 2015.

Mahmood Zargar

AFACT General Secretary

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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 havetheir 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 - Tehran Version

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 two 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.

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, associate members and observers, represented by their Heads of Delegations. 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 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, fundraising, 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 (as an Advisor),
- Any other officer of UN/CEFACT (as an Advisor) from the Region
- 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.

TheHosting 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 Committees 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

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 Trade 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

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.

Article 13 Expenses

2015 AFACT Year Book Asia Pacific Council for Trade
Facilitation and Electronic Business

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 21th November, 2012, upon ratification by the AFACT Plenary.

Appendix 1

List of Members and Associate Members as of November, 2012

Members:

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

Associate Members:

Pan Asian e-Commerce Alliance (PAA)

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:
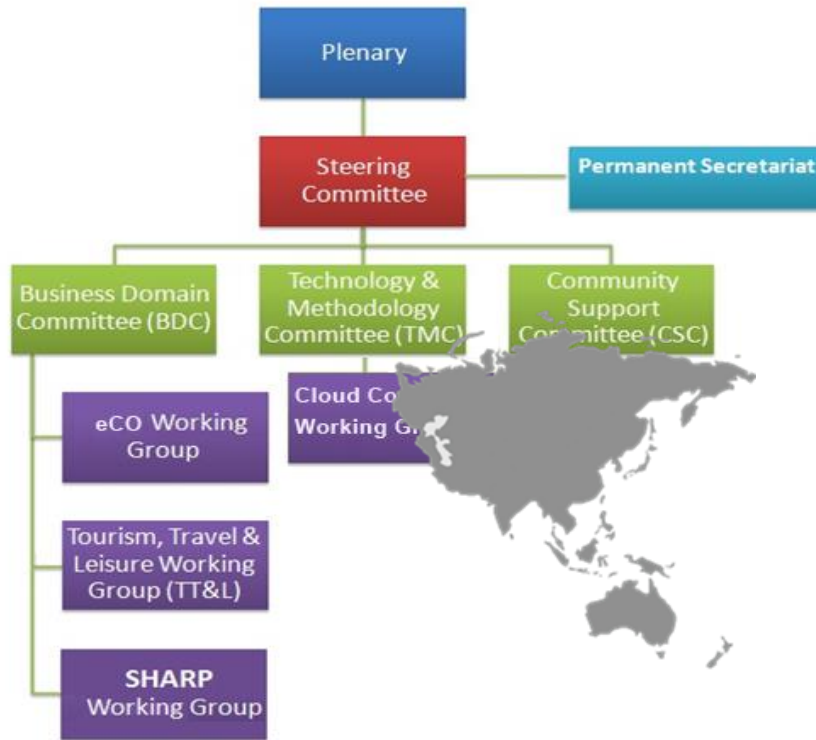
Members:

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

Associate Members:

1) Pan Asian eCommerce Alliance (PAA)

2) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP or ESCAP)

Steering Committee Board Members

Iran	Mr. MOHAMMAD GARAKANI NEGHAD AFACT Chair President of Iran Center for eCommerce Development (ICeCD), Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, I. R. Iran 5th Fl., No.15, Naderi St. Keshavarz Bld., Tehran, Iran, P. O. Box: 14155-6385 Tel: +98 21 88967159 Fax: +98 21 88969371 Email: g.nezhad@ecommerce.gov.ir
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Country Progress Report

CHINESE TAIPEI

33rd AFACT Plenary

Tehran, I.R. Iran

December 13-16, 2015

Taipei EC/EDI Committee

SECTION I – General Condition Update

1.1 Ranking on the Global Index

Chinese Taipei has made a long-term commitment to improving the infrastructure and developing the capability of its government and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry in order to maintain its position in the global Index rankings. The Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute (GEDI)'s Global Entrepreneurship& Development Index 2014 rankings, Chinese Taipei came in sixth overall, five places higher than the previous year. In the index's sub-index of aspiration, Chinese Taipei came in 2nd. Chinese Taipei's best showings were in "product innovation" (1st), "high growth" (1st), and "risk capital" (3rd), which are all found within the aspiration sub-index. The World Economic Forum (WEF)'s Network Readiness Index 2014, Chinese Taipei was ranked 14th overall. The WEF stated that Chinese Taipei continues to be a global leader in high-tech manufacturing and technology-driven economies, as well as continues to progress in its pillars of infrastructure and affordability. In the index's "impact" sub-index, Chinese Taipei was ranked 7th overall. The International Institute for Management Development (IMD)'s World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) 2014 report ranked Chinese Taipei 13th overall and 4th in the WCY's technological infrastructure sub-factor. All of these rankings show that Chinese Taipei has focused on and invested in emerging technology applications. (Refer to Table 1 for details).

Table 1 Chinese Taipei's Rankings on Global Indicesin 2014

Institutions & Index	Global Ranking	Number of Participating Economies
The Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute, Global Entrepreneurship& Development Index 2014	6	120
–Entrepreneurial Aspirations Sub-index	2	
WEF, Network Readiness Index 2014	14	148
–Impact Sub-index	7	
IMD, World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014	13	60
–Technological Infrastructure Sub-Factor	4	

Source: WEF,IMD, GEDI; Compiled by III

1.2 Key ICT Index

1.2.1 ICT Infrastructure in Chinese Taipei

Over 40% of Chinese Taipei's fixed broadband subscribers currently fall into the FTTx category. According to findings published by Chinese Taipei's National Communication Commission (NCC), in June 2014, fixed broadband subscribers numbered 7.254 million, among which 2.982 million (41%) were using fiber optic cables. (See Figure 1.)
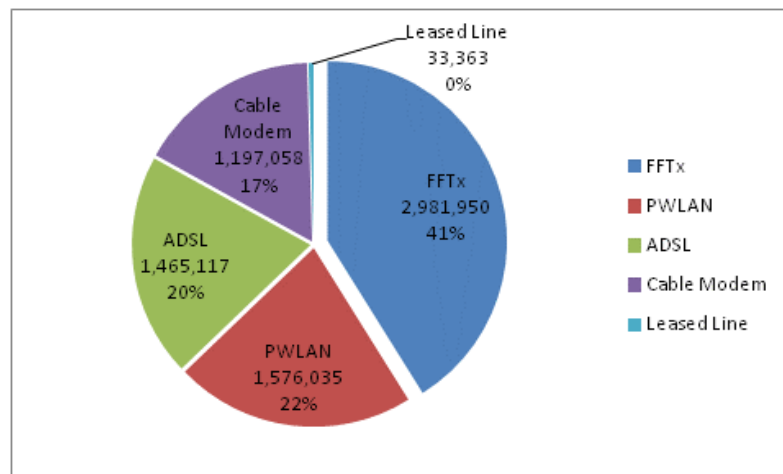
Figure 1 Breakdown of Fixed Broadband Subscribers in Chinese Taipei

Fiber optic access is an indicator regularly used for evaluating fixed broadband environments. However, in addition to counting the number of fiber optic subscribers, actual Internet speeds are the real concern. According to findings released by Ookla's Net Index on July 29, 2014, Chinese Taipei's overall fixed broadband download speed was measured at 40.7 Mbps, making it the tenth fastest in the world. Upload speed was measured at 16.1Mbps, ranking Chinese Taipei 20th in the world. Finally, Chinese Taipei's ISP promise score (how closely actual download speeds correlate to speeds being advertised) was 99.36%, the fourth highest in the world.

1.3 Status of e-Commerce Development

According to the information from the Institute for Information Industry III, Chinese Taipei's e-commerce market value has reached NTD 1,000 billion with a 15% annual growth rate. According to a survey of the Institute for Information Industry'sIndustry Development Augmentation Division, the e-commerce value of Chinese Taipei has increased from NTD 883.2 billion to NTD 1,006.9 billion in just one year, showing a growth rate of 14.1%.(See Figure 2.)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015(f)
B2C	1,703	2,076	2,596	3,225	3,820	4,511	5,291	6,138
C2C	1,047	1,469	2,023	2,401	2,786	3,162	3,541	3,931
Total	2,750	3,545	4,619	5,626	6,606	7,673	8,832	10,069
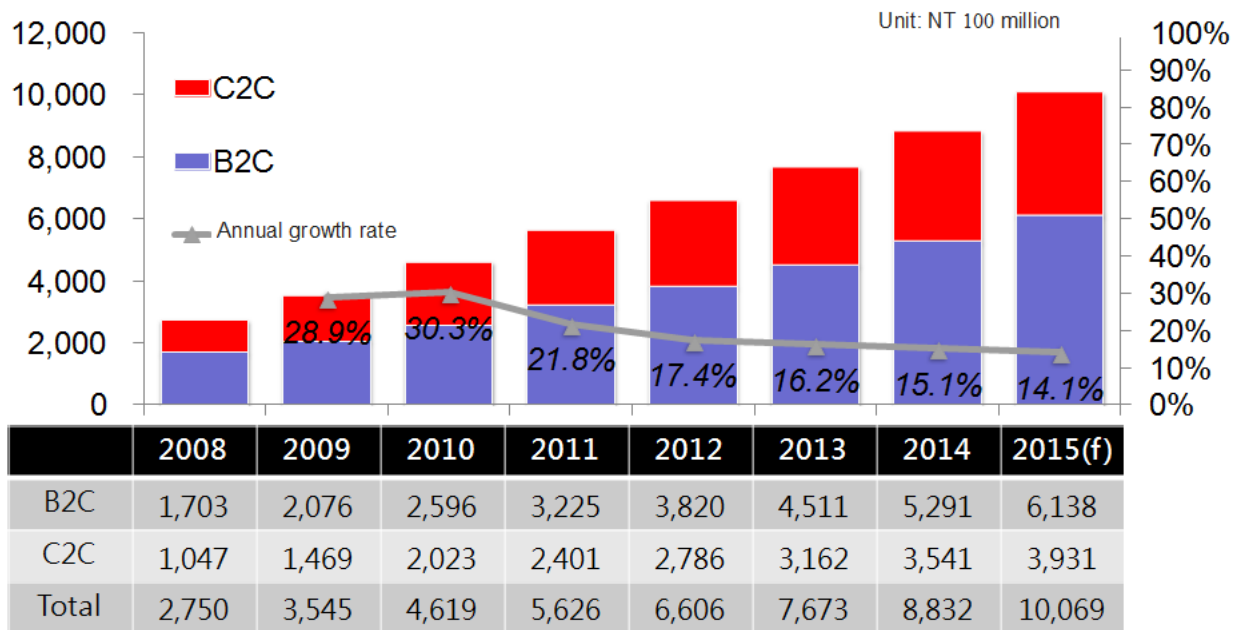
Figure 2 E-commerce Value in Chinese Taipei

Source: III

Chinese Taipei's e-commerce market output value in 2014 was about NTD 883.2 billion. In 2014, Chinese Taipei enforced the "Act governing electronic payment institutions", which will cause the deal size in 2015 to increase to between NTD 120 billion and 200 billion and boost Chinese Taipei's e-commerce industry to a trillion dollar industry.

At the end of November 2014, Chinese Taipei had 1,526 Internet third-party payment services. Currently, Chinese Taipei's online stores personnel number about 100,000. This year's market should be able to make personnel and network grow and additional 10,000 to 20,000.

1.4 Taipei EC/EDI Committee(TEC)

1.4.1 Introduction

The Taipei EDIFACT Committee (TEC) was established within the Central Standards Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 1992 to promote national standards forelectronic data interchange,as well asto participate in the international standardization

of organizations and activities. In 1999, the responsibility for the TEC was shifted to the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Since EDI applications extended into e-commerce, the committee was renamed the Taipei EC/EDI Committee in 2000, but continued to use the same acronym that it always had: TEC.

1.4.2 Publications

According to UN/CEFACT 2012 Core Component Library version D12A requirements, Chinese Taipei has completed the core components of EC/trade facilitation, including domestic trade facilitation and technical standards of transportation, and has incorporated them into the Chinese version in order to reduce trade costs and improve the competitiveness of enterprises. The Core Component Library Technical Standards in Chinese have been compiled as follows:

Version 1: CCL 06A, passed in May 2006

Version 2: CCL 08A, passed in October 2009

Version 3: CCL 09B, passed in September 2010

Version 4: CCL 10A, passed in August 2011

Version 5: CCL 11A, passed in June 2012

Version 6: CCL 12A, passed in September 2013

SECTION II –EDIFACT/ebXML/XML Based Standards Development

2.1 Education Cloud Application and Platform Service Project

This project uses cloud computing technology to integrate digital learning resources and service systems of educational institutions and build basic cloud platforms and services (hereinafter referred to as the Education Cloud) that meet the needs of students, teachers, parents and faculties. The Education Cloud is used to support the resource environments that

are needed by elementary and high schools' promotion of digital teaching and mobile learning environments and was activated in November 2014.

The overall service architecture of the Education Cloud includes infrastructure service, integration service and learning end service (refer to Figure 3 for details), which are described below:

● Infrastructure Services

Four Internet Data Centers (IDCs) have been built in northern, central and southern Chinese Taipei, which are located at the Ministry of Education, National Central University, National Cheng Kung University and National Chung Hsing University, respectively. IDC provide IaaS basic cloud integration services for the education cloud application system, including CPU, RAM, storage, network, etc.

● Integration Services

The resources of the Education Cloud are uploaded from the Ministry of Education, subordinate institutions, county and city governments, etc.; such resources include web teaching resources, education e-books, education APPs, media resources, electronic dictionaries, knowledge base, and learning tools. They are collected in Edu Market, Edu Multimedia, Edu Wiki, Education Polaroid, Online Learning and Learning Tools of the service systems of the Education Cloud. Each service system adopts TW LOM meta-data exchange standards to connect with other alliance units' resources and to perform integrated searches. Currently, the Education Cloud has integrated more than 400 thousand piece of data. The Education Cloud also provides an interface for uploading so that alliance units can upload their resources for sharing.

All of the service systems are collected in a portal site of the Education Cloud, which provides single-entry services, and all kinds of education resources in the cross-platform can be searched from this portal site. Teachers and students at all levels can also use Open ID that supports single sign-on to sign into alliance units' platforms so that they can use cloud digital service shared by the educational units of the entire country and enjoy open educational resources.

Furthermore, the Education Cloud systems provide Open API so that other websites can connect to the Education Cloud's resources. Teaching and learning systems in schools can easily adopt the resources of the Education Cloud for value-added uses. Moreover, this project encourages alliance units of the Education Cloud's services to share resources with Creative Common public licenses or open data. Teachers and students can be certified to use the resources in the platform while teaching and learning activities, and share the resources with others in the same way to promote their reuse.

● Learning end services

Education Cloud services can support the resources environment that is needed by schools' promotion of digital learning, such as flipped teaching, digital reading, online learning, etc. Education Cloud services can also assist students' mobile learning. Among the Education Cloud's services, Education Polaroid, a learning management system, can support elementary and high schools' before-class, in-class and after-class learning services. Teachers can add courses to the platform and teach using the resources on the Education Cloud platform. Students can learn on the platform,and their learning process can be recorded by the system. Such learning records help teachers tutor students according to their individual situations.

The Education Cloud providesa learning module that is closer to students' learning by combining Education Cloud services and learning-end services.
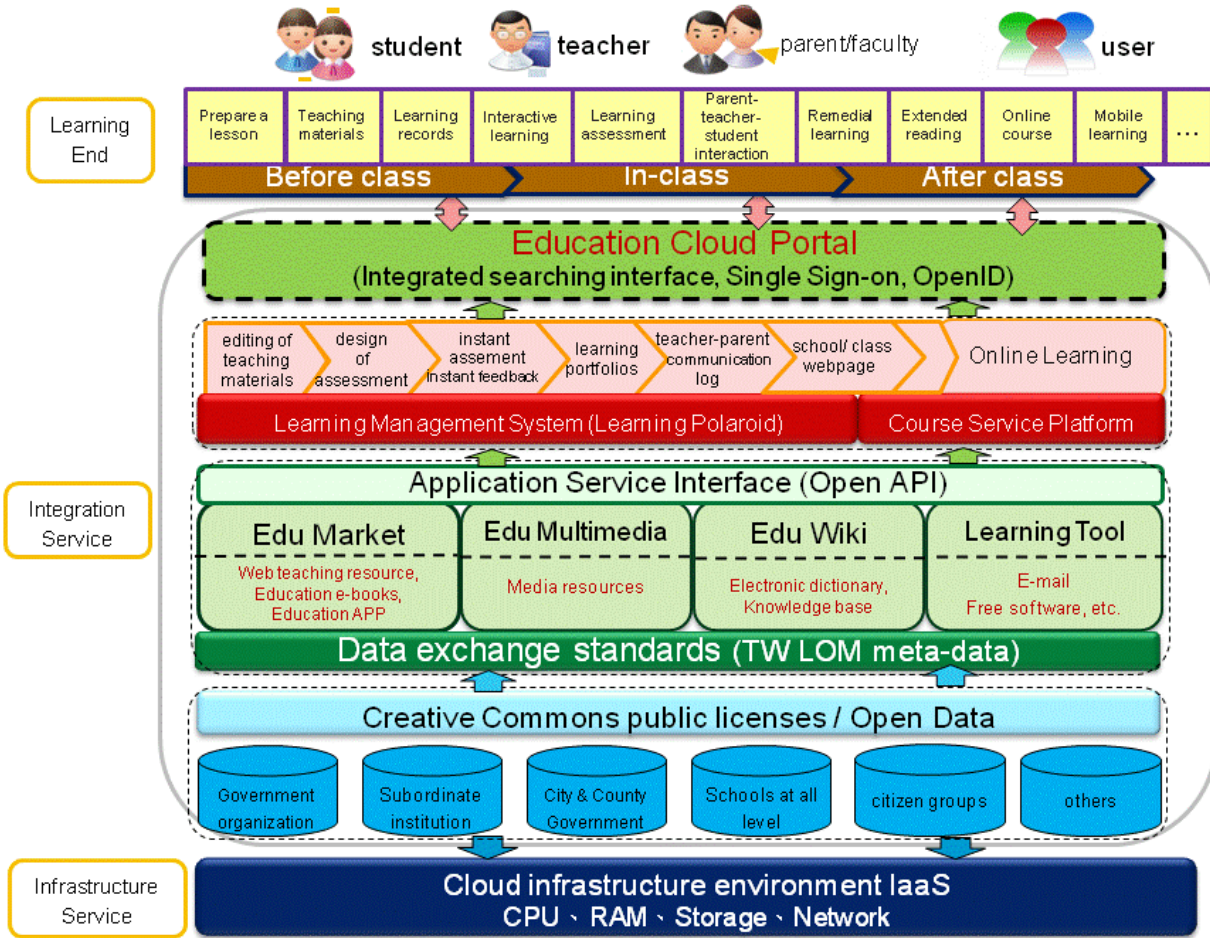
Figure 3 Education Cloud Infrastructure Service in Chinese Taipei

SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application /–e-Government /   e-Business Related Project Updates

3.1 Constructing Chinese Taipei's Agriculture and Food Traceability System

In response to increasingly complex and diverse food supply chains, it is necessary to build a food traceability system and implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to ensure consumers feel at ease about food safety all over the world. We have promoted not only the integration of a traceability system and GAP intoChinese Taipei's Agriculture and Food Traceability System (TAFT), but have also used its certificate strictly since 2007. This system can protect comprehensive food safety for domestic consumers and increase the international competitiveness of Chinese Taipei's agricultural products, which creates additional value.

3.1.1 Monitoring System Certification

Producers have to abide by operational standards during the production process and record detailed data of field management, post-harvest and other operations in order to upload them to the traceability system, and each product batch is assigned a traceability code. Producers are certified through on-site audit and testing of water, soil and product quality by ancertifying body and are also subject to both scheduled and random follow-up inspections for sustainable certification using the Chinese Taipei/Traceability Agricultural Product (TAP) mark,which assures production quality to be consistent with Chinese Taipei's Good Agricultural Practice (TGAP) standards and other related regulations.

Presently, 11certifying bodiesare utilizing information technology systems to provide support for traceability verification operations.

3.1.2 Traceability Inquiries and Disclosure of Information

According to the "Regulations on Traceability of Agricultural Products Certification", certified agricultural product operators have to reveal their data of production and distribution to the public by using our Traceability Agricultural Product Systemthrough such electronic media as the internet and other communication methods. In the meantime,their products themselves, packaging or containers shall be clearly labeled with the product name, traceability code, website, certifying body and other required information.Product information can be obtained by visiting the website (http://taft.coa.gov.tw) or by scanning the product's QR Code. The encoding of the QR code should follow international ISO/IEC 18004 standards. For some labels of agricultural products with a Universal Product Code, we have builtin the system function to query Universal Product Codes (EAN 13 barcode),making multi-query optimization for consumers since 2012.

Figure 4 Chinese Taipei/Traceability Agricultural Product (TAP) label with mark

3.1.3 Achievements and Prospects

We have promoted a certification mechanism that is a part of the Chinese Taipei Agricultural Product Traceability System since 2007 through the "Regulations on Traceability of Agricultural Products Certification", with a total of 1,568 certified agricultural product operators and 220 types of agricultural products as of June 30, 2015 for food safety consumption. Our accomplishments in recent years include:

- Counseling agricultural product operators to participate in the traceability process: In addition to continuing education, it has annually reduces the certification subsidy; the total agricultural farm land participating in traceability has reached 9,000 hectares.

- Maintaining quality of certification/accreditation: Introduced comprehensive third-party certifications system to implement various assessment's accreditation and handle relevant training, while seminars enhance the ability of auditors. Non-compliant products have been required to take corrective actions or withdraw from the system. According to the sample testing results of 3,000 traceable products or so per year over the last three years, the passing rate has been consistently above 99%, which indicates the stable quality of the certified traceable agricultural products.

- Implementing agricultural product traceability cloud system inquiries: A comprehensive cloud system has been built for uploading, integrating and searching of information that facilitates consumer inquiries. The system provides major functions, such as access to real-time production records, production scale/output/shipment audits, label printing permission controls, and certifying bodies' audit proceedings.

- Enhancing the competitiveness of agricultural product traceability: Among methods of systematic image campaigns, incentives for setting up traceability designated counters, promoting traceability restaurants, and distribution channel matchmaking have effectively increased consumer awareness and support for agricultural product traceability. As of June 30, 2015, the consumption of traceability stickers has reached an average of 5.27 million per month, a one-month growth rate of 47.05% compared to 3.58 million per month in 2014. This demonstrates an increase of acceptance and penetration of

agricultural product traceability in the market.

In the future, the traceability system will be motivated by three objectives: "Making the process easy for producers", "Increasing recognition in the consumer market", and "Strengthening the value and quality of the traceability system". We hope that producers who join the traceability system will be responsible for our environment and work together to build a better, more sustainable world.

3.2 Applications of Sharing Electronic Medical Records (EMR)

Vision: By means of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and comprehensive patient services provided by hospitals, the sharing of electronic medical records will improve the quality of medical care, enhance patient safety, reduce the waste of medical resources, facilitate patient self-management and prevention, and ultimately develop a healthier society.

Goal: A patient at any hospital in Chinese Taipei, with the patient's consent and his/her doctor's authorization, can access his/her complete medical history using his/her health insurance IC card and the doctor's medical certificate IC card for the provision of seamless medical care.

3.2.1 EMR Projects and Milestones

The National Health Information Construction Project (NHIP) was a four-year project (2008-2011) designed to develop an information infrastructure and promote the implementation of electronic medical records.Expedite Adoption of EMRs in Healthcare Settings was a three-year project (2010-2012) aimed at accelerating the implementation of electronic medical record systems. Additional supporting programs for applications of sharing electronic medical records consisted of a three-year project (2013-2015) to provide financial incentives for innovative applications of sharing EMRs across hospitals and clinics.

3.2.2 Current Status of Sharing Electronic Medical Records

To enable hospitals to share electronic medical records, the Electronic Medical Record Exchange Center (EEC) was developed in March 2012 and has been operating ever since. In this framework, there is an electronic health record (EHR) gateway server at each hospital that is responsible for storing the sharable electronic medical records of the hospital. The EEC is used as an index repository to store the index (metadata) of an episode of the sharable EMR when it is uploaded to the EHR gateway server. Sharable EMRs can be uploaded only with a patient's consent. A patient at any hospital in Chinese Taipei can access his/her electronic medical records in another hospital by using his/her health insurance IC card and his/her doctor's medical certificate IC card through the National Health Insurance Administration's VPN. This promotes the exchange sheet of a single stage of electronic medical records, including outpatient medical records, inspection reports, image reports and discharge summary. The overall architecture of the EEC is shown in Figure 5. As of July 3, 2015, 342 hospitals nationwide are connected to the EEC. With the EEC,they can share patients' EMRs across hospitals.
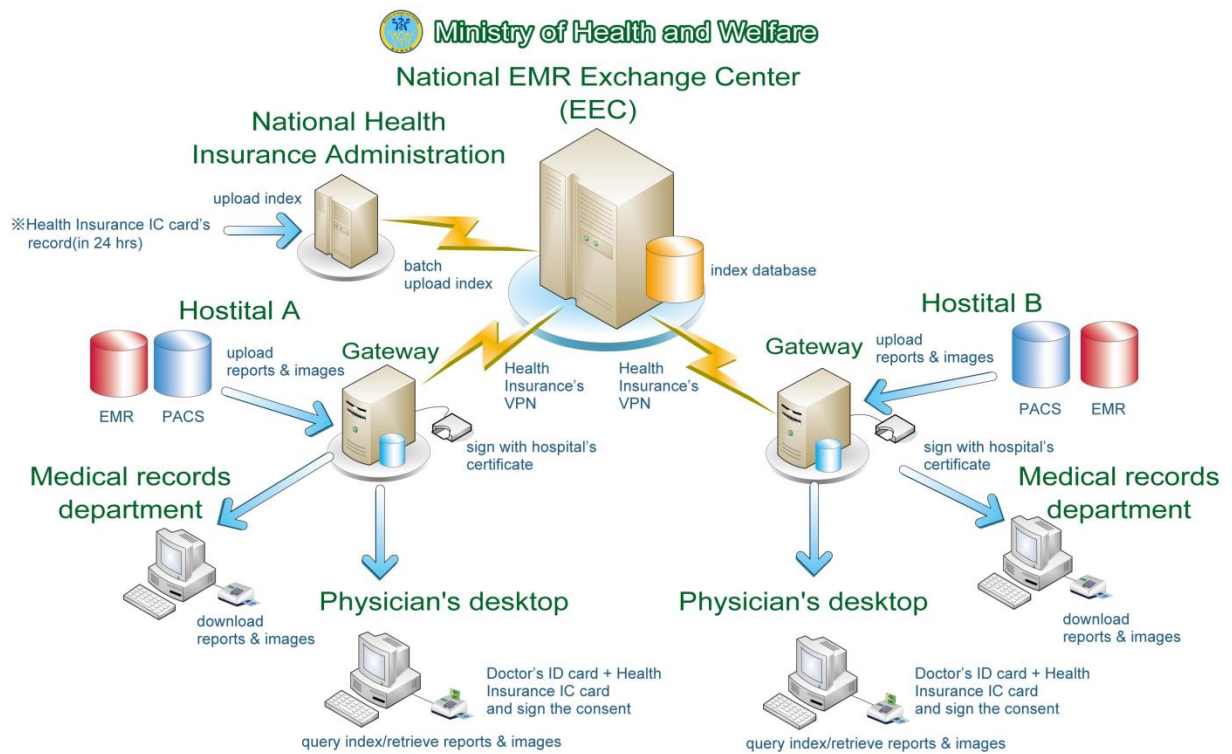
Figure 5 The Architecture of the EEC

3.3 Disaster Prevention and Rescue Project

3.3.1An Introduction to the Disaster Prevention and Rescue Project

Chinese Taipei is easily affected by disasters and has been attacked by both big and small natural disasters over the years. Adding that to the climate changes caused by global warming in recent years, the nation is being confronted by extreme and large-scale natural disasters. To protect the safety of people's lives and properties, the government shall build all kinds of disaster prevention and rescue preparedness measures. Among these, the most important is surely the integration and application of all kinds of disaster prevention and rescue information.

The compound disaster brought by Tohoku Earthquake resulted in severe casualties and loss of properties with a deeply grieved memory. As a mirror that reflects Chinese Taipei, by

establishing a disaster prevention and rescue cloud system, we shall quickly integrate, store, retrieve and apply disaster prevention and rescue information in order to provide better services for all citizens' safety.

3.3.2 The Overall Service Framework

The goal is to centralize and integrate the application system, database, file server, file management, network management and other servers of emergency operation centers (EOCs) at all levels and then combine them with virtualization management, apply high-end servers and mobile device cloud services, and install a service platform in order to enhance the overall operational efficiency of disaster prevention and rescue information system. (The diagram of the overall service framework is shown in Figure 6.)
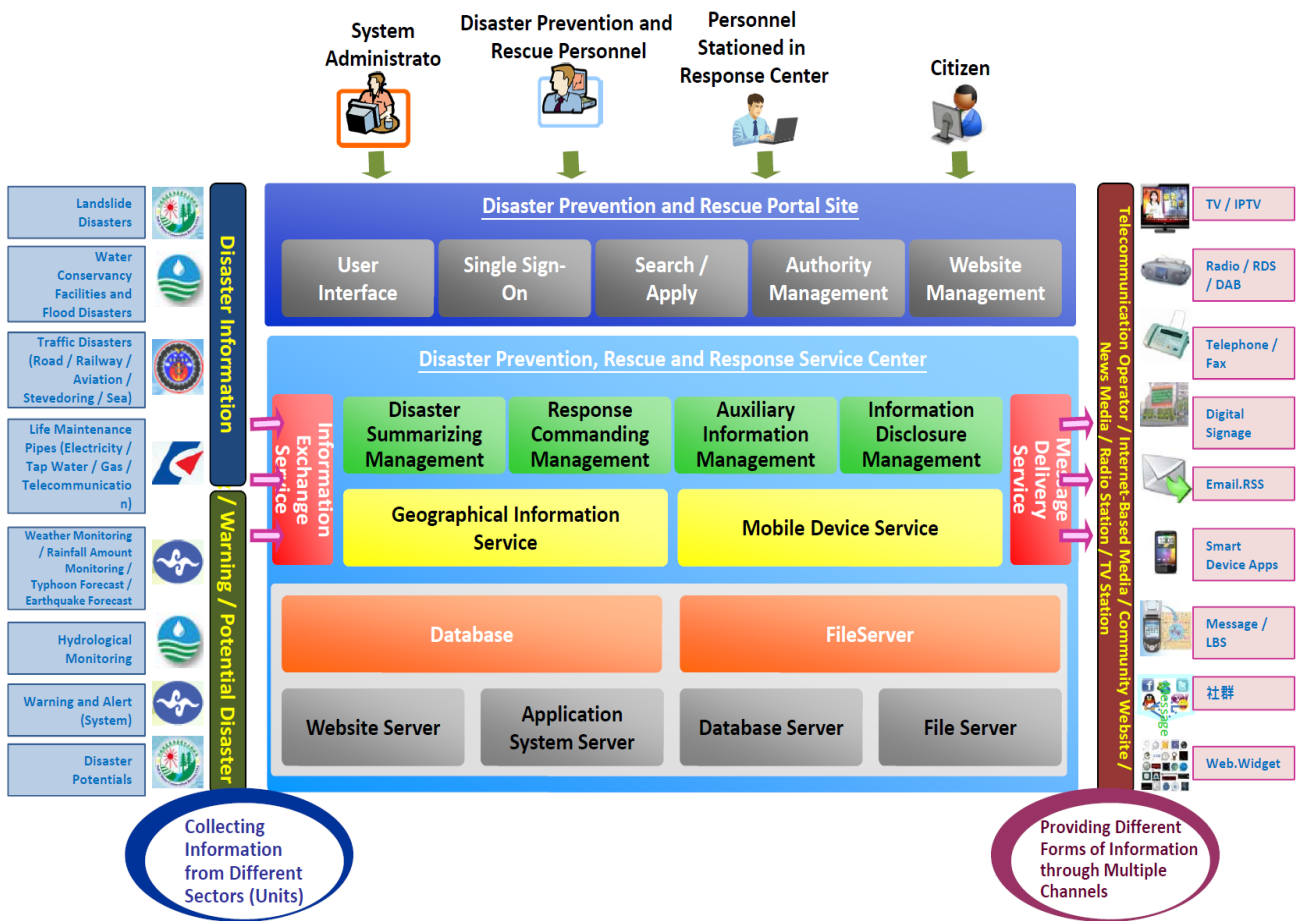
Figure 6 Overall Service Framework of Disaster Prevention and Rescue

3.3.3 Functions of the Emergency Operation Center

To meet the operational demands of the EOC, an integrated information platform that can effectively report, summarize and analyze disasters and provide warnings shall be established. This will help to shorten the information gap and enhance operational efficiency.

Integrating the operational and information procedures of the functional groups of EOCs at all levels is also a requirement in order to make disaster prevention applications practically effective and instantaneous. Furthermore, all the functions required for the EOC shall be integrated, enabling EOC personnel from all sectors to conduct disaster response actions through the system and to understand the response actions and handling status of contingencies reported to the EOC. (The diagram of the operational function of the EOC is shown in Figure 7.)
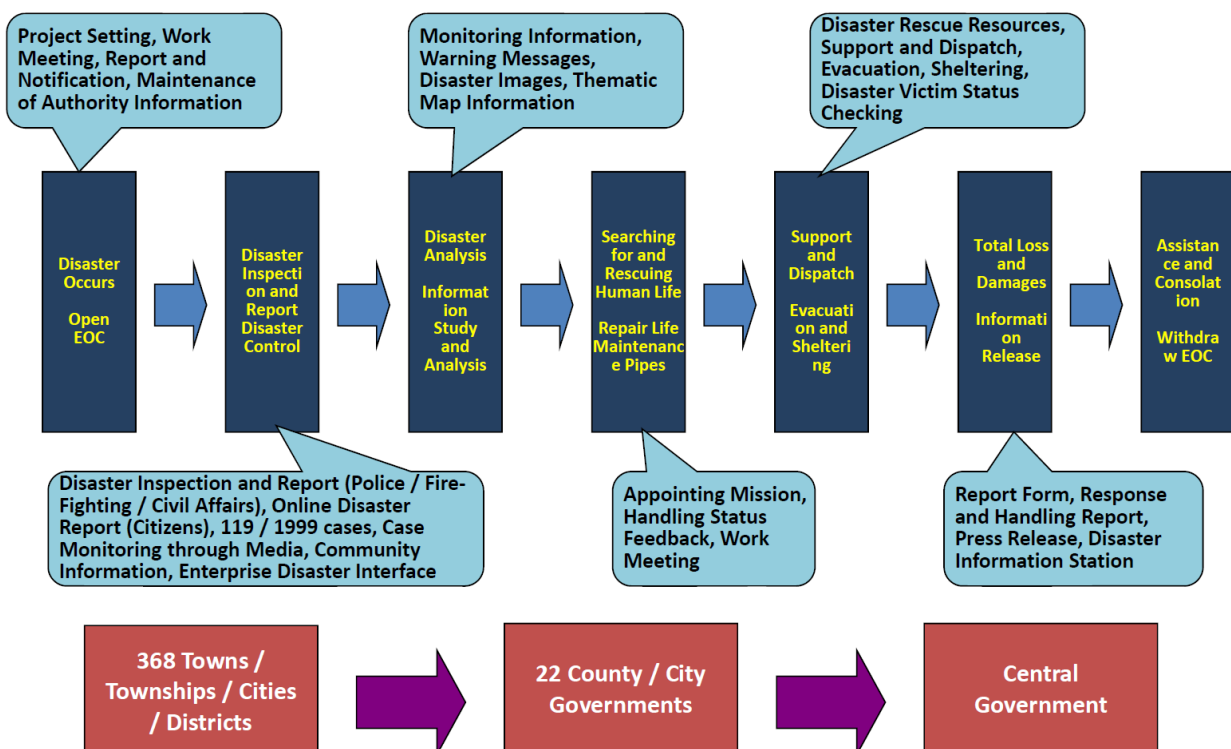
Figure7 Operational Function of the EOC

3.3.4 The Information Exchange Interface

Through information exchange operations, it is possible to access monitoring information, warning messages and disaster reports from relevant competent authorities; information processing operations can then be used to summarize relevant information and provide it to all response systems. (The diagram of the information exchange interface is shown in Figure 8.)
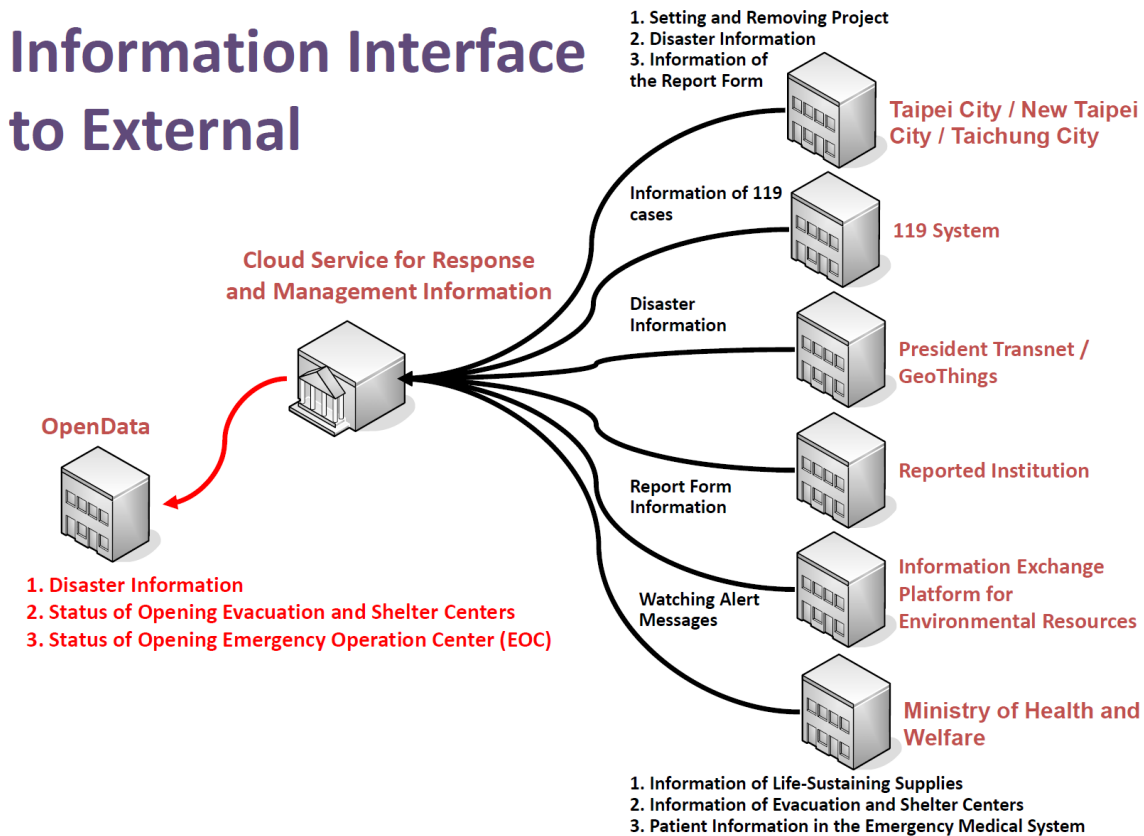
Figure 8 Information Exchange Interface

3.3.5 Benefits of This Project

To assist disaster management personnel in collecting and summarizing instant information related to the scene, enabling EOCs at all levels to master the up-to-date information as a reference for conducting emergency response actions.

To provide cloud computing services as a solution for insufficient IT manpower and limited IT budget of EOCs at all levels. To unify the operational management service of the information system to effectively promote the informatization of relevant institutions' operations.

To provide disaster prevention and rescue institutions with available geographical information and message delivery platforms as a solution for inconveniences caused by separate platforms built by different institutions.

3.3.6 The Message Delivery Platform

The goal of this is to establish disaster message integration, a delivery platform and a management interface for multiple channels in order to unify information released from the source institution, provide integrated information to EOCs at all levels, and release instant messages (as shown in Figure 9).

The platform shall be used by the government to release disaster prevention and rescue information during a disaster preparedness period and/or when a disaster occurs. Necessary information related to severe weather, landslide forecasts, flood warnings, road blockages, evacuation and life maintenance pipes shall all be actively released to citizens of specific regions.

The original "N to N" message delivery channel established by different institutions shall be changed to "N to 1 to N". Through this platform, the information may be released to all institutions through multiple channels at once. It not only saves the time required to contact several media for releasing the information, but also maximizes the instantaneity and benefits of the relevant information.

Through multiple information release channels, including messages, faxes, recorded telephone messages, TV, radio, community platforms, e-mail/RSS, Web/Widget, APPs, National Fire Agency's Disaster Warning Radio Broadcasting and Reporting System, and other disaster information stations, an omnipresent service is provided to maximize the convenience and instantaneity for citizens to receive important information.

Institution (User)   **Message Service Platform**   **Media Channels**   **Items of Interface Channels**

Media Channel	Items of Interface Channels
Regional Message	Asia Pacific Telecom/ T STAR/ FETnet /Taiwan Mobile/ Chunghwa
Message / Telephone / Fax	Chunghwa
TV	CTV / CTS / PTS / TTV / FTV / TITV / TBC / CNS / KBRO / TWM Broadband / Taiwan Optical Platform / Chiayi Kuo-Shen (ICS) / Chiayi Shih-Hsin (CYC) /Chiayi TY Cable TV / Tainan HYA Cable TV / New Taipei City Dafeng / New Taipei City TVT
Broadcasting	BCC / Pinglin Traffic Control Center / VOH / NER / FRS / City FM / M-Radio / Taipei Broadcasting Station / Super FM 98.5 / Seng Nong Broadcasting / CSBC
Digital Signage	Electronic Billboard for Farmers and Fishermen's Association / Chunghwa Taxi / BCTV / Transportation Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government / Miaoli County Changeable Message Sign (CMS) / Taipei City Traffic Control Center / Tourism Department of Kinmen County
RDS	
E-mail	E-mail List / E-mail Subscription (for Citizens)
Communities	Web Slice Element, RSS Channels, Disaster Prevention and Rescue Instant Widget, 1991 Safety Bulletin Board Push
Information Website	National Fire Agency World Wide Web , Disaster Information Station
Alarm Reporting System	Taichung Heping / Nantou Xinyi / Yunlin Gukeng / Chiayi Alishan / Tainan Dongshan / Kaohsiung Taoyuan / Pingtung Linbian / Taitung Jinfeng

Message Service Platform components: Manual Registration → Single Sign-On / System Interface → Message Release Management, Receive Messages, Platform Management → Release Messages
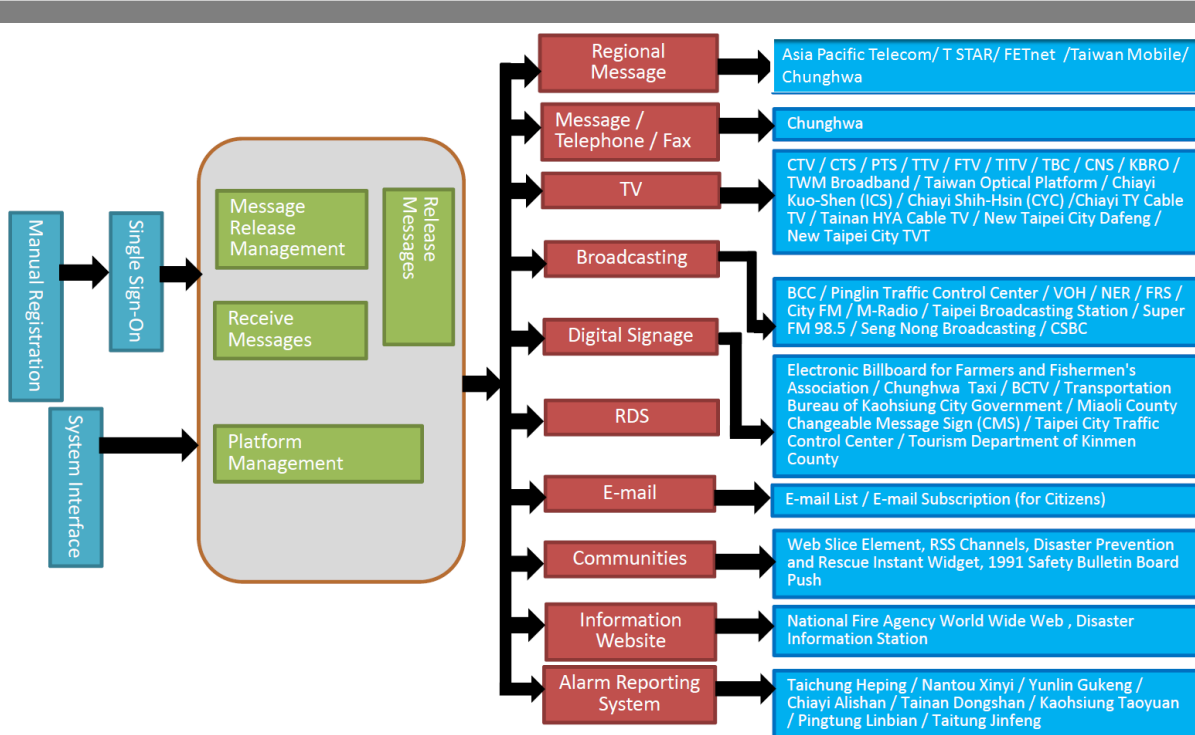
Figure 9Structure of the Message Service Delivery Platform

Country Progress Report

I.R. IRAN

33rdAFACT Plenary

Tehran, I.R. Iran

December 13-16, 2015

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:
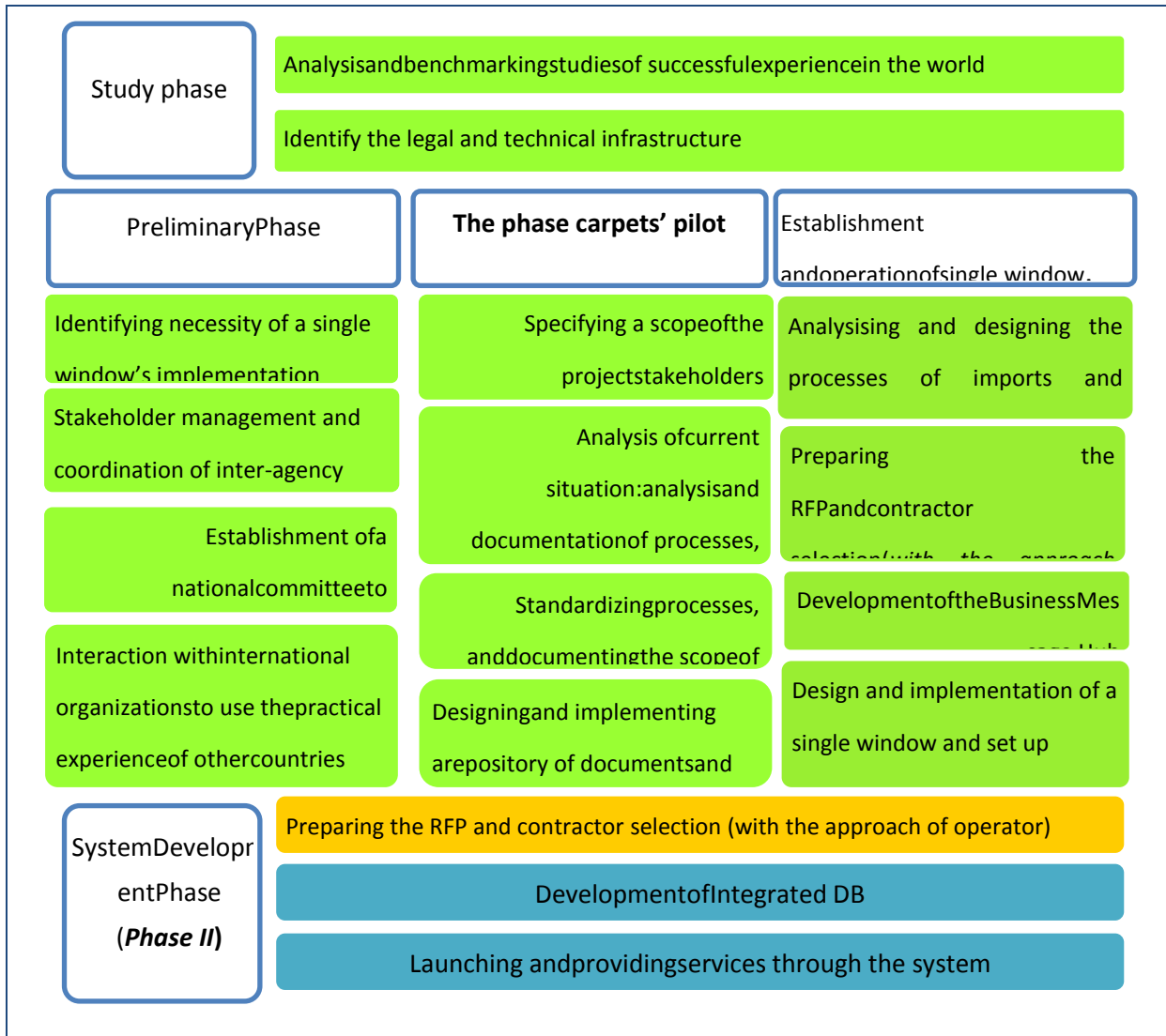
- Forming a consultation council from expert people in IT and trade facilitation fields to receive their comments on SW requirements and providing tender documents and writing SW' RFP;

- 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

Phases/sub-**projects**

ColorsGuide:

☐ Phase/sub-projects ▮Completed ▮Indoing ▮future Scheduling ▮Critical

Study phase	Analysisandbenchmarkingstudiesof successfulexperiencein the world
	Identify the legal and technical infrastructure

PreliminaryPhase	**The phase carpets' pilot**	Establishment andoperationofsingle window,
Identifying necessity of a single window's implementation	Specifying a scopeofthe projectstakeholders	Analysising and designing the processes of imports and
Stakeholder management and coordination of inter-agency	Analysis ofcurrent situation:analysisand documentationof processes,	Preparing the RFPandcontractor selection(with the approach
Establishment ofa nationalcommitteeto	Standardizingprocesses, anddocumentingthe scopeof	DevelopmentoftheBusinessMes sage Hub
Interaction withinternational organizationsto use thepractical experienceof othercountries	Designingand implementing arepository of documentsand	Design and implementation of a single window and set up

SystemDevelopr entPhase (*Phase II*)	Preparing the RFP and contractor selection (with the approach of operator)
	DevelopmentofIntegrated DB
	Launching andprovidingservices through the system

Single window project timeline

Task Name	2014			2015					...	2016	
	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May		March	January
Step 1 (Phase one)											
Finalizing Organizations specific Documents	██										
Prioritizing services		██									
Initiating Data Center and message hub infrastructure	██	██									
Analysis, design and development of prioritized services		██	██	██							
Step 2 (Phase two)											
Prepare main contractor RFP	██	██									
Choose Contractor			██	██							
Analysis and Design					██	██					
Development and implement							██	██			
Step 3 (phase Three)											
Continues analysis, Design and Improvement											██

3.2 Iran Public e-Procurement System

IRAN public e- Procurement solution that is called "SETAD" in the native language is a web based solution for doing all transactions (purchases and auctions) by public agencies. This system enables the buyer executive agencies to do all stages of the purchase process from request establishment to payment in a decentralized and integrated system all auctioning executive

agencies, also, will be able to implement all stages of the state auctions from registration to money transactions via internet solution.

All public sectors based on (Law for management of the country wide services) are the buyers of this system. SETAD suppliers are firms and individuals who completed the registration & approval process. Also it's necessary for suppliers to determine the specifications & prices of their products.

3.2.1 Goals and objectives:

- ✓ The most important objectives of Iran Public e-Procurement System implementation are as follows:
- ✓ Following the same & common purchasing policies and processes by the public sectors
- ✓ Transparency, monitoring and control in e-procurement process and improving better interaction between supplier and vendors
- ✓ Security management and Execution of digital signature in the country
- ✓ Product management and Execution of Iran-code in the country
- ✓ Data and information management
- ✓ Preparation for market control & stability of prices
- ✓ Preventing cartel by vendors
- ✓ Turnover management

3.2.2 Benefits and Achievements:

- • The significant benefits of implementing Public e-Procurement System in Iran are as follows:
- • Increase efficiency in purchasing process
- • Improvement in management costs;
- • Cost reduction in request to order process;
- • Reducing business cycle time by;
- • Minimize human errors approximately;
- • Ability to provide different kinds of managerial and supervisory reports for the regulatory and government bodies in all modules;
- • Electronic security and more protection against illegal activities

- Ability to on-line subtle control of public purchase process at any time and any place.

- Long-term storage of electronic documents

- Reducing corruption and preventing abuse in executive bodies by 35%

- Increasing competition

- Electronic systems and environment friendly (paperless transactions)

3.2.3 Background &Infrastructures

➢ Legal

In order to considering SETAD as a mandatory system for government agencies, Cabinet legislation and government regulation has approved some rules and laws as below:

- 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)

➢ Digital Signature

Digital signature completely fulfills the system requirements and allows the suppliers and buyers to exchange information completely safe in the platform based on the "Electronic Commerce Act",also time stamping critical events apply in e-Tendering and e-Auction systems.

➢ National Products and Services Codification system

Due to the practical use of the country's infrastructure capability and considering the national classification system for the goods and services, only the products that have the national code are presented in SETAD and all suppliers should apply to obtain their national code before becoming a member of SETAD.

3.2.4 Project Content

Iran Public e-Procurement System implemented in Iran government agencies in 2010 and since now more than 1300 agencies have been involved in Iran. The main operational phases of Iran public e-procurement system that is called "SETAD" has been set as follow that 2 phases of the

system has been fully implemented, the implementing of the third phase has been started since 2013/05/10 and the fourth phase is in the design and development step :

Phase 1: Shopping Mall (Small & Medium purchases)

Phase 2: e-Auction

Phase 3: e-Tendering (Major purchases)

Phase 4: Purchasing of Services

Phase 5: foreign purchases

Iran Public e-Procurement System (SETAD)		
Shopping Mall	**e-Auction**	**e-Tendering**
Registration	Registration	Registration
Purchase Request	Auction Notice	Tender Notice
Request For Quote (RFQ)	Prepare Offer (Bids)	Prepare Offer (Bids)
Ordering	Opening & Award	Opening
Delivering	Return Of The Deposit	Evaluation
Payment	Payment & Exit Permit	Award
	Delivery	Contract
		Execute Contract
		Payment

3.2.5 Project Activities

The most significant actions taken so far for the implementation are as follows:

- Doing benchmarking studies (Union of Europe, America, South Korea, India, Britain, Turkey, Italy, Tanzania and etc.);
- Feasibility study project by Korean expert team;
- Using consultancy services from the central government purchases of Korea (PPS);
- Developing modules and processes that is needed by public departments for the Shopping Mall (Small & Medium purchases), e-Auction and e-Tendering system based on government laws;

- Coordinating and settlement with public supervision bodies and organizations include: 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);

- Training courses for users (Suppliers & Buyers);

- Registration of buyers in public sector;

- Making facilities and executing call center and help desk;

- Use of SMS to inform the Suppliers

Some important features of this 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;

Some of the most important outputs and achievements of Iran Public e-Procurement System is illustrated in the following table:

Year \ Subject	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (August)
Total number of registered suppliers	50	40	228	626	1912	3549
Total number of registered bidders	0	0	0	1139	1107	687
Total number of registered buyers	1	13	71	64	53	111
Total amount of Purchases (unit)	0	46	915	3107	7823	6157
Total amount of Auctions (unit)	0	0	0	77	270	90
Total amount of Tenders (unit)	0	0	0	6	194	584
Total number of trained agencies	0	0	145	180	421	85
Total number of trained employees in agencies	0	0	1762	1779	5435	1811
Total number of trained suppliers	0	0	75	520	603	275

3.3 eNAMAD

Success in e-commerce rest on 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 organizing e-business was defined in economic reform plan & was assigned to ministry of industry, mine & trade. The mentioned project entitled as eTrust seal (eNAMAD in Persian language) was carried out by Iran centre for ecommerce development which is affiliated to ministry of industry, mine & trade.

eNAMAD project aims to regulate e-business, support consumers in ecommerce environment & encourage of internet shopping in the country.

eTrust seal as a symbol of trust ensures customers that the internet shop displayed the seal has been investigated 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 internet shops. Giving eTrust seal to Iranian internet shops has been started since 2010. All the procedures of giving eNAMAD from request of internet shop owners for trust seal to investigation of e-shops through certain criterion, risk assessment & customer satisfaction are carried out through eNAMAD system.

➢ **Goals and objectives**

Mission statement of eNAMAD project is as follows:

Consideringpriorities & national needs, consistent with international experiences & standards & relying on technical knowledge & local expertise, the mission of eNAMAD is organizing, ranking & validation of e-business 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-Business & supporting the development & promotion of e-Business in the country
- Supporting consumers & customers in cyberspace
- Trust building & encouragement of e-Shopping

Secondary objectives of the project are explained below:

- Formalizing activities of e-businesses

- Development of regulations, standards & codes of conducting e-business activities
- Establishment of the national integrated system for identification of goods & services in cyberspace
- Development 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
- Combating threats of activities in cyberspace

➤ Validation of e-Trust sign

The customer of the e-Shops with an e-Trust sign can click on the e-Trust logo and after watching the e-Trust permission web-page to be ensured of original e-Trust sign.

Also the lists of the e-Shops that have e-NAMAD signs are accessible through the related web site.

➤ Economic benefits, achievements, and impacts
- Reducing cyber crime& legalizing internet business activities. According to cyber police report, less than 2 percent of cyber crimes come from those e-businesses which display eNAMAD in their web sites which is significantly lower than the crime rate before implementing eNAMAD project.
- 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 customer complains & feedbacks
- Loading eNAMAD trust seal at least 2.500.000 times per day in first page of e-shops.
- Centralized monitoringsystemin collaboration withrelevantgovernment agencies, in order to carry continuous specialized monitoring on the activities of e s-shops
- Monitoring activities of e-shops & forming the black list of violators
- Creating and setting up a database of eNAMAD trust seal holders
- Creating a reliable and safe marketplace 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-business activities

➢ **Highlights of Best practices during recent year**

- Issuing eNamad to more than 12000e-shopswhich over than 5100 eNamad have been issued during 2014
- Increasing the number of e-shops
- Starting a consulting center for e-shops
- Deployment of a lab for testing e-Shop's internet software and granting certificates in this area
- Carrying out the second festival for "Internet shopping week" with participation of e-shops which obtained eNamad
- Deployment of twelve professional training rounds for e-Shops.
- Compiling the e-shops grading procedures and planning to deploy the plan.
- Resolve disputes between consumers and internet businesses as a compromise.

Country Progress Report

INDIA

2015 AFACT Plenary

Tehran, Iran

December 13-16, 2015

eTRADE
Department of Commerce
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Government of India
New Delhi

SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

1.1 Electronic Commerce(EC)/ Electronic Data Interchange(EDI) Users

The rapid development in the field of IT and eCommerce is changing the way we search for information, we travel and we buy products or services. The buying and selling of products and services exclusively through electronic channels, is gaining ground in India. The adoption of smartphone and growth in mobile internet traffic are making a significant impact. More and more mobile phone users are now moving from mobile internet to mobile applications and this is evident with the changing pattern in the way people access eCommerce sites in India.

In India, the smartphone users would soon cross the 200 million user base. Therefore, it is imperative for the enterprises to reach the smart devices. India has been emerging as the new hub of smart devices and being the second most populated country with 1.268 billion people 243 million active internet users, the growth of mobile internet users is likely to continue in the next few years as the total number of users are expected to rise 314 million by 2017 states IAMAI-KPMG report.

1.2 EC Market size & Growth

As per a joint study by ASSOCHAM-Deloitte E-commerce has emerged as India's new sun-rise industry and is set to cross business worth $16 billion by the end of 2015. The study reveals that the digital commerce market in India has grown steadily from $4.4 billion in 2010 to $13.6 billion in 2014 and likely to touch $16 billion by the end of 2015 on the back of growing internet population and increased online shoppers.

As per the study the most popular e-commerce categories are non-consumable durables and entertainment related products. The e-commerce companies are concentrating their efforts on increasing the penetration of their mobile apps for higher growth.

India's e-commerce industry is likely to clock a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 35% and cross the$100-billion mark over the next five years according to an Assocham-Pricewaterhouse Coopers study. Riding on the strong growth momentum of 2015, the e-commerce sector is estimated to see a 72% jump in the average annual spend on online purchases per individual in 2016, from the current level of 65%, the study said.

Besides, with improvement in infrastructure such as logistics, broadband and Internet-ready devices, there is likely to be a significant increase in the number of consumers making purchases online, the study said, predicting around 65 million consumers in India to buy online in 2015, as against around 40 million in 2014.
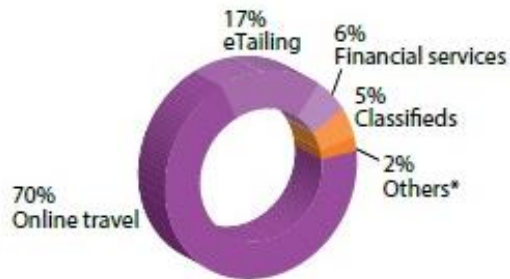
Indian eCommerce: Shift to higher Gear

Fastest growing domestic segment
USD billion

eTailing: Fastest growing - >6X since FY2010

- 17% eTailing
- 6% Financial services
- 5% Classifieds
- 2% Others*
- 70% Online travel

Key Trends

- USD 14 billion market; >25 per cent CAGR since FY2010
- ~USD 10 billion added in last 5 years

- Key growth drivers: Better infrastructure, logistics, broadband and internet-ready smart devices
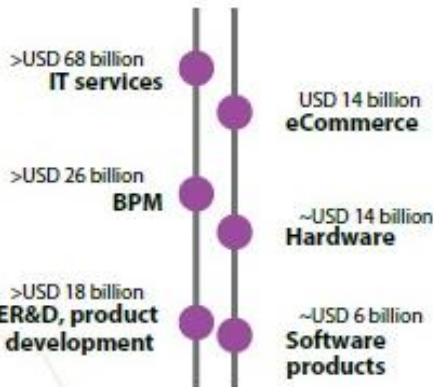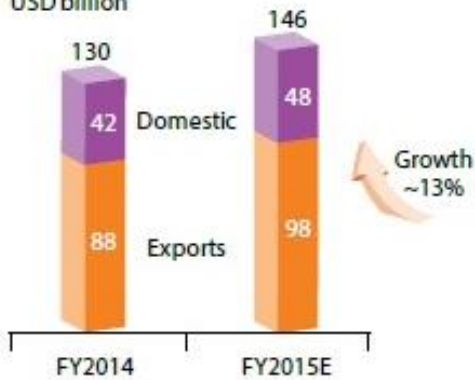- Mobile apps, payment mechanisms

- Tier II/III cities: Rapidly emerging eCommerce consumers

- Online travel: Largest segment with 70 per cent market share
- Movie tickets, travel, hotel & tourism - gaining interest

- eTailing: Fastest growing segment; >55 per cent CAGR since FY2010
- Apparel, consumer electronics - biggest share

Notes:
E: Estimate
* Others include online discounted deals, coupons, search sites, etc.
Source: ASSOCHAM, DINODIA Capital Advisors, IAMAI, PwC Analysis, NASSCOM

Indian IT-BPM revenue:~USD 150 billion behemoth

Revenue[1]: Added ~USD 17 billion over last year

USD billion

130
- 42 Domestic
- 88 Exports

146
- 48
- 98

Growth ~13%

FY2014   FY2015E

>USD 68 billion
IT services

USD 14 billion
eCommerce

>USD 26 billion
BPM

~USD 14 billion
Hardware

>USD 18 billion
ER&D, product development

~USD 6 billion
Software products

Notes:
E: Estimate
1) Includes hardware; domestic market numbers include eCommerce market

Revenue growth (over FY2010)	Revenue addition (since FY2010)	Global sourcing share
2X	~USD 68 billion	55%

9.5%
Relative to GDP

>33% Y-o-Y growth
eCommerce (Fastest growing domestic segment)
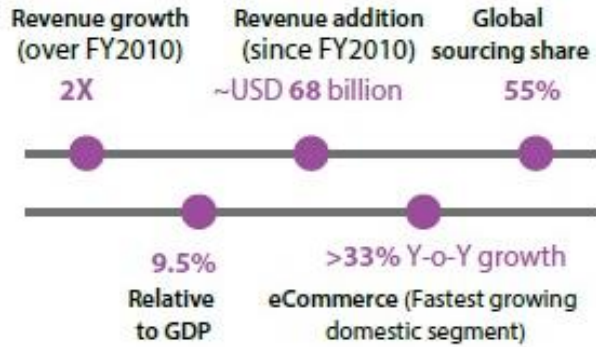
Key Trends

Industry added ~USD 29 billion since FY2013

Exports account for ~67 per cent share in revenue

India continues to consolidate its position as the global hub for IT-BPM services – enabling digital transformation for clients serving as further value add

eCommerce is driving rapid growth of domestic IT-BPM; attracting unprecedented levels of global interest and funding

Domestic market to expect a further boost due to central government's focus on 'Digital India' and 'Make in India'

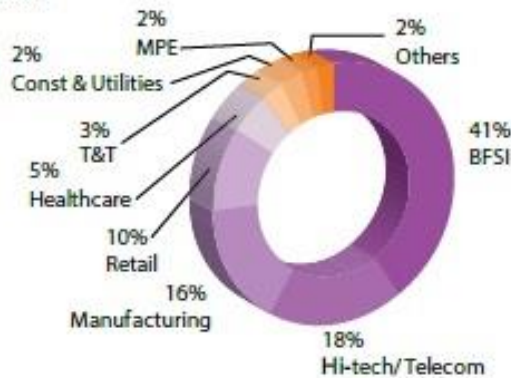**Indian IT – BPM Exports to touch nearly USD 100 Billion in FY 2015**

FY2015E: 12.3 per cent Y-o-Y growth
USD billion

IT services 55 | BPM 23 | ER&D, Software products 20 | Hardware 0.4 | Total 98
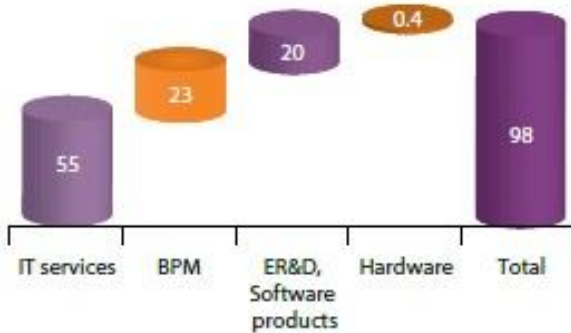
Retail, manufacturing growing fastest verticals
per cent

- 2% MPE
- 2% Const & Utilities
- 3% T&T
- 5% Healthcare
- 10% Retail
- 16% Manufacturing
- 18% Hi-tech/Telecom
- 41% BFSI
- 2% Others

Note:
E: Estimate

Revival of demand from the US
per cent

- 8% APAC
- 2% RoW
- 11% Continental Europe
- 17% UK
- 62% USA
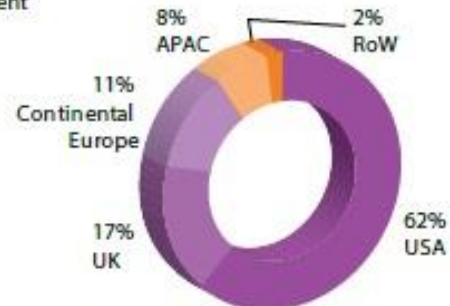
- Exports: Added USD 11 billion over FY2014
- IT services (>56 per cent share), SMAC, testing, IS outsourcing – main drivers
- ER&D and product development to grow >13 per cent Y-o-Y, faster than industry
- Software products, at ~USD 2 billion, being driven by increasing demand for mobile apps, cloud-based products
- BPM: Strong platform play; knowledge services seeing rapid uptake especially analytics
- Uptick in demand from the US (12.5 per cent Y-o-Y growth) and Asia (12.4 per cent Y-o-Y growth)
- Retail growing on demand for UX technologies; manufacturing seeing greater application of ERP, CRM, mobility, analytics, etc.

Highlights on Telecom Subscription Data as on 31ˢᵗ March 2015 (As per Telecom RegulatoryAuthority of India (TRAI))

Telecom Subscribers (Wireless +Wireline)	
Total Subscribers	996.49 Million
Urban Subscribers	577.18 Million
Rural Subscribers	419.31 Million
Teledensity	79.38
Wireless Subscribers	
Total Wireless Subscribers	969.89 Million
Urban Subscribers	555.71 Million
Rural Subscribers	414.18 Million
GSM Subscribers	917.73 Million
CDMA Subscribers	52.16 Million
Tele-density	77.27
Wireline Subscribers	
Total Wireline Subscribers	26.59 Million
Urban Subscribers	21.47 Million
Rural Subscribers	5.12 Million
Tele-density	2.12
Internet/Broadband Subscribers	

Total Internet Subscribers	302.35 Million
Narrowband subscribers	203.15 Million
Broadband subscribers	99.20 Million
Wired Internet Subscribers	19.07 Million
Wireless Internet Subscribers	283.29 Million
Urban Internet Subscribers	190.60 Million
Rural Internet Subscribers	111.76 Million
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 population	24.09
Broadcasting & Cable Services	
No. of private satellite TV channels registered with Ministry of I&B	829
Number of private FM Radio Stations	243

The number of telephone subscribers in India has reached to 996.49 million at the end of Mar-15. The overall Tele-density in India has reached to 79.38 as on 31st March, 2015.

Trends in Telephone subscribers and Teledensity in India
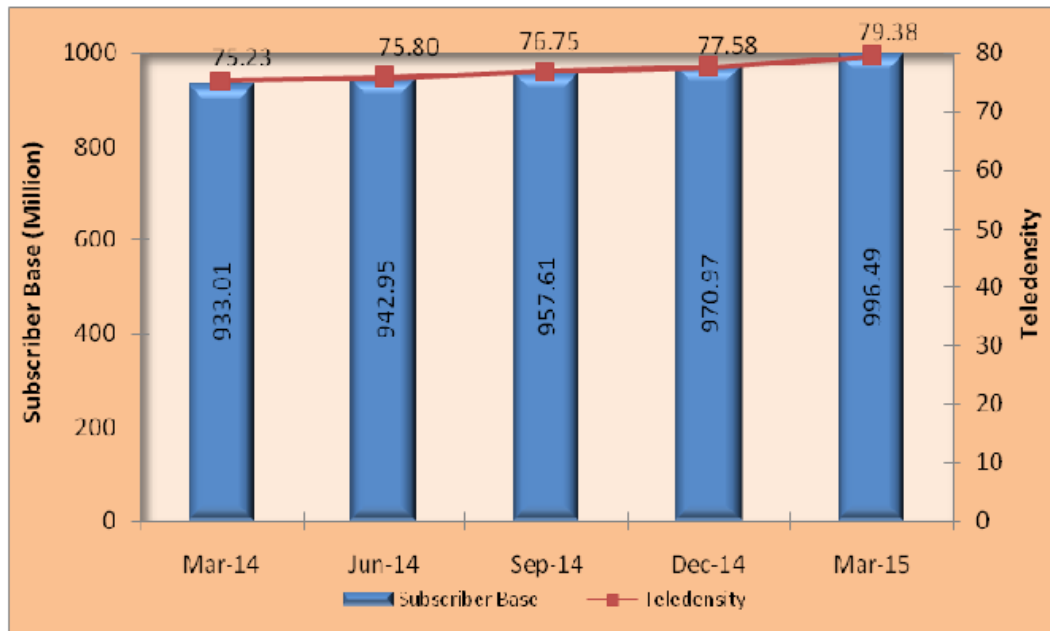
Subscription in Urban Areas has reached to 577.18 million at the end of Mar-15, with Urban Tele-density of 148.61. Rural subscription has reached to 419.31 million.

Composition of Telephone Subscribers
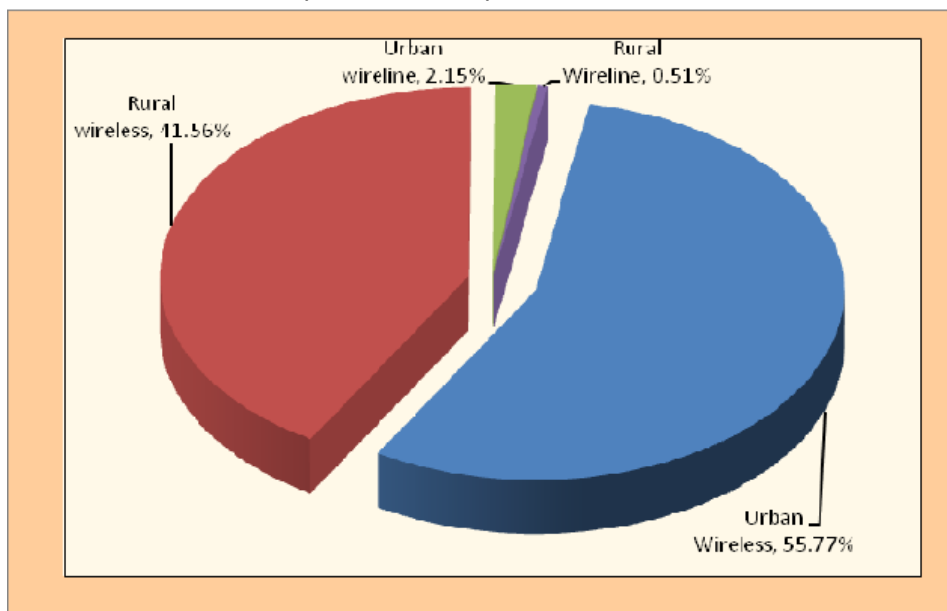
Total wireless (GSM+CDMA) subscriber base has reached to 969.89 million at the end of Mar-15.

Total number of Internet subscribers has reached to 302.35 million at the end of Mar-15. Out of 302.35 million, Wired Internet subscribers are 19.07 million and Wireless Internet subscribers are 283.29 million.

Composition of internet subscription
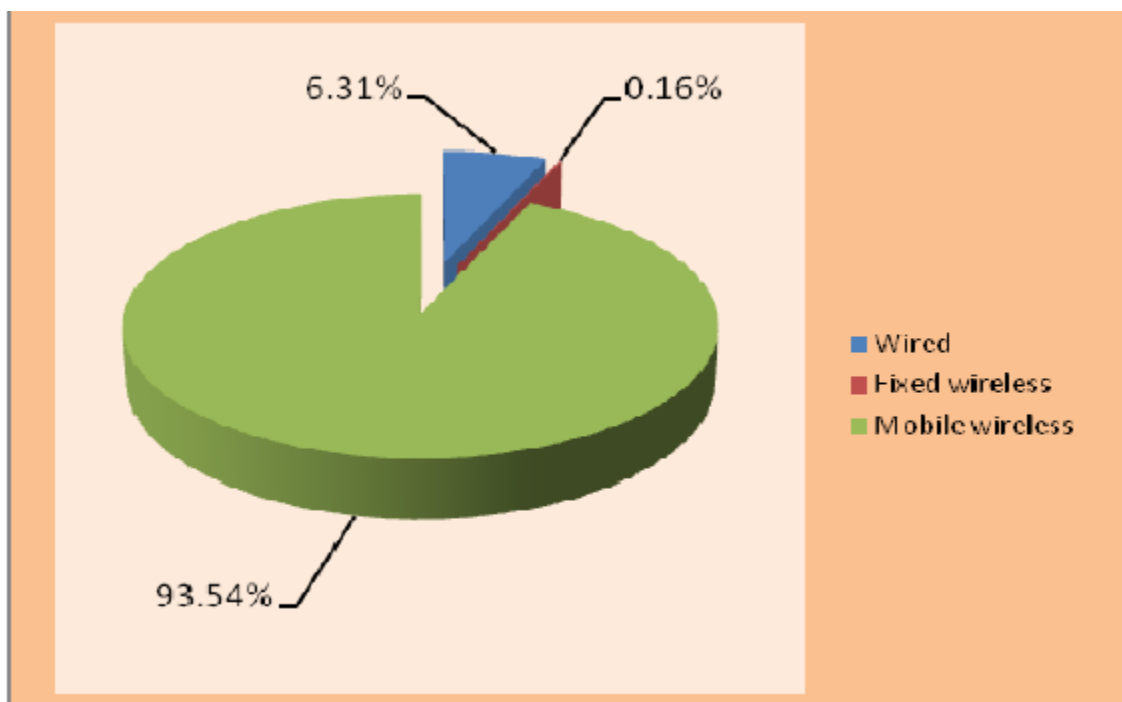
Number of Broadband Internet subscribers increased has reached to 99.20 million at the end of Mar-15.

SECTION II – e-READINESS and e-APPLICATION --eGOVERNMENT/

eBUSINESS RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

2.1 Drugs Authentication and Verification Application (DAVA)

2.1.1 Nature of Project

The Indian pharmaceutical industry is 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume accounting for 10 percent of world's production and stands 10th in terms of value. India has leadership position in generic drugs and vaccines. India's total export of Pharmaceutical Products Industry in year 2014-15 is US$15.4 billion with growth of 2.6% over previous year. Indian exports go to more than 200 countries around the globe including the highly regulated markets of US, Europe, Japan and Australia. Every third dose of vaccine administered anywhere in the world comes from Indian manufacturing facility. The domestic Indian Pharmaceutical market is expected to reach US$ 55 billion in 2020 at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 15 percent.
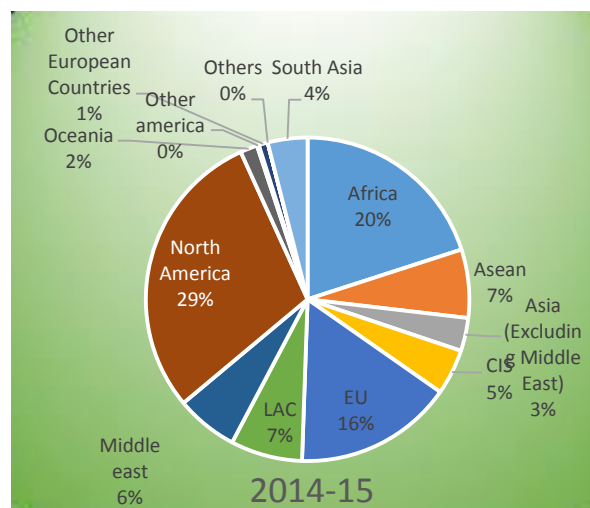
Stake Holders:
- Government of India
- Department of Commerce

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- Drug Controller General of India

- Pharmexcil

- GS1-India

- Manufacturers/ Exporters/ Wholesalers/ Distributors/ Retailers

- Consumer/ Citizen / Importing country

Objectives:

The Drug authentication, trace and track project is an initiative of Government of India, covering all the drugs manufactured in India. The basic objective of the project is to provide simpler means to the consumer and regulatory agencies for establishing drug authentication and protect the India's Brand image in international trade especially with respect to exports of Indian Pharmaceutical Products and faith of consumer in Indian drug. Though the cases of fake or spurious drugs in India are less than 1% but it may still bring bad name to the Indian Industry. With the implementation of this project, the export of fake or spurious drug from the country will not be possible and in case it happens it would be easily traceable. The application has value-added features like availability of stocks for a drug in an area/wholesalers/retailers at a point of time; whenever required drugs can easily be identified and recalled due to traceability of stocks, prevention of black marketing which especially arises during epidemics.

Implementation:

After lot of deliberation and discussion with various stake holders and the representatives of Pharmaceutical Industry in India, Government of India decided to incorporate serialization mechanism using 1D and 2D bar code as per GS1 global standards for labelling at various level of packaging of drugs in its supply chain. The design and development of the application was entrusted to National Informatics Centre, a primer IT organisation of Government of India under Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). The application is named as 'DAVA' which is synonym for 'Medicine' in Indian language and abbreviated as 'Drugs Authentication and Verification Application'.

The application is web based and has been designed and developed to create a database for

all the drugs manufactured in India for Exports as well as domestic supply for drug authentication and its movement in its complete supply chain. This application would be used both by the Pharmaceutical companies (Manufacturers)/Exporters as well as the Citizens.

The serialization of the product using GS1 Standards and its 1D or 2D bar code labelling at various level of packaging are the basic entities of the process of identification for the product and track its movement. The 14 digit Product Identification code (GTIN) (which is the combination of Manufacturer Code, Product Code and Check Digit) and the unique serial number uniquely identifies the Primary and Secondary package. The unique Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC) is used to identify a Tertiary package.

The data in the Parent-Child relationship between Tertiary – Secondary and Secondary-Primary are being maintained and uploaded on the Central Portal by the manufacturer so that at any point of time it is known that how many and which are the secondary packages in a Tertiary Package and primaries in a secondary package.

The designing and development has been done keeping in view the important parameters like Availability, Performance and Scalability; Data Security & Integrity using Digital Signature, Errors and Exception handling. The website is http://dava.gov.in

The application has different modules for Manufacturers/Exporters, GS1India and Citizens. The main modules are as follows:

Registration:

To register manufacturers/exporters and/or its designated agencies with web based application on Central Portal for their identification and enablement of data upload and maintenance using Digital Certificate, issued by Certifying Authority (CA) in India.

Data Upload:

To provide facility to the Manufacturers/ Exporters to upload data in a prescribed format in the central database Online and/or through a Web Services in XML format. Manufacturer/exporter needs to upload data after the production of drugs and its first movement out of its manufacturing premises. The manufacturer would keep updating the data of the medicines until the medicines reach the Indian Customs or the final consumer for Exports and domestic supply chain respectively.

Queries/Reports:

To allow users (Manufacturers/exporters/GS1India, Citizens) to perform queries related to Manufacturers, Distribution points, Product, Batch etc. Online entry/editing by the authorised registered users is also allowed in this module. The system provides the facility for the user to access application online for query/verification of drugs using the barcodes its reading through barcode scanner/ online entry.

Mobile Application:

A Mobile Application for verification of authenticity of drug and its movement in the supply chain is also developed and available in google play-store to be downloaded and used. Presently it works on Android phone and is being extended for other operating systems also.

2.1 eSign

2.1.1 Nature of Project

eSign project enables Indian residents to digitally sign any document using Aadhaar. This online electronic signature service can be integrated with service delivery applications via an open API to facilitate an Aadhaar holder to digitally sign a document. Using authentication of the Aadhaar holder through Aadhaar e-KYC(electronic Know Your Customer) service, online electronic signature service is facilitated.

This project is an incentive for digitization aspirants, as it gives legal assurance, non-repudiation and authenticity of the transaction just like a physical counterpart does. This paves way for more and more peopled to easily come to digital world and transact securely; thus bridging digital divide.

Goals and objectives

The goal of the project is to achieve a technical solution to facilitate eSign API.
The objectives are as under:

1. Development of REST API to perform the operation in single session.

2. Facilitate concurrent incoming requests.

3. Generate end user Key Pair in HSM

4. Securely contact Certifying Authority System with an internal API.

5. Develop a new simplified CA System to facilitate high volume transactions

6. Connect to UIDAI (Aadhaar) server and perform eKYC

7. Perform signing of the input document.

8. Meet the compliances as defined in IT act and rules

Background:

Aadhaar is a national project of Government of India, which allocates an Unique Identification number to Indian residents. As on date, more than 90 Crore (900 million) residents have been allocated with Aadhaar, which contains the resident identity, address, biometric information, etc. The details are authentic and facilitated through national agency.

eMudhra is a certifying authority in India regulated under Indian Information Technology Act, by Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA), Ministry of IT, Government of India. Since inceptions, eMudhra is facilitating Digital Signature Certificates to more than 2 million subscribers in conventional mode. This includes physical application from subscriber, verification by CA, issuance of certificate to a FIPS certified token, etc. Confidential

The above conventional mode has its one hassles in terms of procurement and retention of certificate in the subscriber custody. This is more challenging for one-time signers who has to sign just single document or tax return in a year.

Electronic Signature Scheme:

Indian Information Technology act defines electronic signature. But, it was just covering conventional Digital Signature Certificate that can be procured physically and stored in USB crypto token. Government of India amended the act and introduced second schedule with a new concept of electronic signature. This permits the subscribers to digitally sign using online authentication mechanism. This relies on electronic KYC process of Aadhaar system to validate the Identity proof and Address proof of the applicant.

Following Diagram depicts the framework of eSign service.
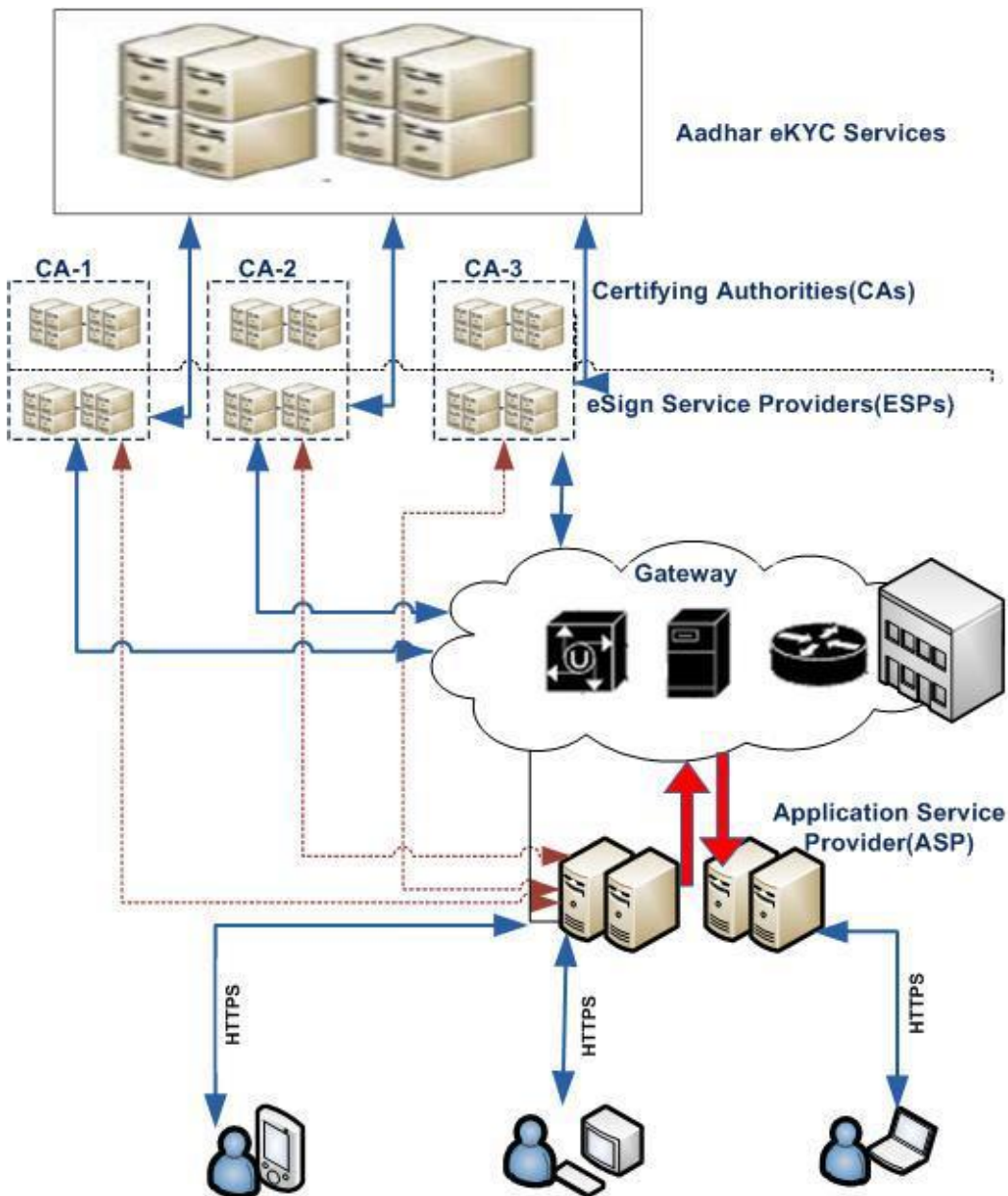
eMudhraeSign Service:

Even though the regulation was put in place on January - 2015, the system had to be prototyped, architected and converted to technical implementation. eMudhra took this as a challenge and re-engineered its systems to make a successful launch.

e-Sign facilitates electronically (digitally) signing a document by an Aadhaar holder using an

Online Service. While authentication of the signer is carried out using eKYC of Aadhaar, the signature on the document is carried out on a backend server, which is the e-Sign provider. The service can be run by a trusted third party service provider, like Certifying Authority. To begin with the trusted third party service shall be offered only by Certifying Authorities. The eSign is an integrated service that facilitates issuing a Signature Certificate and performing Signing of requested data by authenticating AADHAAR holder. The eSign Service shall be implemented in line with e-authentication guidelines issued by Controller. The certificate issued through eSign service will have a limited validity period and is only for one-time signing of requested data, in a single session.

Being the first empanelledeSign Service Provider on June-2015, eMudhra now serves the national Digital India project "Digital Locker" with eSign facility. This enables Indian resident to sign any document online in a matter of seconds.

Economic benefits, achievements, and impacts:

The project stands large in terms of government of India's Digital India vision. The project is renowned for its vision towards simplifying electronic transactions and documents, thus achieving a digital revolution. The paperless revolution is now being adopted by large banks, telecom providers, stock trading agencies, and several G2B, B2B, G2C and B2C projects. The project benefits Indian residents where they can now open a bank account, or apply for a government scheme, or get a telephone connection without physical paper. The secure, authentic, non-repudiated transactions ensure complete trust on the digital transaction / document.

The project has achieved a milestone as the first and only eSign provider integrated with Government of India's Digital Locker project. eSign was launched by honourable prime minister Mr. Narendra Modi on 02-July-2015. With this, thousands of eSign transactions take place every day with the acceptability increasing across various organizations.

The project has made a national level impact with more and more agencies wanting to implement the service and go paper-free. This not only eases the end user, but also saves lot

of operational and physical retention hassles to the organizations.

In today's world, eSign easily makes it compatible to go digital through Mobile devices. eSign with OTP authentication has already been visualized as a use case for m-governance.

eMudhra has already demonstrated the concept at various organizations. Below are some of the use cases, where eSign is being adopted:

1. Application form of Banking, Telecom, etc.

2. Government subsidy / pension claims

3. Office document workflow

4. Public to Government communications

5. Person to person document transaction

6. Stock / security contracts

eSign carries high credibility towards bridging the digital divide. It encourages people to adopt digital transactions, and be paper-free.

Next step onward:

eMudhra now aims at taking the project implementation to large segment of people. With an innovative free-transaction model, it is now easy for ASP to integrate eSign in their system. This model is taken to several business organizations, from small to large. The project is focused to integrate with electronic transaction software including banking, insurance, trade, e-commerce, government and many more. Any Aadhaar Holder will be able to subscribe to eSign with a nominal fee and transact freely anywhere.

eMudhra has launched an "eSign PDF" utility which can be freely downloaded from website, and use it for signing any PDF document. This is expected to revolutionize, the way signed electronic transactions happen.

In a medium term, eSign is expected to achieve more user adoption and digitize several

processes. The concept being closely examined by trade and industry, this also eases the digitization of regular paper transactions like Purchase Order, Confidential

Invoices, Receipts, etc. on the other hand, the government regulators' interest to adopt it for tax return filing, annual returns, etc. will not only digitize those transactions, but also popularize the eSign adoption to a large set of people.

Country Progress Report

JAPAN

33rd AFACT Plenary

Tehran – Islamic Republic of IRAN

December 2015

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

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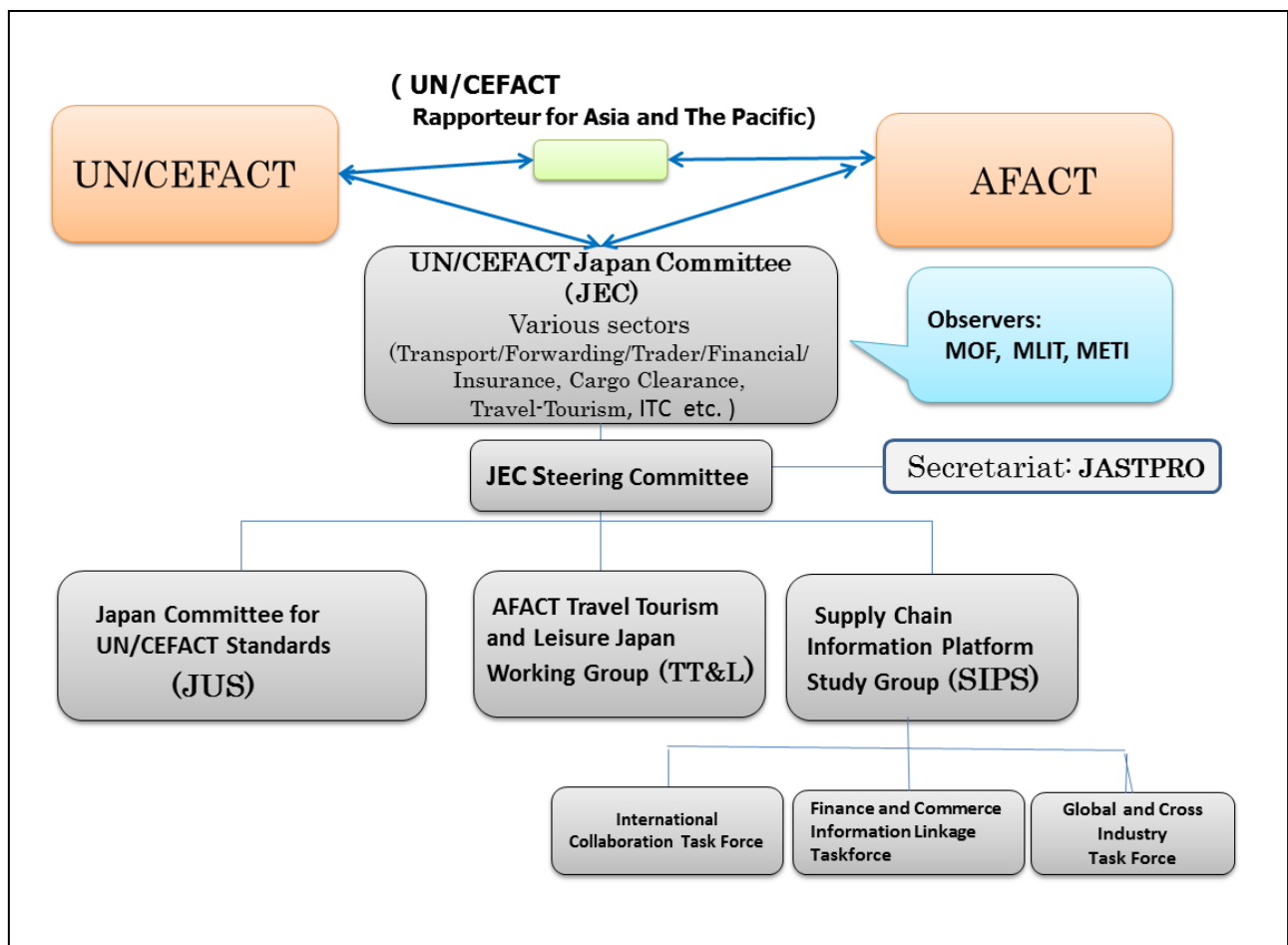
JEC consists of members from various sectors (NACCS Inc., trading, financing, manufacturing, distribution, construction, transportation, bank, insurance, Travel& Tourism, ITC, etc.). Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Ministry of finance (MOF), and Ministry of land, Infrastructure, Transport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

We have 3 taskforces under SIPS for achieving the goal as follows.

(1) International Collaboration Taskforce
We will continue to join developing and maintaining the international EDI standards conducted by UN/CEFACT. Through the activities in AFACT, APTFF and UNNExT, we will take the certain roll for realizing Global Supply Chain in Asian Region.

<Action 1> Study the IT platform of the global supply chain for enhancing the visibility of the international logistics.

<Action 2> Develop the guidelines for interoperability among the networks for information exchange in the open cloud computing environment.

<Action 3> 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.

<Action 4>Submit CCs and BIEs, which are required for the cross industry business information in Japan and Asia, for UN/CEFACT Library.

<Action 5> Study the current situation of EDI in each country of Asia through AFACT, APTFF and field survey.

<Action 6> Make aware of the result of POC of Commercial-Financial information sharing in Japan through the e-Asia award event of AFACT.

(2) Global and Cross Industry EDI Taskforce

We will amplify the Cross Industry EDI specification based on UN/CEFACT standards developed by JEDIC, and implement it in various industries in Japan.

We will adapt the Cross Industry EDI specification for implementing it in several regions in Asia led by Japanese companies which are doing business outside of Japan.

<Action 1> Promote SIPS Cross Industry Specification in the new domain, such as Kanban process of Auto Parts Industry, Parts Supply Chain for Aircraft Manufacturing Industry.

<Action 2> Establish the management system for Registry and Repository of the domain specific data models and messages.

<Action 3> Support the project which enable the EDI system based on the SIPS Cross Industry EDI specification outside of Japan.

<Action 4> Research the new technologies which can be applied for the business information infrastructure, such as IOT, Industry 4.0.

(3) Finance and Commerce Information Linkage Taskforce

We 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> Study the new business opportunity sharing the commercial information with the financial institute, such as Financing.

<Action 2> Publish the expanded Remittance Advice message as a UN/CEFACT standard through the Open Development Process (ODP).

<Action 3> Research the business feasibility of Global Supply Chain Finance and Trade Finance.

By the end of March 2015, SIPS has published the 3rd version of the guideline for Information platform for business infrastructure.

The new version of the guideline includes the new messages which are CI_ Acknowledgement message and CI_ Remittance Advice message. The CI_ Remittance Advice message based on UN/CEFACT standard message "CrossIndustryRemittanceAdvice_6p0.xsd" has been designed to be used included in the ISO20022 message "pain.001.001.05.xsd".

2.1.4 AFACT TT&L Japan WG

In 2010 Travel Tourism and Leisure Working Group was organized in AFACT for the first time. JTREC (Japanese EC Promotion Organization for Travel Tourism and Leisure) initiated AFACT TT&L Japan WG (Japan WG in short)) in the UNCEFACT Japan Committee to provide AFACT TT&L WG with Japanese input out of their working results. It was in July, 2011 when the Japan WG was formally approved in the Committee.

JTREC is the organization which was organized in the travel/tourism domain in Japan to cope with UNCEFACT activities from 1992 by the guidance of old Ministry of Transport (now Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism). JTREC has been sending at least one member to each UNCEFACT Forum and AFACT meeting, and kept cooperatively working with each of them. JTREC could be successful to develop the SLH (Small scaled Lodging House) related standards in UNCEFACT Forum by 2013.

Japan WG has been working very actively in Japan since 2011. In 2015 it plans to have 8 regular meetings with further 8 sub-meetings. The main activities of Japan WG are to work for the 2nd stage SLH International Pilot Project which has been organized by 6 AFACT member countries, and to provide DTI (Destination Travel Information) Project with Japanese outputs. There are about 10 members regularly coming out of more than 20 members to attend the relevant meetings. Sometimes virtual or irregular meetings are held to discuss some urgent items. The members attending are industry people, domain experts, researchers, etc.

In the 2nd stage SLH International Pilot Project, Japan WG is to study its business method, system architecture, the system development and its operation, business promotion for the future, etc. And the members are actively participating in the pilot project by playing their role in the project. In the DTI Project, travel/tourism data dictionary will be created to translate terminologies into foreign languages in order to be used in DTI, SLH Projects, etc.

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

2.2 Reutilization of Data from Utility Management Systems

2.2.1 Introduction: Project Purposes (from project proposal)

I.   To define business requirements for collecting and distributing information coming from utility management systems -①

II. To clarify business requirements to reuse data in common ways not only for utility market but also for the others markets. -②、③
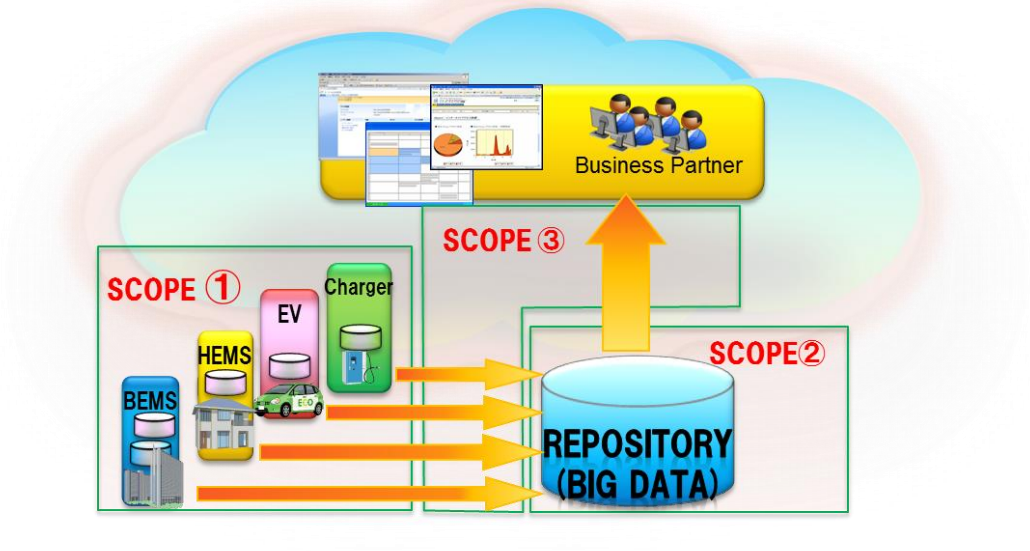
2.2.2 Project Progression

I.   Internal review for scope ①of BRS [Businss Requirement of Specification] finished in April 2015.

II. Publich review started of this BRS started in April 2015, and finished July 2015. So now it's ready to publish as UN/CEFACT international statandard based on ODP. However, there is a little concern in its quality. Prooject leader will decide its publication after the finishing of its BIEs harmonization work.

III. The project will start on RSM [requiremt specification mapping] development shortly, including expression of time seriese. And BIEs derived from its work will be submit for harmonization to UN/CEFACT Library maintenance group. The project will refere the WS-Calender [OASIS] for developing BIEs for time series. These processes will be done before the 26th UN/CEFACT forum.

2.3 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 2015, the council consists of 49 different supply and demand chain industry associations. Owing to the activities of the Council, Ryutsu BMS is now gaining the status of a major EDI standard for Japanese retail industry.

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

2.4 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 EDI 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 Information Processing Development Center.

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.

"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/ eBusinessRELATED PROJECT UPDATES

3.1 The Single Window System in Japan (NACCS)

3.1.1 Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS)

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

i) Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System, an independent administrative agency under the Ministry of Finance merged Port EDI system operated under the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

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.

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.

In 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 started 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

Roadmap of the Integration of NACCS and Related Administrative Systems

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sea-NACCS	**Oct. 2008 Upgraded Sea-NACCS**									
Port EDI										
Crew Landing Permission Support System	**Port EDI integrated**									**2017 NACCS Renewal**
Air-NACCS		**Feb. 2010 Upgraded NACCS JETRAS integrated**								
Trade Control System	Former JETRAS									
Airport S/W										
Common Portal										
APS										
FAINS	Former FAINS	Feb. 2010 Upgraded FAINS								

Oct. 2013 Hardware Renewal ★

Feb. 2015 Hardware Renewal ★

Oct. 2017 System Renewal ★

Oct. 2013 Common Portal, APS, FAINS integrated

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

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

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

Under the 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 foreign Service Providers.

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

Appendix 5 User Connectivity with NACCS (1)
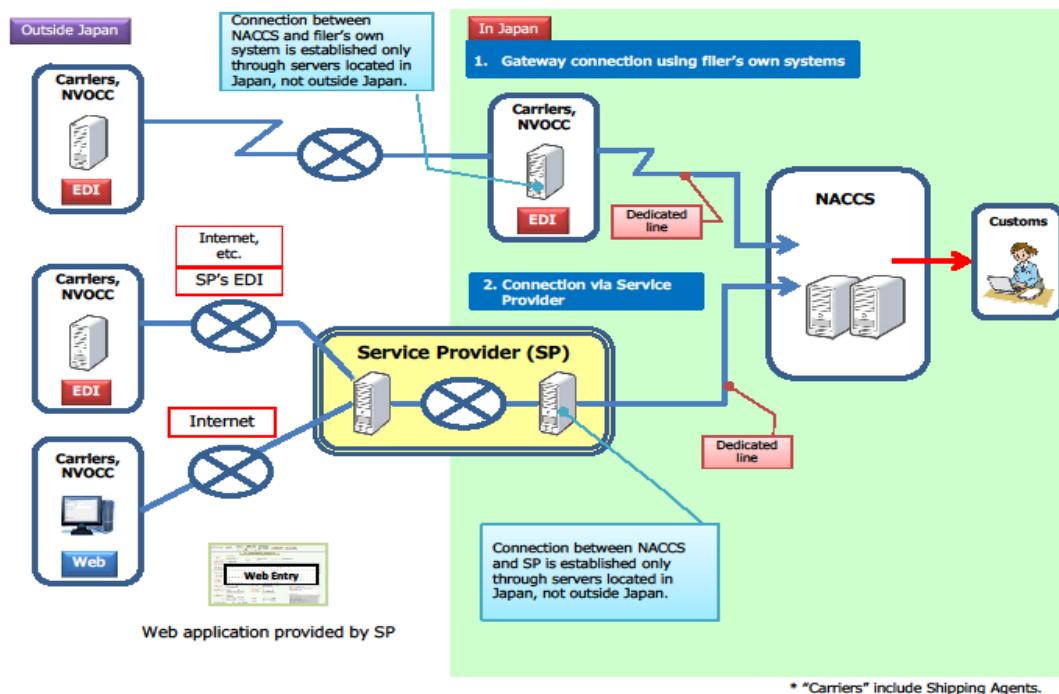
3.3 PNR (Passenger Name Record)

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

In addition to existing submission methods (e.g. paper document / digital media), electronic submission through NACCS has become available since Apr. 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 Nov. 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 manufacture / import of drugs for export purpose

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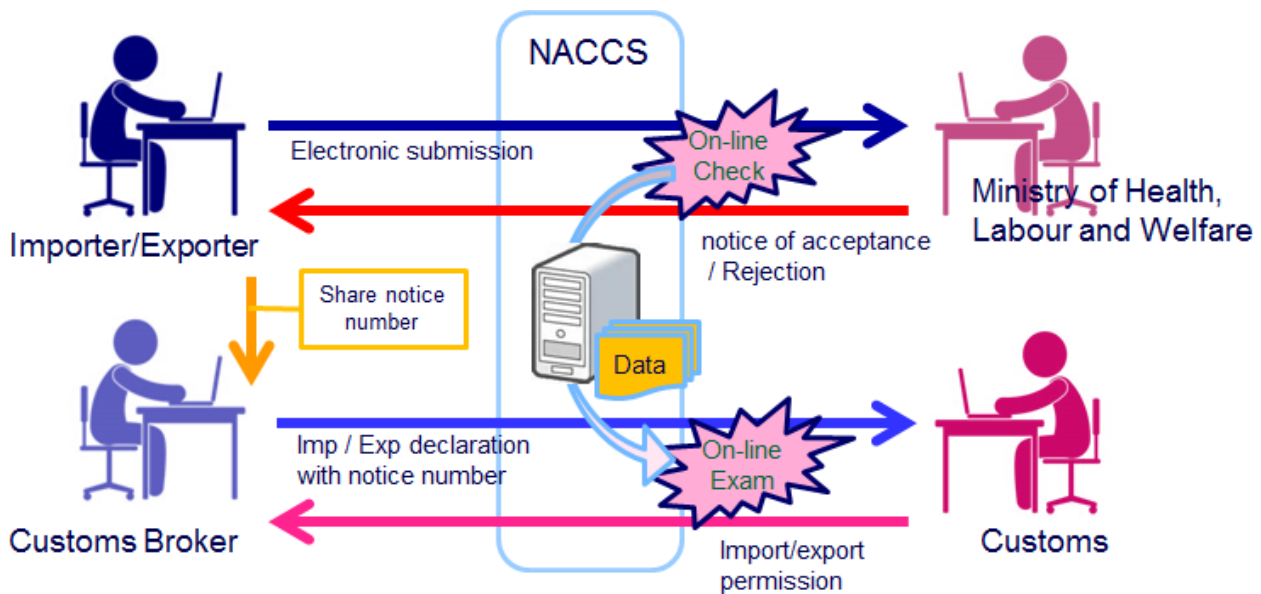
Country Progress Report

KOREA

33rd AFACT Plenary

Tehran, Iran

December13-16,2015

National IT Industry Promotion Agency

SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

1.1 Global Index

Informatization Level in Korea

Type	Organization	Rank	Countries Surveyed	Date of Announcement
e-Government Development Index	UN	1	193	2014. 2
Network Readiness Index	WEF	10	148	2014. 4
National Competitiveness Index (Technology Infrastructure Sector)	IMD	8	60	2014. 5

Source: 1) e-Government Development Index: UN, United Nations e-Government Survey 2014 February 2014
2) Network Readiness Index: WEF, Global Information Technology Report 2014, April 2014
   3) National Competitiveness Index (technology infrastructure sector): IMD, World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014, May 2014

UN e-Government Development Index – Online Service Development of Korea

Type		2005	2008	2010	2012	2014
e-Government Development Index		No. 5	No. 6	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Online Service	0.97 (No. 4)	0.82 (No. 6)	1.00 (No. 1)	1.00 (No. 1)	0.97 (No. 3)
	ICT Infrastructure	0.67 (No. 9)	0.69 (No. 10)	0.64 (No. 13)	0.83 (No. 7)	0.93 (No. 2)
	Human Capital	0.97 (No. 14)	0.98 (No. 10)	0.99 (No. 7)	0.94 (No. 6)	0.92 (No. 6)
Online Participation Index		0.87 (No. 5)	0.98 (No. 2)	1.00 (No. 1)	1.00 (No. 1)	1.00 (No. 1)

Source: MOSPA, June 24, 2014 Press release

The remarkable degree of informatization in Korea is recognized worldwide. In 2014, Korea ranked No. 1 in the UN's e-Government Survey of 193 countries for three Surveys in a row, which is the result of the international community's recognition of the 'whole-of-government' approach to provide citizen-centered services and the 'disclosure/sharing of public information' actively implemented by Gov 3.0. As the UN laid particular emphasis on the importance of open government data in the 2014 survey, it reconfirmed that the world recognized that the key values of Gov 3.0 – openness, sharing, communication and collaboration – were the guiding paradigm of government operation.

The Korean government has linked and integrated its public services so that its citizens can make online requests for civil services related to birth, employment, change of address, death, etc. and receive a seamless service. Moreover, it is expanding its bidirectional communication channels by providing mobile G2C services such as civil petitions and the SOS Citizens Peace of Mind Service, as well as policy information, through SNS. Such government efforts conform to the six focus points of UN's e-Government Survey, thereby securing top spot.

Having accomplished No.1 for three surveys in a row, the government now plans to prepare for a new leap forward by shifting the e-government paradigm from internal administrative operational efficiency and the focus on putting services online to a citizen-centric service and cloud-based e-government. It will provide the customized G2C service by linking and integrating the systems and data of various agencies, develop a scientific administrative system based on cloud and big data, and implement smart government by expanding smart work and promoting video conferences.

SECTION II – EDIFACT/ebXML/XML Based STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 KEC

2.1.1 KECKorea e-Document Standard Committee

Initially, KEC was founded in 1991 as the title of the Korea EDIFACT Committee. Later it changed the title as the Korea e-Document Standard Committee in 1999. The main task of KEC is establishing, revising and abolishing the e-Business standards. Also, KEC is in charge of international cooperation with other national bodies in e-Business standards.

2.1.2 Structure
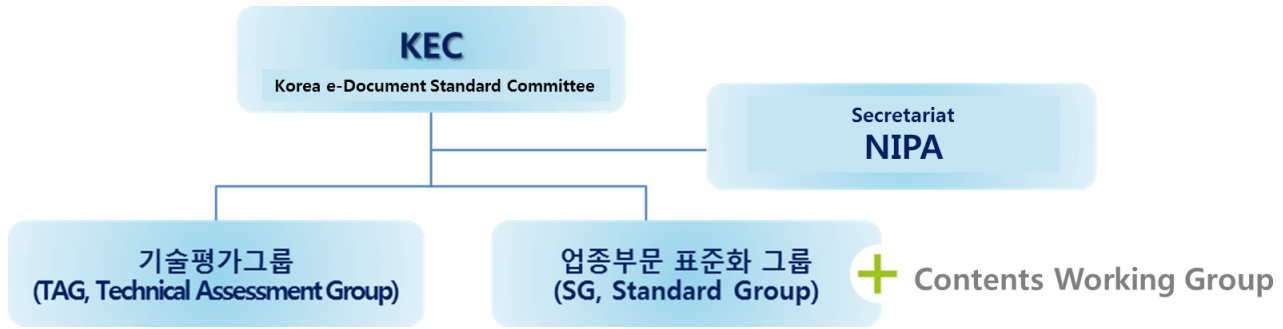
2.2 KEC Standards

697 standards in 17 sectors were established as KEC standards and used actively.

Overview of KEC Standards

Overview of KEC Standards		Sector	Standard	Total
KEC Standards	**EDI**	13	262	685
	XML/EDI	3	53	
	XML	11	368	
	Library	1	2	
KEC Technical Specification		Common	6	6
KEC Technical Report		Common	6	6
Total		**17 Sectors**	**697 Standards**	

Usage by each sector

2.3 Ongoing Projects

2.3.1 SeDAP (Ship e-Document Access Project)

SeDAP is a project proposal in Transport & Logistics domain in UN/CEFACT. It was proposed first in 2013 as the title of SANET(Ship Ad-hoc Network). The date of project inception is 2015-06-30 and the public draft review will be done by 2017.

Sector	EDI	XML	Usage
Logistics	44	9	About 750 shipping companies and 320 consignors/forwarders are communicating e-Documents by using 'Port Logistics Information System' of KLNET
Trade	37	25	About 34,000 companies are communicating e-Documents by using the uTrade Hub system of KTNET
Forex	31	57	About 19 banks and 243 governmental organizations are using FOREX EDI service and uTrade Hub system of KTENT
Procurement	-	65	Over 30,000 governmental organizations and about 170,000 businesses are using KONEPS
Customs	39	131	Over 10,000 organizations, businesses related to trade, and customs brokers are using UNIPASS
Electricity	-	53	Over 500 businesses and 14 associations are using Electricity B2B Infrastructure System
Tax Invoice	-	1	About 400 million e-Tax Invoices are distributed a year by Home Tax

The project's purpose is to promote the implementation and the use of the electronic certificates, without posing any extra burdens to the stakeholders, by developing the international standards for the online access and the authenticity of the electronic versions of the certificates that are required to be carried on board ships and further, by reviewing the relationship between the PSC (Port State Control) and the ISM Code (International Safety Management Code).

The scope of the project covers the developing processes to handle electronic authentication regarding ship safety management systems that are required for the processes of ship safety audits which are in paper form currently. Targeted documents are as below.

- **DOC (Document of Compliance)**: A document issued to a Company which complies with the requirements of ISM Code.
- **SMC (Safety Management Certificate)**: A document issued to a ship which signifies that the Company and its shipboard management operate in accordance with the approved safety management system.

SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application –eGovernment/ eBusinessRELATED PROJECT UPDATES

3.1 Overview of e-Government

As a result of its continuous implementation of e-government and national informatization projects, Korea has solidified its position as the top leading e-government country, achieving the world no. 1 ranking in the UN's e-Government Development Index and e-Participation Index on three consecutive surveys in 2010, 2012 and 2014. In the case of the e-Government Development Index in the UN survey of 190 countries worldwide, Korea's ranking in online services fell from no. 1 in 2012 to no. 3 in 2014, but its ranking in information and communications infrastructure rose five places from no. 7 in 2012 to no. 2 in 2014 to maintain the overall no. 1 position. In the e-Participation Index also, Korea was ranked no. 12 in 2003 but improved to no. 1 overall in 2010, 2012 and 2014. Korea also reached 86% in online service maturity, indicating that the integrated processing step would be 88%.

Summary of the UN's e-Government Survey Result

Year	2005	2008	2010	2012	2014
e-Government Development Index	No. 5	No. 6	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1

Online Service	0.97 (No. 4)	0.82 (No. 6)	1.00 (No. 1)	1.00 (No. 1)	0.97 (No. 3)
ICT Infrastructure	0.67 (No. 9)	0.69 (No. 10)	0.64 (No. 13)	0.83 (No. 7)	0.93 (No. 2)
Human Capital	0.97 (No. 14)	0.98 (No. 10)	0.99 (No. 7)	0.94 (No. 6)	0.92 (No. 6)
Online Participation Index	0.87 (No. 5)	0.98 (No. 2)	1.00 (No. 1)	1.00 (No. 1)	1.00 (No. 1)

Source: UN, e-Government Survey 2014

UN Survey of e-Government Development Index – Korea's Online Service Maturity

Stage / Year	Stage 1 Beginning	Stage 2 Development	Stage 3 e-Commerce	Stage 4 Integration	Overall Achievement
2014	100%	82%	77%	88%	86%
2012	100%	79%	92%	87%	87%
2010	97%	91%	66%	62%	78%
2008	100%	93%	50%	59%	73%

Source: UN, e-Government Survey 2014~2008

The advanced level of informatization in Korea is highly recognized around the world as evidenced by Korea's no. 1 ranking in the ITU's ICT Development Index for four consecutive years, and its e-government services have been recognized by the world for their best practice. The e-customs service UNI-PASS, the world's first 100% electronic export/import system, received the intellectual property right award from the WCO(World Customs Organization) as the fastest customs clearance system among 169 member countries, and ranked no. 1 in the international trading environment evaluation by the World Bank for 5 years straight from 2009 to 2013.

The e-procurement system KONEPS (Korea ONline e-Procurement System) received the UN PSA (Public Service Award) and selected as the exemplary model for improving the transparency by the OECD, and the Public Sector Award at the WCIT. There is increasing demand from developing countries to benchmark the e-procurementsystem. The internet tax service Home Tax Service was selected by the OECD as the most outstanding model of e-tax system, while the online citizen participating portal Shinmungo was selected as a Top 10 Service by the World e-Government Forum in 2006. The results of the e-government service are becoming ever more visible and are being benchmarked as best practices across the globe.

International Acknowledgement and Awards for Korea's e-Government

System	Ministry in Charge	Subject	Award	Year
e-Procurement (KONEPS)	Public Procurement Service	UN	Public Service Innovation Award	2003
		OECD	Exemplary Case of Transparency Improvement	2004
		WCIT	Public Sector Outstanding Award	2006
Immigration Examination (KISS)		UN	Public Service Innovation Award	2007
e-Customs Clearance (UNI-PASS)	Korea Customs Service	UN	Exemplary Case of Anti-Corruption Activity	2001
		WCO	Intellectual Property Right Award	2006
		AFACT	e-Asia Award	2007
Home Tax (HomeTax)	National Tax Service	OECD	e-Tax Service	2006
Informatization Village (InVil)	MOSPA	UN	Public Service Innovation Award	2010
Knowledge Management System (On-Nara)		World e-Democracy Forum	Top 10	2009
Online Petition Portal System (OPPS)	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission	e-Challenge	Demonstration	2009
		World e-Government Forum	Top 10	2006

3.2 e-Customs Clearance - UNI-PASS

3.2.1 Overview

As the internet has integrated into everyday lives, **KCS** Korea Customs Service established the Internet Clearance Portal System to provide a convenient and cost effective solution for customs clearance that utilizes the internet.

Now a user is able to access the Internet Clearance Portal at anytime, anywhere using an internet compatible device to connect to the system and access all powerful features with the highest security standards. The restrictions that were prominent with the past EDI system such as high establishment and operations cost and geographical barriers no longer exist.

3.2.2 System Structure

The UNI-PASS system is a total customs administration solution that integrates the most basic customs modules to the most advanced and sophisticated modules. Moreover the UNI-PASS system incorporates applications to monitor the infrastructure and provide ease in system operation. The solution applies international standards such as the WCO DM 3.0, UN codes and international recommendation and practices such as theRevised Kyoto Convention, and the WCO SAFE Framework.
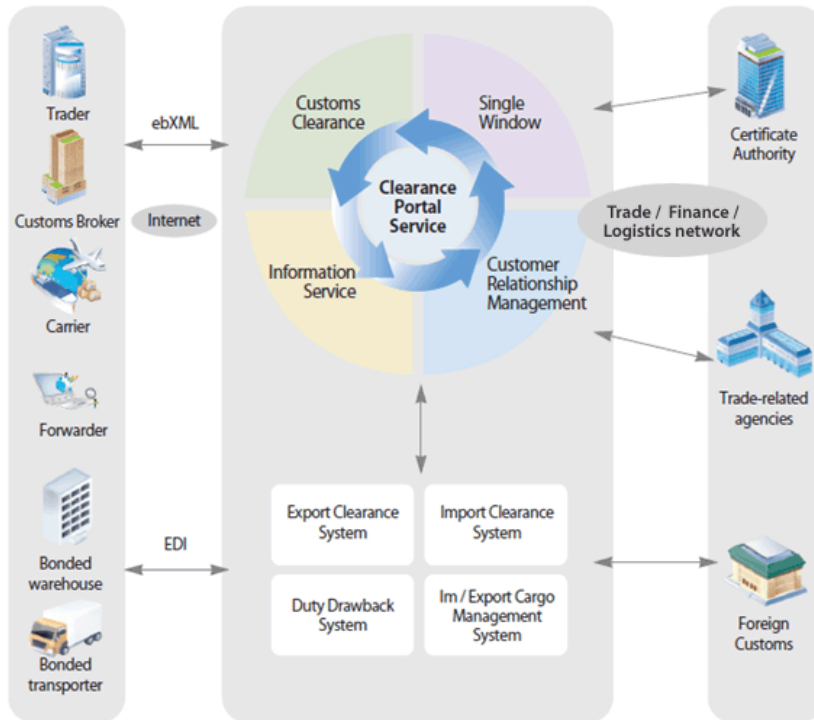
UNI-PASS can be developed partially, by selecting the desired module and connecting with the existing legacy system of the customs authority, or totally, replacing the existing legacy system with the UNI-PASS system.

Business Processing Component

Composed of the Single Window/portal, the Procedural business modules (ie. Clearance management, Cargo management, Duty collection, etc.) and Non-procedural business modules (ie. Investigation, surveillance, audit etc.) these form the most basic customs modules for the automation of the customs administration.

Support to Business Processing Component

Provides support to the Business Processing Components such as the Integrated Risk Management System(IRM), the Customs Data Warehouse (CDW), the Knowledge Management System (KMS), thePerformance Management System (PMS) and the Law compliance system.

Infrastructure Component

Provides tools for an administration and control of the customs administration system, such as the Early Warning And Control System (EWACS) that provides a monitoring on Hardware, Software, Application and Network; and the IT Governance, that allows management of information based on Enterprise Architecture.

Application of international standards

Considering the rise in need for interconnectivity with neighboring countries or with foreign customs in achieving Global Single Window, the UNI-PASS system applies international standards such as the WCO DM 3.0, UN codes, etc. and open technology standards.

Major modules

- Clearance management
- Duty collection
- Drawback
- Cargo management
- Transit management
- Surveillance
- Investigation
- Audit
- Legal Process management

- HS (Harmonized System) Management
- IRM (Integrated Risk Management)
- CDW (Customs Data Warehouse)
- KMS (Knowledge Management System)
- PMS (Performance management System)
- Law Compliance
- EWACS (Early Warning and Control System)
- Single Window
- APIS (Advanced Passenger Information System)

3.2.3 Features

a. One-stop Paperless Service

The integrated portal and the single window system of UNI-PASS allows for a 100% paperless work

environment in a one-stop manner. All required regulatory approvals (applications of LPCO's) and customs procedures (customs declarations) are serviced through a one-stop portal (single window) allowing declarers to process all regulatory procedures without having to physically visit the regulatory agencies. Payments of duties and fees can be made in electronic form through the system by connecting with local financial institutions. Supporting documents can be provided in electronic form so to reduce the physical visits to regulatory agencies and customs authorities. The system provides for a non-stop trade process allowing declarers to process trade requirements 24 hours a day, anytime, anywhere resulting in reduction of time and costs.

b. Real-time Cargo Tracking

The UNI-PASS system provides a real-time cargo tracking capability through total cargo quantity management. The presentation of the e-manifest with its B/L allows for the consolidation of manifest information and creates a Unique Cargo Reference at House B/L level to be used as a key to track cargo status and location at a real-time basis. Moreover the system allows for inventory management to check goods that are admitted or removed from the warehouses or customs bonded areas.

Recognition - Best Practice for Cargo Management, World Bank's Doing Business Report 2011

c. Two-Track System
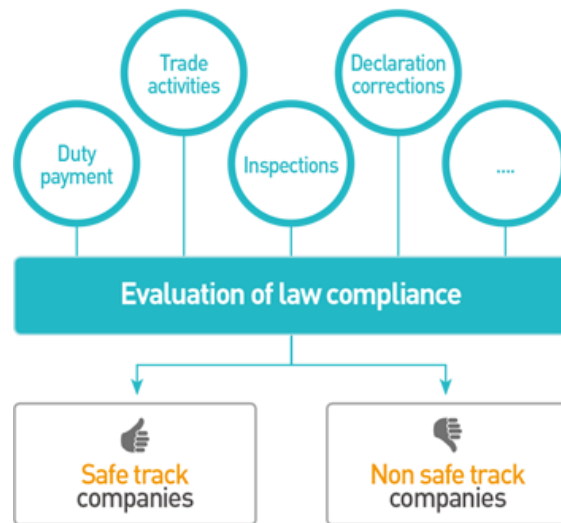
Through the management of a two-track control, the UNI-PASS divides trade into a safe track and a non-safe track. The safe track category allows for faster clearance with little or no control providing various incentives in order to facilitate trade while the non-safe track will focus more on control to ensure stricter inspections. The goal of the UNI-PASS system is to ensure the correct information provision and duty declaration of the declarers so they may transfer to the safe track. The Law compliance system allows the evaluation of company's compliance level in order to decide on the type of control that needs to be applied to each company, becoming the foundation for the AEO.

d. Integrated Risk Management
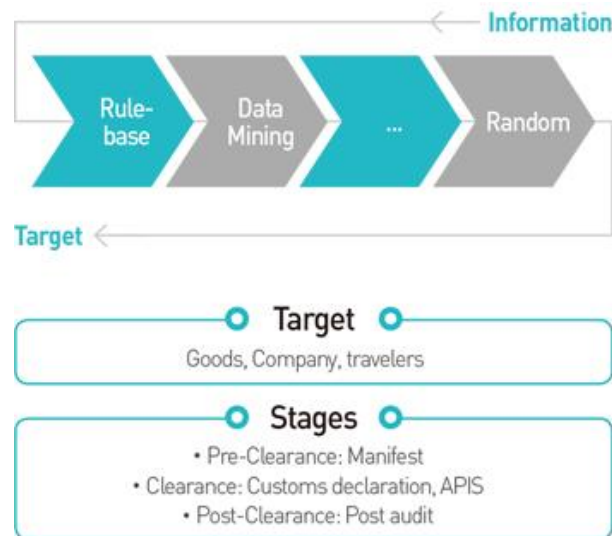
Upgraded from the conventional risk management system, the Integrated Risk Management is able to target not only goods, but companies and travelers throughout the customs procedures. Moreover the risk management is not only appliedduring clearance, but also during the pre-clearance (manifest) and post-clearance (post audit) stages. With the help of the Customs Data Warehouse - a comprehensive data storage that not only links internal data but also external data - customs authorities can perform multidimensional analysis, generate reporting and statistics.

Recognition- Best Practice in the WCO Customs Risk Management Compendium Volume 1, 2011

e. Automated Performance Management System and Knowledge Management System

Capacity building and knowledge sharing between customs officer is very import for organizational development and modernization. Therefore UNI-PASS provides a Knowledge Management System (KMS) to allow for a systematic registration of valuable tacit knowledge, such as experience and know-hows, into explicit knowledge to be shared with others. Moreover the Performance management system (PMS) allows the customs authority to measure the organization performance by setting indicators for departments, customs house or even individuals. The performance results can be used to diagnose the organizational performance and helps highest authorities decide on

the most efficient measure of improvements - creating or improving new policies or investing in IT to improve the customs system.

Recognition

- BSC Hall of Fame by the Palladium Group, 2009
- Asian MAKE Award by the World Knowledge Forum, 2011

f. Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)

The two track concept also applies in the passenger clearance through the APIS (Advanced Passenger Information System) of the UNI-PASS system. By connecting the system with airliners, immigration, etc. the system is able to analyze the information for risk profiles to provide a faster clearance to low risk passengers (safe track) and a tighter control to high risk passengers (non-safe track).

Recognition

- Ranked 1st in Airport Service Quality (ASQ) survey by Airports Council International, (9 years since 2005)

g. Early Warning and Control System (EWACS)

One of the most important goals of the UNI-PASS system is to provide a non-stop customs

administration service to the public through a stable system operation. The EWACS (Early Warning and Control System) of UNI-PASS allows the monitoring of system resources, network security and application programsincluding real-time statistics on declaration procedures and revenues. System operators will be able to detect system failures in advance in order to apply urgent measures and ensure a non-stop service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

h. Application of global standards

The UNI-PASS system promoted and is promoting various initiatives for projects to achieve data exchange between countries, to lead in the standardization of creating a global single window. Therefore, the UNI-PASS system applies international standards to make inter-connectivity more favorable considering future developments. Apart from applying the Revised Kyoto Convention, WCO SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, WCO Customs Guidelines on Integrated Supply Chain Management, WCO AEO Implementation Guidance, WCO the ATA System (ATA and Istanbul Conventions), WCO Single Window Guidelines, WCO Intelligence and Risk Management Programme, UN/CEFACT Recommendation 33(Single Window), the WCO Harmonized System and the UNI-PASS system also applies at data level the WCO DM 3.0, UNCEFACT UN/TDED, and UNCEFACT CCTS 3.0 (Core Component Technical Specification) and is certified for ISO 20000 and ISO 10002.

3.2.4 Benefits

The implementation of UNI-PASS has provided various benefits in aspects of reducing clearance time and costs for the public and private sector, increasing the integrity of the work environment and the service provided and the increase in customer satisfaction level for the services delivered through the UNI-PASS system.

a. Reduce Logistics Cost

- Savings in cost and workforce by computerizing customs procedures & electronic clearance network and simplifying customs process and providing paperless environment.

- Increase national competitiveness and business productivity by speeding-up cargo processing and increasing corporate competitiveness.

b. Increase Transparency & Revenue

- High transparency, accountability &responsiveness in customs administration by automating and computerizing inspector allocation. An off-line meeting doesn't need and all resultsare opened to the public.

- Increasingnational revenue detection of illegal trade and smuggling activities and preventing of tax evasion.

c. One-Stop Service, Anytime and Anywhere

- Single cyber community: Linking organizations such as government authorities, customs, banks, traders, agents and carriers.

- Requirement verification, tax payment, drawback, tax bill issuing services etc. through computer network.

3.2.5 Recent Improvements & Plans

KCS will open the 4th Generation Integrated Customs Information Network Service in 2016.

Generation	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Year	1974~1993 (20yrs)	1994~2003 (10yrs)	2004~Present	2016~
Purpose	Statistics System	Automated Business	Advanced Business	Smart Business
Feature	FTP	EDI	Wired Internet	Fixed Mobile Convergence
System	- Trade Statistics - Air Cargo Online	- Clearance - Investigation - Risk Management - Knowledge Management	- Single Window (Clearance) - Internet Clearance - Cargo Tracking	- Global Single Window (Trade & Logistics & Clearance) - 100% e-Document - 365days & 24hours - Smart Device

3.3 e-Tax Invoice System– Home Tax

3.3.1 Overview

The e-Tax Invoice System is an online tax invoice system which enables online issuance and distribution of a tax invoice and transmission to the NTS. The online tax invoice system is expected to reduce compliance costs. Corporate taxpayers are required to use e-Tax Invoices, while sole proprietorships can choose either paper tax invoices or e-Tax Invoices.

3.3.2 System Structure
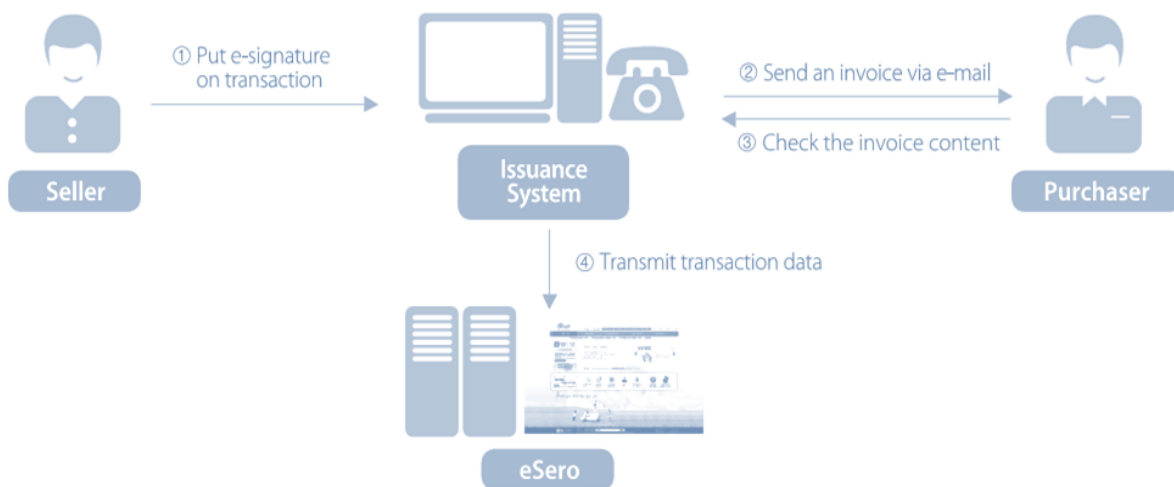
There are several ways to issue an e-Tax Invoice

a.eSero

At the time of issuance and distribution of the tax invoice, the user logs into<www.esero.go.kr> using the Accredited Certificate. After making a tax invoice, the user can e-mail it to the customer. The eSero service is available for free.

b. ASPA business which provides tax invoice issuing system

A supplier can use ASP1 to issue and transmit tax invoices.

c. ERPTax invoice issuing function is embedded into ERP

A large corporation with its own in-house ERP2 system may use its own system to issue and transmit tax invoices.

d. Mobile

Tax invoice is available on mobile eSero website using user's smart phone.

e. Telephone or tax office

Those with no access to the internet can use the AVRS service to issue an e-Tax Invoice or visit a District Tax Office to issue one.

A tax invoice is issued at the time when goods or services are provided to a customer, the same as that of paper tax invoices. After the issuance and distribution of an e-Tax Invoice, the invoice can be revised only in special cases as prescribed by the Presidential Decree. The issuance of a tax invoice is completed when a tax invoice file is e-mailed to the purchaser's inbox. If the purchaser does not have an e-mail account, issuance of a tax invoice is completed when it is input and transmitted to eSero. A tax invoice should be transmitted immediately after the tax invoice is distributed. However, suppliers can transmit the e-Tax Invoice to the NTS by the 10th date of the following month. The supplier needs an Accredited Certificate in order to use the online tax invoice system. The supplier needs to obtain either an individual or a business e-mail account of the purchaser to distribute the tax invoice (ex. eSero, ASP and ERP).

3.3.3 Penalty

Corporate taxpayers are required to use e-Tax Invoices from year 2010 regardless of whether the purchaser is a sole proprietorship or a taxpayer eligible for simplified taxation. Corporate taxpayers are subject to a penalty of 2% of the value of supply if they issue any other forms of tax invoice (i.e. paper tax invoice). If suppliers issue an e-Tax In-voice but fail to transmit it to the NTS by the 10th

date of the following month, they are liable for a penalty of 1% of the value of supply. If transmitted by January 10th and July 10th (which are 10 days after the closing of the first and second VAT taxable periods), suppliers are subject to a penalty of 0.5% of the value of supply. For example, given that the day of issuance is January 15th, there will be no penalty if the e-Tax Invoice is transmitted by February 10th. A penalty of 0.5% will be imposed if the e-Tax Invoice is transmitted between February 11th and July 10th. A penalty of 1.0% will be imposed if the e-Tax Invoice is transmitted after July 11th.

3.3.4 Benefits

By using an e-Tax Invoice, suppliers receive a tax credit of 100 won per issuance (up to one million won can be credited per year). Once transmitted to the NTS, there is no need to print or keep the e-Tax Invoice. In case a third party such as a government organization or a financial institute requests a fact-checking of issuance of tax invoices, suppliers can access the "Third Party Checking" on eSero. The supplier does not need to make a list of tax invoices issued and received.

3.3.5 Recent Improvements & Plans

a. Early Warning System & Early Verification System

In order to enhance transparency in transactions, the "e-Tax Invoice Early Warning System" was adopted in October, 2010. The system constantly monitors transactions before (i.e., "Pre-filing Early Warning System) and after (i.e., "Post-filing Early Verification System) VAT filing.

The Pre-filing Early Warning System monitors invoices immediately after each e-Tax Invoice is issued/transmitted and detects invoice fraud in real-time. The Post-filing Early Verification System tracks down those who claimed false input VAT credit by analyzing various data (e.g., purchase and sales records) immediately after VAT returns are filed.

As of the end of 2014, the NTS has audited 1,515 businesses, detected 6.48 trillion won worth of fraudulent trans-actions, collected 378.4 billion won in unpaid taxes and charged 402 taxpayers for wrongdoings.
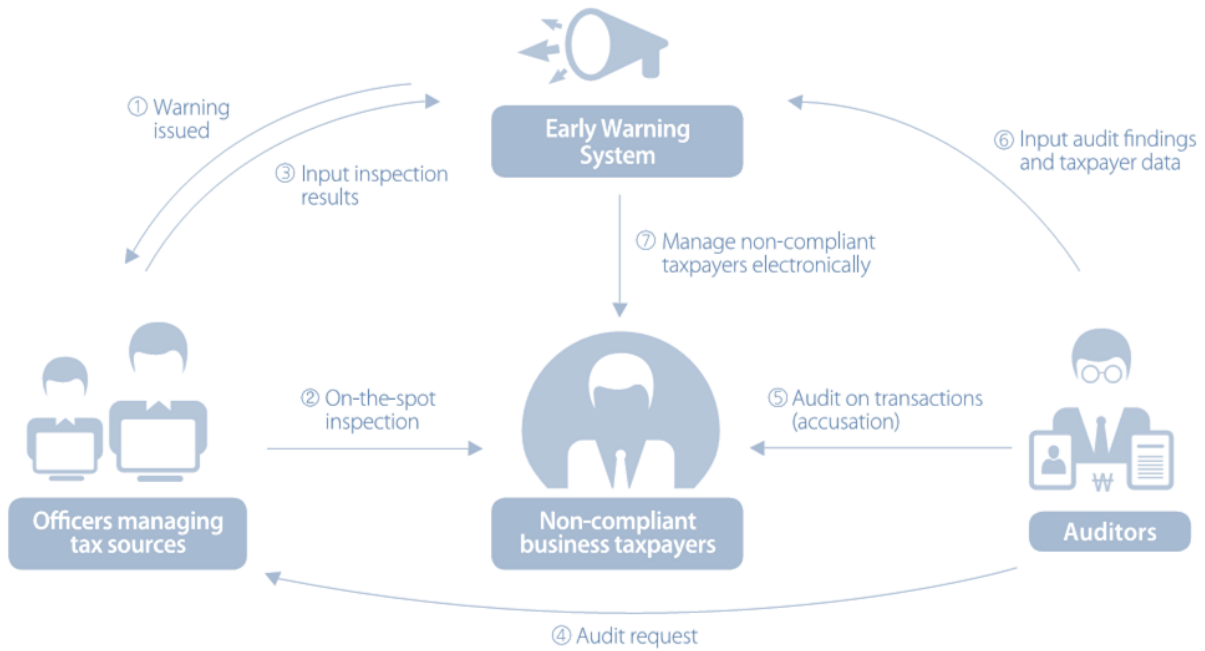
b. Issuance of e-Tax Invoice via Mobile Phones

E-Tax Invoices were previously issued via PCs with internet access or telephone AVRS services. However, business owners began to issue e-Tax Invoices with mobile phones from Jan, 2013. This will allow sole proprietorships to issue e-Tax Invoices easily.

Sole proprietorships have to log into the eSero system using the Accredited Certificate or Security Cards in order to issue e-Tax Invoices.
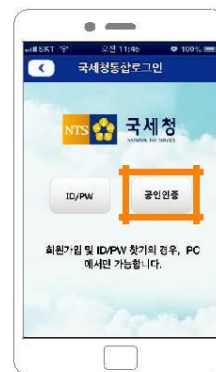

① Click eSero in NTS Mobile App.

② Choose "Issuance Service" on eSero Homepage

③ Log on with Accredited Certificate

3.3.6 Key Outcomes

The e-Tax Invoice System enables faster and more convenient bookkeeping and electronic preparation/storing/filing of tax invoices, thereby reducing compliance costs significantly. According to a research conducted by Korea Institute of Public Finance in 2011, the system saved about 900 billion won in compliance costs.

In October 2014, a survey was conducted on the e-Tax Invoice website. Of the 18 thousand people surveyed, 41.8% of the respondents thought the e-Tax Invoice System was convenient and 25.7% said it is necessary to make the e-Tax Invoice mandatory to all sole proprietorships.

3.4 e-Procurement - KONEPS

3.4.1 Overview

In 2002, **PPSPublic Procurement Service**launched **KONEPS the Korea Online E-Procurement System**, providing a single window to all government procurement needs.KONEPS processes the entire procurement procedures online, from tender notice, awarding, and contracting through to payment.

KONEPS was cited as the best application in e-Government by international organizations including the UN, and PPS came to be widely regarded as a pioneer institution in e-Government initiatives.

3.4.2 System Structure

In order to process all the procurement procedures, it is essential to interoperate with other related external agencies.

To this end, KONEPS system comprises over 10 sub-systems, including the electronic procurement system, the document distribution system for processing electronic documents internally within

KONEPS as well as externally among relevant organizations, and other support systems such as catalogue system and supplier performance management system.

It should also be noted that the system is linked to over 140 organizations in the public and private sector, including the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, certification authorities, surety companies and industry associations, credit rating agencies, etc. The information gathered from the linkage with organizations is used to facilitate the automated electronic procurement.
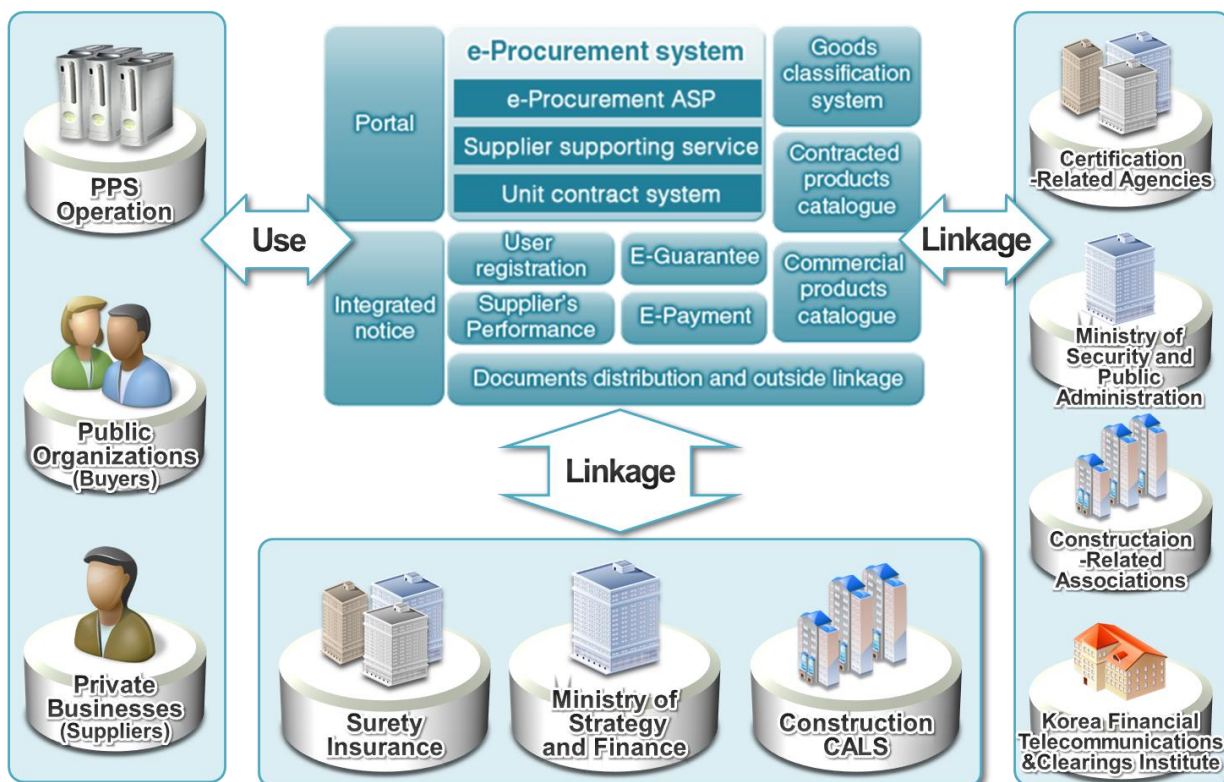
3.4.4 Benefits

a. **KONEPS makes procurement more convenient and transparent**

- All bidding information from public institutions is published through KONEPS real time, so suppliers no longer need to search for bidding information separately on newspapers or websites.

- KONEPS enables the shared use of bidding and contract information though data connections with over 160 information systems, drastically reducing the use of paper documents in public procurement.

- KONEPS provides one-stop procurement service from supplier registration, bidding, contracting and inspection to payment, so there is no need to visit public institutions in person.

b. KONEPS prevents illicit bidding practices

- Illegal e-bidding is continuously monitored with the illegal e-bidding analysis system and the informant reward system in place.

- KONEPS shares information with government agencies and local authorities to update supplier information real-time, so unqualified bidders are automatically blocked from bidding.
- KONEPS precludes illegal e-bidding by making it impossible to lend public certificates with the state of-the-art fingerprint recognition e-bidding system.

3.4.5 Recent Improvements & Plans

a. Opening KONEPS Services for Private Sector Procurement

The opening of KONEPS to the general public began in October 2013 when it provided e-bidding services to public housing projects, non-profit organizations, and farm/fishery cooperatives with a slogan "Social innovation through public procurement innovation." It followed up in 2014 with an expanded version of public availability to make KONEPS a system for all private sector operators. At a cost of 940 million won, Nuri Market(Procurement system for private sector) was built in seven months with an aim to improve fairness of public procurement and share the efficiency gained through KONEPS with the private sector.

With the establishment of Nuri Market, it has helped non-profits with no e-procurement capability enjoy its convenience while establishing a fairer market in the procurement area and reducing social transaction cost. After allowing 30,000 apartment management offices and farm/fishery cooperatives in 2013 and 10,000 non-profits in 2014 to join the system, PPS will plan to open the system to 3.35 million small- and medium-sized enterprises in 2015.

b. Establishment of Public Procurement Data System

The total amount of public procurement transactions made through KONEPS was 73 trillion won in 2013, accounting for about 64 percent of the total public procurement transaction volume of 113 trillion won. All the process made in the system are available to the general public in real time, which is then generated in statistical data form, which in turn benefits government policy makers and private-sector participants in making procurement-related policies and business decisions. Still, many biddings are not made electronically through KONEPS while 20 public organizations, including Korea Electric Power Corp., have their own e-procurement systems. For this reason, it is not easy to find overall national public procurement data for statistical purposes and come up with an analysis on how public procurement policy affects the national economy and the market.

Based on this recognition, lawmakers have stressed the importance of public procurement statistics and passed a law in July 2013 that mandated PPS to be responsible for collating nationwide public procurement data. Ahead of the law's revision in January 2014, PPS established an informatization strategy plan for public procurement data for the year 2013 and implemented a project to build a public procurement statistical system in 2014.
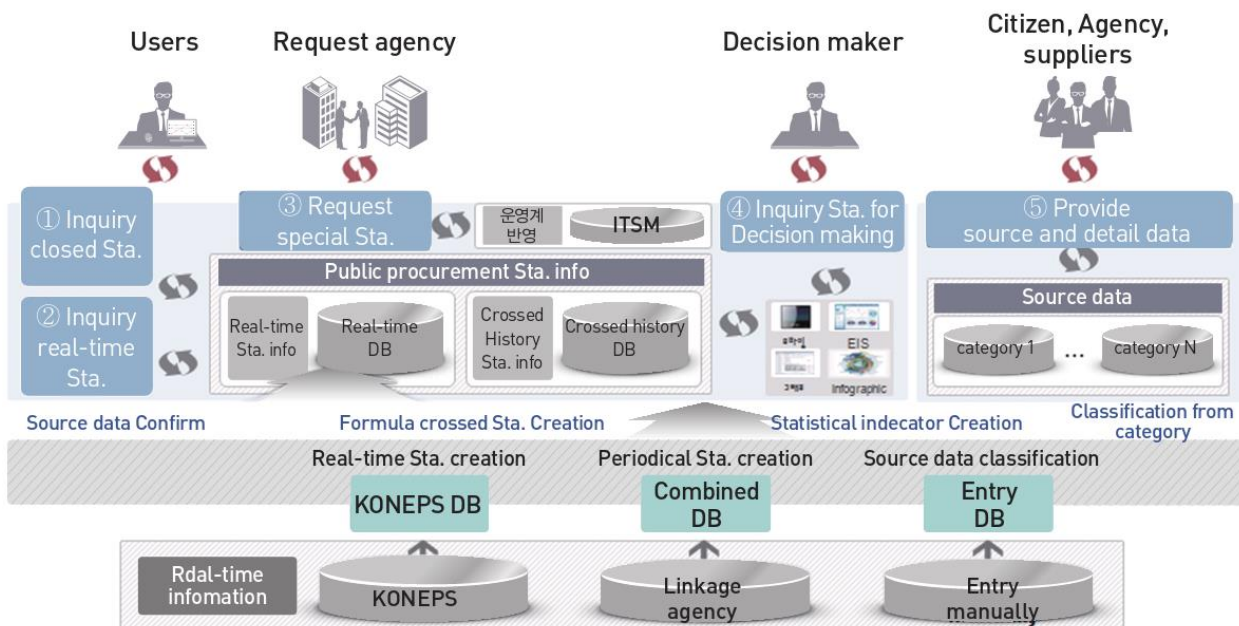
The public procurement statistical system collects procurement data from all public organizations out of the KONEPS system and creates an integrated database. This is then analyzed in a variety of viewpoints to create usable datasets that are then provided to final users. The datasets include real-time data and time-series data. Users can also request source data if the request meets the agency's data disclosure policy. The system will benefit a wide variety of organizations and individuals including private-sector suppliers and researchers, as well as government policy makers.

c. Establishment of e-Procurement Support System for More Efficient IT Contract Management

PPS signs about 4,500 IT services contracts worth more than 2 trillion won every year. To expedite the contracting process, PPS is currently building an integrated management system for IT contracts that computerizes the whole process from request for proposal writing to project management.

The system consists of five categories including writing and posting of requests for proposal, writing and submitting of proposals, technical evaluation, project management, and integrated IT information. Once the system is up and running, all these processes will be executed online digitally. Public organizations will be able to receive standard templates for proposal writing, refer to dimensions and prices, and manage the whole process of the project and output.

The proposal can be written for each evaluation category and made available in ways to compare at the time of technical evaluation, all online in digital form.

In the system, all structured and non-structured information such as price, dimensions, output, and individual company performance will be stored and analyzed to help IT policy making and business decision making.

The building of an IT contract management system is implemented in three stages. In the first stage, the BPR/ISP process was implemented in 2014 for system establishment. Currently the RFP

and proposal writing/evaluation system is under construction, with its completion scheduled in February 2015. The second-stage project will be auctioned in 2015, which includes the project management system and integrated information system. Finally in 2016, the service area will be expanded into services and goods contracting and an intelligence system that offers customized services depending on the customer's particular needs.

d. Sharing of Public Procurement Data
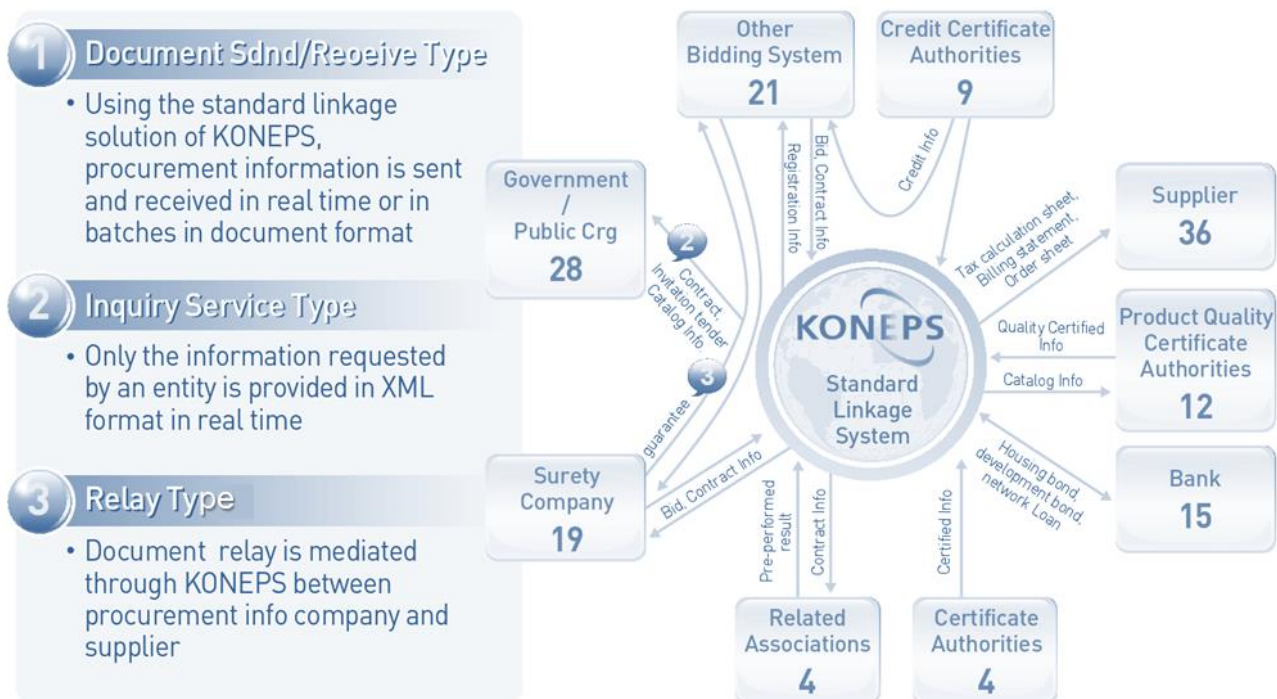
< Linkage types and partner systems >

The main reason for the whole process of KONEPS is just a click away is that all the resources needed for task execution are linked online across all related organizations. Currently KONEPS is linked with 156 systems of other organizations including government agencies and suppliers.

PPS has worked relentlessly in 2014 to share and exchange data with systems of other related organizations. For example, PPS posted all administrative sanctions imposed on suppliers by local autonomous bodies on KONEPS so that public organizations won't deal with companies whose licenses are revoked or suspended. It also linked the data of all healthcare insurance and national pension plan subscribers so that the information on bidders can be made available to all viewers. For safer school lunch programs, PPS also linked its system with the food poisoning early warning system. In order to help with bidding evaluation, it linked with the database of the Korea Construction Resources Association that lists construction waste treatment capabilities. It also made available data on violators in subcontractor protection rules provided by the Fair Trade Commission.

In 2015, PPS will continue to link with other systems. To improve transparency of contracting process and collect and compile public procurement statistics, it will expand cooperation with related agencies while increasing availability of these data to wider viewers. In addition, it will try to link with the tax evader database of the National Tax Service and the delinquent customs duty payment data with the Korea Customs Service for possible bidding restriction.

SECTION IV – Other advanced applications –IT enabled Service (ITeS)

4.1 Open API - Assurance of Social Safety through ICT

The international community is responding to natural disasters and damages in an evidence-based way by using big data analysis technology. Thus, the Korean government also intends to strengthen the ICT-based national social safety network and the proactive natural disaster prevention system. In other words, it is trying to build a scientific and proactive disaster management system using natural disaster-related data. As a result, it plans to reduce the damages caused by natural disasters by 70%, i.e. from KRW 1.09 trillion in 2012 to KRW 760 billion in 2017.

To effectively respond to natural disasters, the three steps of advance forecast, rapid recovery from damage, and follow-up management are important. The Korean government introduced the Smart

Big Board (a state-of-the-art disaster situation management and decision making support system which collects and analyzes data from satellites, CCTVs, unmanned helicopters, and weather data concurrently to enable comprehensive identification and detection of disaster, evaluation of risks and prompt response) to recognize the risks and mitigate the effects by operating a field data network during disaster and accident situations.

It is also building and managing underground facilities management system (water service and sewage, gas, telecommunication, etc.) on a continuous and methodical basis to prevent accidents by road excavation etc. and is expanding its budgets and projects including the development of a big data-based disaster management system in collaboration with ministries responsible for dealing with natural disasters. In addition to natural disaster management, the advancement of an ICT-based defense system to prepare for potential future war scenarios, development of an integrated management system of defense information resources, and strengthening of the national defense capability by applying new technologies such as big data are examples of ICT application for social and national security.

Areas and Contents of Open API Development (2014)

Area	Open API
Employment	International Organization Employment Information (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
	Employment/Occupation Hazard Insurance Information (Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service)
	Self-sufficient Elderly Employment Information (Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the Elderly)
Land	National coastal space information (Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries)
Culture and Tourism	Hiking trail information (Korea Forest Service)
	Busan tourism information (Busan City)
	Gangwondo tourism information (GangwonProvince)
	Exploratory village information (Korea Rural Community Corporation)
Health and Welfare	National health examination organization information (National Health Insurance corporation)
	Social welfare facility information (Korea Health and Welfare Information Service)
	Specialized treatment hospital information (Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service)
Education	Public announcements by colleges (Korean Council for University Education)
Food and Drug	Residual DB information (National Institute of Food and Drug Safety Evaluation)

	Food history tracking information (National Institute of Food and Drug Safety Evaluation)
	Food and drug general information (National Institute of Food and Drug Safety Evaluation)
	Herb medicine general information (National Institute of Food and Drug Safety Evaluation)
Disaster Management	Disaster information (National Emergency Management Agency)
Procurement	Military supply procurement information (Defense Acquisition Program Administration)
Fisheries	Fishery R&D information (National Fisheries Research & Development Institute)
Patents	Patented technology transaction information (Korean Intellectual Property Office)
	Patent and industrial property right information (Korean Intellectual Property Office)
	Traditional knowledge information (Korean Intellectual Property Office)
	Government R&D patent performance information (Korean Intellectual Property Office)
International	Import/export statistics (Korea Customs Service)
Trading	Trade information (MOTIE)

Source: MOSPA, June 18 2014

Country Progress Report

THAILAND

33rd AFACT Plenary

Tehran – Islamic Republic of IRAN

December 2015

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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, Percentage of Individuals using the Internet, and Fixed-broadband subscriptions from 2003 to 2014

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fixed-telephone subscriptions	6,632,409	6,811,615	7,034,662	7,071,633	7,024,049	7,394,349
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	21,616,910	26,965,548	30,460,238	40,125,470	52,973,994	61,837,164
Percentage of Individuals using the Internet	9.30	10.68	15.03	17.16	20.03	18.20
Fixed-broadband subscriptions	11,611	164,775	555,495	893,548	1,293,341	2,072,799
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fixed-telephone subscriptions	7,204,936	6,835,146	6,661,000	6,377,000	6,056,000	5,690,000
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	65,952,313	71,726,300	77,449,000	85,012,000	93,849,000	97,096,000
Percentage of Individuals using the Internet	20.10	22.40	23.67	26.46	28.94	34.89
Fixed-broadband subscriptions	2,624,278	3,251,851	3,895,000	4,519,000	5,192,000	5,517,442

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, 2012). As present, there are a total of 87 agencies that provide service channels, which are either financial institutions or non-financial institutions.

E-payment consists of high-value transfer under BAHTNET, bulk payment, interbank online retail funds transfer (Interbank ORTF), intrabank online retail funds transfer (Intrabank ORTF), the use of payment cards and e-money.

	CAGR 2010-2013	Growth Rate 2011-2012	Growth Rate 2012-2013
BAHTNET	11.9%	8.0%	10.4%
e-Money	44.5%	47.1%	30.6%
Interbank ORFT	16.7%	20.5%	15.6%
Intrabank ORFT	19.7%	26.3%	15.2%
Bulk Payment	8.4%	12.5%	3.9%
Payment cards	8.0%	8.5%	7.1%

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

Table 2 Volume of E-Payment (From Bank of Thailand)

Type of E-Payment (Million)	2010	2011	2012	2013
BAHTNET	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3
e-Money	221.5	348.2	512.1	668.6
Interbank ORFT	109.6	124.8	150.4	173.9
Interbank (ORFT)	263.4	310.2	391.7	451.2
Bulk Payment	258.3	281.2	316.3	328.6
Payment Cards	1,891.5	2,050.7	2,224.7	2,382.1
Total	2,746.6	3,117.8	3,598.1	4,007.7

In 2013, there were a total of 4,007.7 million electronic payments, representing an increase of 11.4 percent. Payment or plastic cards were used, including for cash withdrawals by electronic means, in 2,382.1 million cases, accounting for 59.4 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, at 30.6 percent. Its CAGR during 2010-2013 was recorded at 44.5 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, 2013)
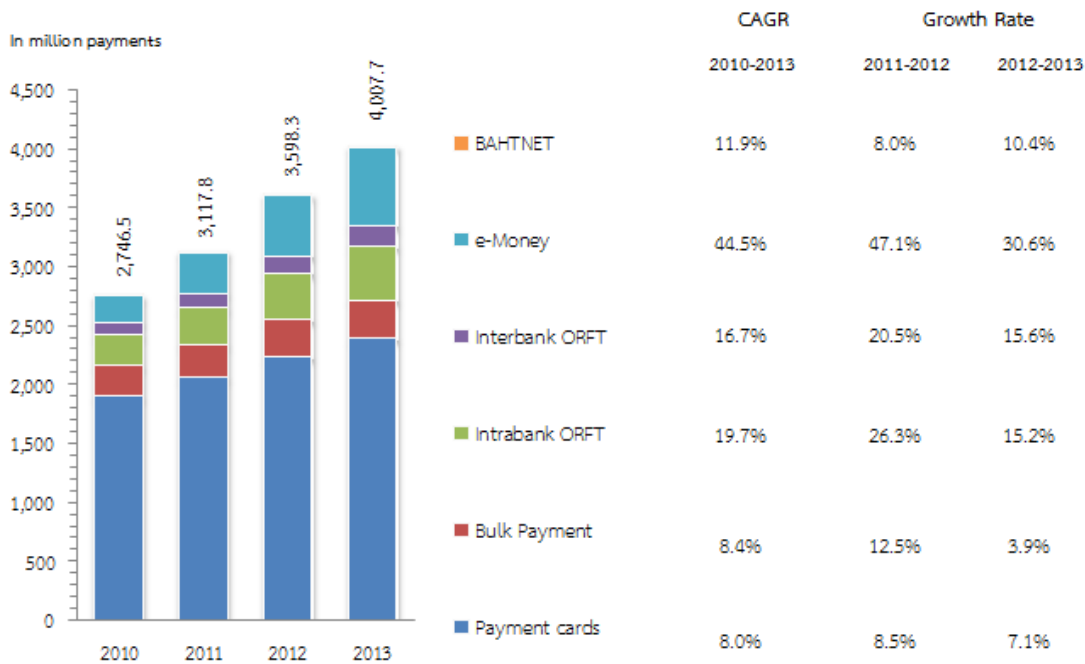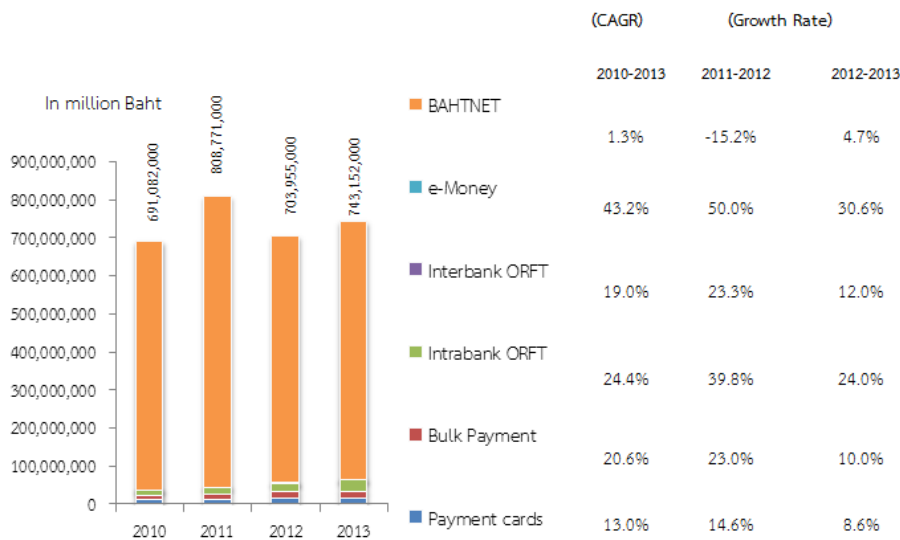

Figure 2 Value of E-Payment (From Bank of Thailand)

Table 3 Value of E-Payment (From Bank of Thailand)

Type of E-Payment (In million Baht)	2010	2011	2012	2013
BAHTNET	654,623,000	765,713,000	649,118,000	679,722,000
e-Money	16,000	24,000	36,000	47,000
Interbank ORFT	830,000	1,014,000	1,250,000	1,400,000
Interbank (ORFT)	15,006,000	16,644,000	23,275,000	28,864,000
Bulk Payment	10,979,000	14,225,000	17,497,000	19,238,000
Payment Cards	9,628,000	11,151,000	12,779,000	13,881,000
Total	691,082,000	808,771,000	703,955,000	743,152,000

Total value of e-payment in 2013 was 743,152,000 million Baht, an increase of 5.6 per cent from the previous year's value of 703,955,000 million Baht. Funds transfer via the Bank of Thailand High-Value Transfer Network (BAHTNET) system accounted for the highest value

at 91.5 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 2013 by e-money at 30.6 percent while its CAGR was also the highest at 43.2 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	
9. Department of Livestock Development	25. The Thai Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thailand
10. Department of Agriculture	26. Department of Provincial Administration
11. The Excise Department	27. Royal Forest Department
12. Department of Primary Industries and Mines	28. Department of Internal Trade
13. Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	29. Office of the Rubber Replanting Aid Fund
14. Office of the Cane and Sugar Board	30. Thai Industrial Standards Institute
15. Food and Drug Administration	31. Electrical and Electronics Institute
16. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards	32. Department of Mineral Resources
	33. The Fine Arts Department
17. Defence Industry Department	34. Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission

2.3 e-Tax Invoice and E-Receipt

Section 86 of the revenue Code provided that a VAT registrant issue a tax invoice and its copy for every sale of goods or provision of service at the time the tax liability takes place, as well as provide such tax invoice to the purchaser of goods or services and keep its copy in accordance with 87/3. This provision not only is an obstacle to integrated e-commerce transactions, but also adds considerable cost of document preparation to VAT registrants

that have to issue a large number of receipts and tax invoices, and the cost of maintenance and storage of such documents.

In an effort to encourage e-tax invoice and e-Receipt usage instead of using paper tax invoices and receipts among entrepreneurs in order to promote electronic transactions and to cut documents printing and storage costs, the Revenue Department issued the Regulations on Preparation, Delivery, Storage of electronic tax invoices and receipts, 2012. Under these regulations eligible Vat registrants cab prepare e-tax invoice and e-receipt by using e-certificates issued by a certification authority (CA) approved by the Revenue Department. E-Receipt and e-tax invoice services have been offered by the Revenue Department since the end of 2012

In 2015, Thai digital ID Company Limited is the only CA approved by the Revenue Department. The 12 VAT registrants approved by the Revenue Department for preparation, delivery, and storage of e-tax invoices and e-receipt are listed below.

Table 5 Thailand VAT registrants

Item	Tax Payer
1	Thai Digital ID Company Limited
2	Country Group Securities Public Company Limited
3	Thanachart Securities Public Company Limited
4	SCB Securities Company Limited
5	Kasikorn Securities Public Company Limited
6	KKTrade Securities Company Limited
7	Set Trade Dot Com
8	Apple Wealth Securities Public Company Limited
9	RHB OSK Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited
10	True Money Co., Ltd.
11	Krungsri Securities Public Company Limited
12	Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company

	Limited

At the same time, the federation ofThai Industries was assigned to design e-Invoice standard, which is a part of Trade Services Message Standard. For this assignment, a working group including Revenue Department, Efficienct Consumer Response (ECR), and Electronic Transaction Development Agency (ETDA) was set and the standard was announced as an ETDA Recommendation in August 2015. The standard would be set for pilots in a retail industry. Furthermore, The Revenue Department is considering it to be utilized in a new e-tax system which allows businesses filling tax invoices electronically.

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

3.1 Networked Readiness Index

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 144 countries. In 2013, the three main factors used for the NRI rankings included the Environment, Readiness, and Usage, each of which was further divided into sub-categories as shown below.
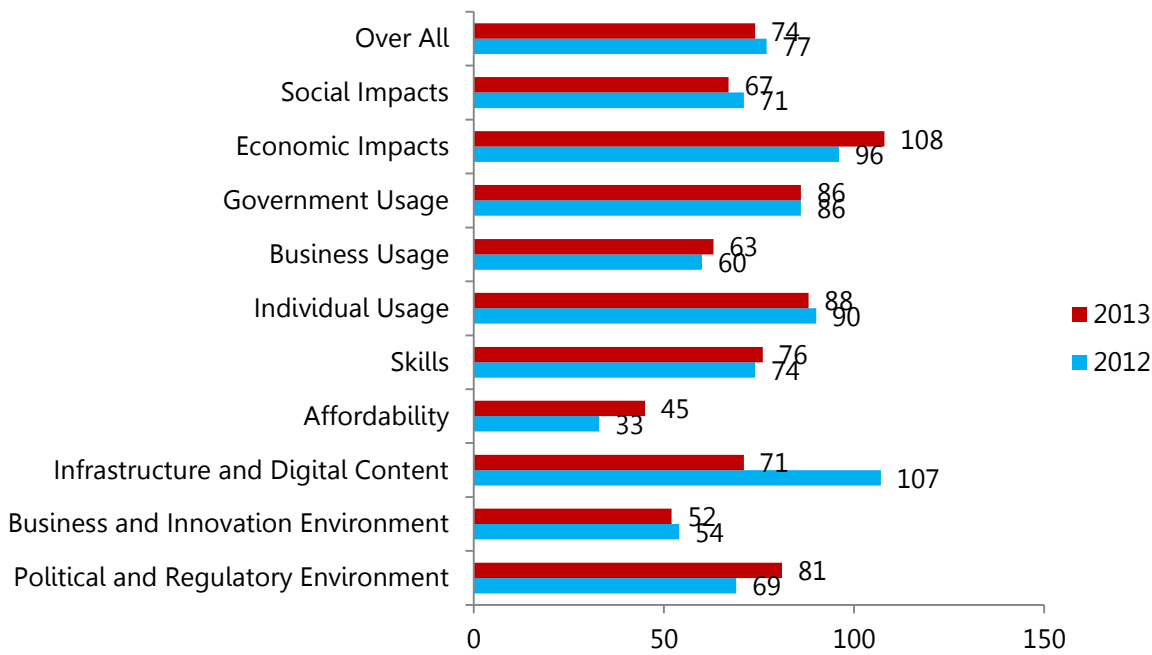
Source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Information Technology Report 2013*

Figure 3 Networked Readiness Index (NRI) Rankings in 2012 and 2013

During 2012-2013, Thailand's overall ranking on the NRI moved up. In 2013, the country was ranked 74th, moving from 77th in 2012. The best improvement was in the infrastructure and digital content sub-category, going up from 107th in 2012 to 71th in 2013 as shown in figure 3.

3.2 E-Government Development Index (EGDI)

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 2014. The three main components of the EGDI are the Online Service Index, the Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, and the Human Capital Index.

Source: United Nations, E-Government Development Index 2012, 2014
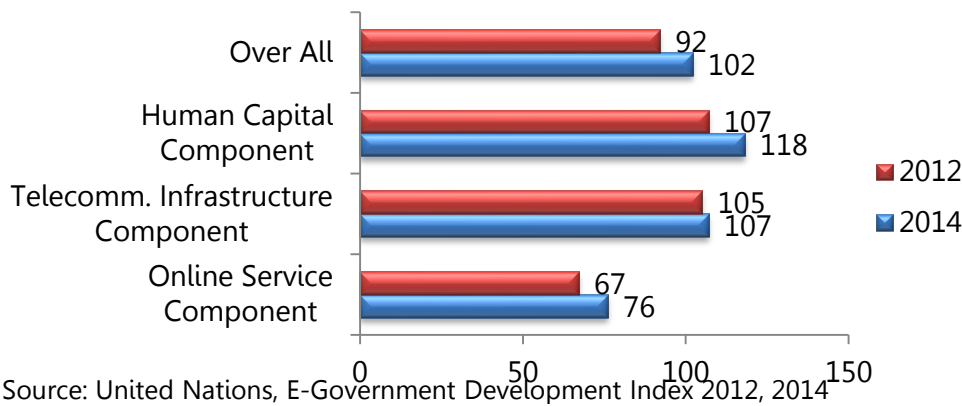
Figure 4 Thailand's E-Government Readiness Rankings in 2012 and 2014

When Thailand's e-government readiness rankings in 2012 and 2014 were compared, the overall ranking in 2014 fell from the ranking in 2012 to 102ndas 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 2014. 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, Resolving Insolvency.

Source: The World Bank 2014
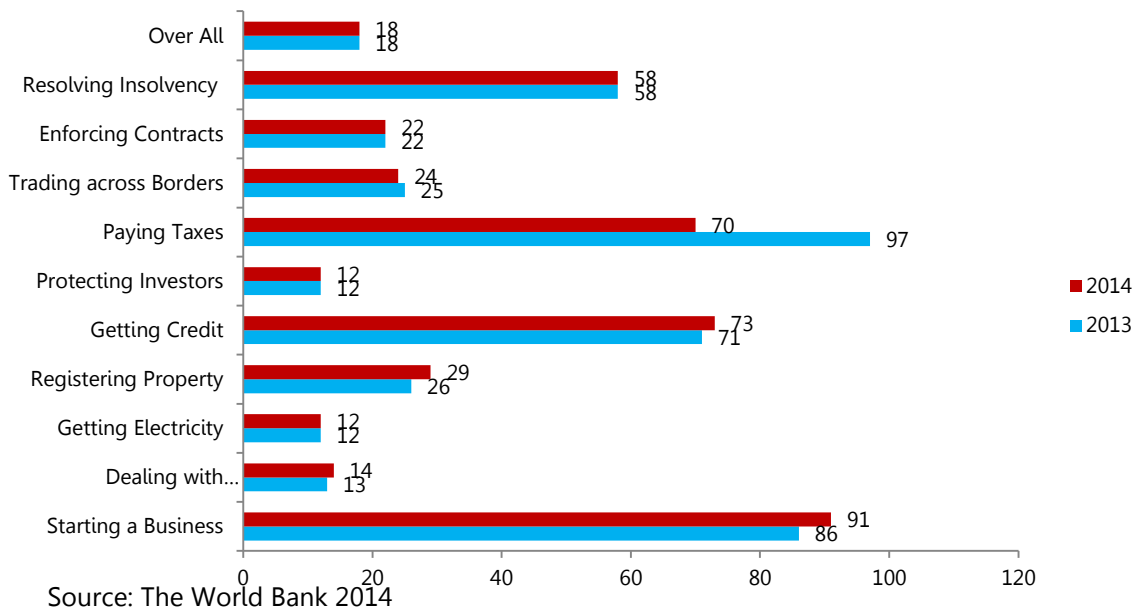
Figure 5 Ease of Doing business in 2014 and 2013 in East Asia & the Pacific

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 18th. 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.

3.4 Government Website survey

According to "United Nations E-Government Survey: e-Government for the Future We Want", Thailand was placed in 102 out 193 countries in 2014. Then, to improve Thailand's government organization, EGA (electronic government agency) did a survey of 269 organizations. There were 5 indicators; Contents, e-Service, Recommended Features, Phases of development, and (shown in figure 6)

76.70 percent of all contains news and basic information such as history, mission, location, and contact number and e-mail etc.

76.15 percent of all has two-way communication with its users such as search engine, social network, and helpdesks etc.

19.48 percent of all provides electronic services which allow its users to fill forms online.

72.55 percent of all includes recommended features for government's websites such as contact information at the bottom of each page.

18.22 percent of all uses Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 (WCAG 2.0).
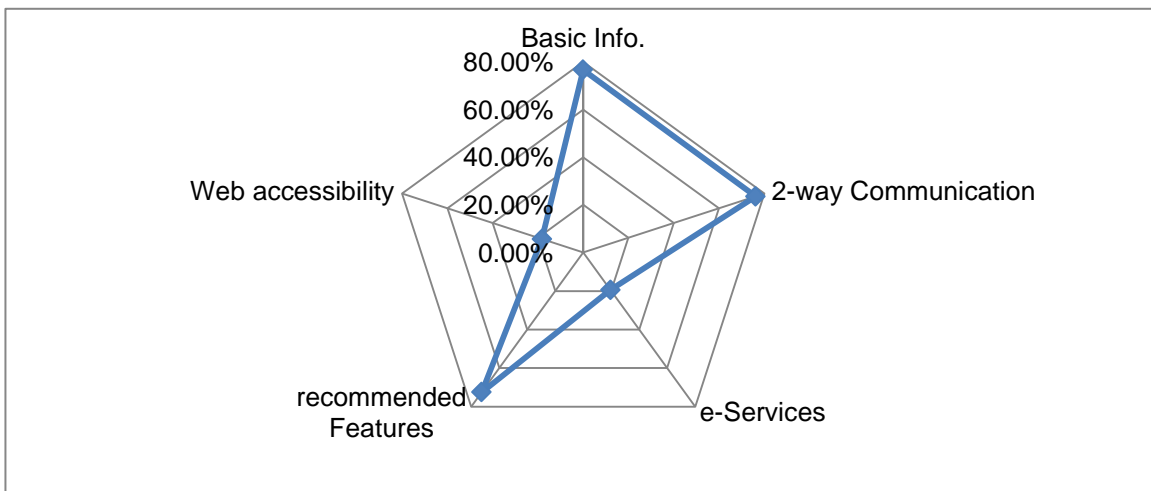
Figure 6 Thailand's Percentage of 5 indicators

3.5 Thailand's National Focal Point for UN/LOCODE

UN/LOCODE, UN/CEFACT Recommendation No. 16, 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. The development and maintenance of UN/LOCODE is provided by UNECE as a service to governments and trade in the framework of its trade facilitation efforts.

The significant increase from 8000 locations registered in 1981 to almost 100,000 in 2014 has made the UNECE secretariat decide to solicit the support from National Focal Points (FPs) for the maintenance and improvement of the accuracy and relevance of UN/LOCODE.

To maintain the quality and accuracy of the UN/LOCODE database, Thailand has submitted the request to UNECE secretariat for setting up a National Focal Point in 2015 by Electronic Transactions Development Agency (Public Organization), or ETDA and has been approved since April 2015.

ETDA in a role of UN/LOCODE National Focal Point supports UNECE by setting up a steering committee consisting of related stakeholders such as Royal Thai Customs, Department of Civil Aviation and Marine Department. The stakeholder participation on UN/LOCODE data cleansing and peer review will ensure the accuracy of location information for Thailand published in the UN/LOCODE database. For Thailand, UN/LOCODE is mainly used in Thailand National Single Window, which is established to facilitate electronic data and information sharing and integration between government to government partnerships (G2G), government to business partnerships (G2B) and business to business partnerships (B2B) for import, export and logistics.

Reference

1. ICT STATISTICS Data, International Telecommunication Union

2. 2013 Thailand e-Transactions Statistics Report, Electronic Transaction Development Agency (Public)

3. Government Website Survey 2015, Electronic Government Agency (Public Organization)

4. UN/LOCODE Conference, 24 April 2015, United Nation Centre For Trade Facilitation And E-Business

5. UN/CEFACT Recommendation N°. 16 - LOCODE - Code for Trade and Transport Locations, Third Edition, 1998. United Nation Centre For Trade Facilitation And E-Business.

Progress Report

United Nations ESCAP on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade

AFACT Plenary

Tehran – Islamic Republic of Iran

15 December 2015

United Nations ESCAP

SECTION I –Project/Activity

1.1 Regional Organizations Cooperation Mechanism for Trade Facilitation (ROC-TF)

The 3rd annual ROC-TF meeting brought together 12 regional and global organizations active in trade facilitation in the Asia-Pacific region. This year the participating organizations included Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asia Pacific Council for Trade Facilitation and e-Business (AFACT), Greater Mekong Subregion Business Forum (GMS-BF), Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI), Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank and World Customs Organisation (WCO).

Key recommendations from the meeting to strengthen the mechanism, included:

- Continuing to disseminate the ROC-TF annual calendar and bi-annual newsletter;
- Increase the use of the ROC-TF website and seek to establish e-Groups on social media platforms. ROC-TF organizations were also recommended to link to each other's activities via their websites and social media platforms;
- Establish a regional page for ROC-TF member organizations on the GFP website;
- Nominate official focal points for ROC-TF within each member organization
- Member organizations should have more areas of cooperation on research and analysis, and substantive areas in trade facilitation amongst ROC-TF member organizations;
- Continue to invite other organizations to join ROC-TF, including bilateral donors, private sector organizations, etc. The meeting recommended the following to enhance the cooperation of ROC-TF participating organizations:

The presentations and the summary from the meeting can be found at: http://www.unescap.org/events/regional-organizations-cooperation-mechanism-trade-facilitation-roc-tf-annual-meeting-2014

1.2 Implementation of ESCAP Resolution 68/3 and 70/6

The Interim Intergovernmental Steering Group on Cross-Border Paperless Trade Facilitation, established by the ESCAP Commission resolution 70/6, held its first meeting in Bangkok, Thailand from 1-3 April 2015 with the participation of 27 government officials from ESCAP member states to continue negotiations on a prospective regional agreement on cross-border paperless trade facilitation. The objective is to enhance regional integration by setting up a framework to enable exchange and mutual recognition of electronic data and documents across borders to reduce trade costs. The Steering Group meeting, which was chaired by the Russian Federation, worked to improve the draft text of the regional arrangement as a potential intergovernmental agreement. The meeting highlighted the complementarity between this regional initiative and the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. The meeting was also joined by several experts from across the Asia-Pacific region and observer delegations from UNCITRAL, WCO and WTO. Legal and technical working groups were established to continue the work and develop an implementation road map. The Steering Group also decided to create legal and technical working groups under it, for nominated group of officials and experts to carry out mandated tasks in a focused manner. The Steering Group meet annually to continue the negotiations, with the second meeting tentatively scheduled end of March 2016. For more information, see:http://communities.unescap.org/cross-border-paperless-trade-facilitation

The Legal and Technical Working Groups of the Interim Intergovernmental Steering Group on Cross-Border Paperless Trade Facilitation had their first physical meeting in Bangkok, Thailand from 9-11 September 2015. They had combined as well as breakout sessions to deliver their mandated tasks, in particular negotiating the draft text with more consensuses on provisions and setting detailed work plan for preparing a draft road map, including division of labor among the members. The working groups are scheduled to have their second meeting in Bangkok, Thailand on

5-6 November 2015. For more details, see http://www.unescap.org/events/first-meeting-legal-and-technical-working-groups-interim-intergovernmental-steering-group

1.3 Asia-Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum 2014

The Asia-Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum 2014 and a series of side events were held from the 23-27 September in Bangkok, Thailand. The forum was jointly organized by ESCAP, ADB and the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand, in conjunction with the annual Thailand International Logistics Fair (TILOG). The publication "Towards a National Integrated and Sustainable Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism" was jointly launched by ESCAP and ADB during the opening of forum and set the stage for further joint work in this area. The publication is available for download here: http://www.unescap.org/resources/towards-national-integrated-and-sustainable-trade-and-transport-facilitation-monitoring. In addition a new ESCAP Trade Process Analysis Database was also launched during a dedicated session on measuring and monitoring trade facilitation performance.

The APTFF 2014 featured a high-level panel discussion on this year's theme 'Trade Facilitation for Inclusive Development' and five other sessions focused on the WTO trade facilitation agreement and implications for the region, prioritizing trade facilitation and monitoring performance, agricultural trade facilitation, SME trade facilitation, and inter-agency coordination for trade facilitation. Key recommendations from the forum included:

• Addressing the constraints faced by small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) when implementing trade facilitation measures and paperless trade systems, such as single window facilities;

• Implementing harmonized and supportive legal frameworks for trade facilitation at national, regional and global levels;

• Targeting interventions to specific locations, such as border areas away from capital cities and in particular sectors, such as agriculture, in order to maximize the impact of trade facilitation on inclusive development;

• Enhancing inter-agency coordination for effective trade facilitation at the national level, also recognizing that non-Customs agencies may require more assistance to implement trade facilitation measures;

• Implementing mechanisms and tools that can improve planning and monitoring of progress in trade facilitation.

The forum sought to bring together of the key stakeholders in trade facilitation in the Asia-Pacific region, including policymakers, trade facilitation service providers, experts from international organizations; policy analysts and researchers. Close to 250 participants from over 35 countries attended and shared their experience on trade facilitation in the region. Furthermore, leading development partners working on trade facilitation in the Asia and Pacific region such as ADB, ESCAP, UNECE, UNCTAD, WCO, World Bank and ITC renewed their commitment to collaborate and share progress in trade facilitation. More information can be found at: **http://unnext.unescap.org/tfforum14.asp**

1.4 ESCAP - WCO 2nd UNNExT Masterclass

WCO, ESCAP and the Korea Customs Service co-organized the 2nd UNNExT Masterclass on 'Single Window in the Context of WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement' from the 12-21 January 2015 in Cheon-an, Republic of Korea. During the second week of the Masterclass, the participants shared their country status and learned how to conduct data harmonization and modelling for a Single Window environment. The participants also carried out group exercises on planning a Single Window implementation. All 30 participating government officials from 23 countries in the region successfully completed the Masterclass. The Masterclass is an intensive two-week capacity building programme intended to build the capacity of Governments to simplify trade procedures and implement paperless trade systems, including single window facilities.

It was delivered by experts and practitioners with extensive experience on trade facilitation and paperless trade in English. All the participants successfully completed the Masterclass and were issued with UNNExT certificates.

1.5 APTFF Capacity Building Workshop on implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement: Perishable Goods and Single Window

To support the implementation the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, ADB and ESCAP co-organized a capacity building workshop on 26 September 2014 as a side-event of the APTFF. The workshop was attended by 50 participants from developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The workshop focused on two specific measures included in the WTO TFA, namely provision 7.9 on Perishable Goods and provision 10.4 on Single Window. Three country cases were presented for each measure. ADB, WCO and ESCAP agreed to collaborate on similar workshops in the future. For more information please see: http://unnext.unescap.org/cbtfa.asp

1.6 Third International Seminar on Trade Facilitation in North-East Asia

Third International Seminar on Trade Facilitation in North-East Asia, a joint annual seminar between GTI (Greater Tumen Initiative) and ESCAP was held in conjunction with the annual GTI TFC (Trade Facilitation Committee) meeting on 18-19 November 2014 in Vladivostok, Russian Federation. The seminar was attended by approximately 50 participants from both public and private sectors in Mongolia, China, Russian Federation and Republic of Korea (GTI members). It recognized the importance of transit trade and intergovernmental cooperation/coordination for sub regional economic progress and recommended members of GTI and ESCAP to further strengthen their cooperation in trade facilitation and paperless trade. For more information, please see: http://www.unescap.org/events/third-international-seminar-trade-facilitation-north-east-asia

1.7 Workshop on Good Practices in Agricultural Trade Facilitation in South and Southeast Asia

ESCAP organized the 'SATNET Asia Workshop on Good Practices in Agricultural Trade Facilitation in South and Southeast Asia' on 26 September 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand as a back-to-back event with the APTFF. The workshop was a part of the EU-funded Network for Knowledge Transfer on Sustainable Agriculture Technologies and Improved Market Linkages in South and Southeast Asia (SATNET Asia) project. The objective of the workshop was to enable inter- and intra-regional learning among participating countries on policies and measures that facilitate trade of agriculture or food products. Close to 50 delegates from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Nepal representing government, private sector and civil society stakeholders participated in the workshop. The various sessions focused on cases and processes relating to agricultural trade facilitation, good practices in logistics and trade facilitation, and the emergence of standards and traceability. A number of senior policymakers and experts served as resource persons and shared their knowledge and experience with the participants. To view the presentations from the workshop, please see: http://www.unescap.org/events/satnet-asia-workshop-good-practices-agricultural-trade-facilitation-south-and-south-east-asia

1.8 UNNExT Capacity Building Workshop on Data Harmonization and Modelling for Single Window Environment in the Maldives

In response to an official request from the Government of Maldives, ESCAP organized the UNNExT Capacity Building Workshop on Data Harmonization and Modelling for Single Window Environment from 16-18 December 2014 in Male, Maldives. The workshop was attended by 25 officials from different government agencies as well as a few private sector stakeholders. The purpose was to build their capacity on the harmonization national trade data in implementing a Single Window and paperless trade systems.

1.9 Regional Training of Trainers Workshop on Trade Facilitation and

Paperless Systems for Agrifood Products

ESCAP organized a Regional Training of Trainers Workshop on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Systems for Agrifood Products from 15-17 December 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Workshop was delivered as part of the work of the United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade and Transport in Asia and the Pacific (UNNExT) on agricultural trade facilitation. The objective of the Workshop was to raise the awareness and strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders on the relevant issues, concepts and measures required to simplify, streamline and automate the procedures for trade in agricultural products. The Workshop brought together 22 participants from Ministries of Commerce, Ministries of Agriculture and agricultural training institutes from 9 countries in South and South-East Asia, including 6 LDCs. ESCAP worked closely with experts from UNECE, the World Bank Group and FAO to deliver this Workshop.

1.10 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ESCAP and the International Trade Centre (ITC)

ESCAP and the International Trade Centre (ITC) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to strengthen their support for developing countries in the Asia-Pacific, as they implement the WTO TFA. Under the terms of the MoU, ESCAP and ITC will leverage their unique strengths, products and services to provide coordinated and integrated capacity building support to ESCAP member States on trade facilitation issues. Cooperation between the two organizations will concentrate on delivering a joint compendium of capacity building and training, with a strong focus on least developed countries (LDCs) and transition economies. Actions include, among others, joint workshops on accession to the WTO and implementation issues related to other WTO agreements. For more information see:

http://www.unescap.org/news/escap-and-itc-strengthen-cooperation-trade-facilitation-asia-and-pacific

1.11 ESCAP and UNCITRAL Legal Advisory Services to Maldives in

Implementing a Single Window Environment

At the official request of the government of Republic of Maldives, ESCAP in partnership with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) will provide a legal advisory service to Maldives in creating a Single Window environment. As part of the legal advisory service, ESCAP and UNCITRAL will conduct gap analysis on current legal framework and support drafting model law(s) to facilitate implementation of a Single Window in Maldives. For more information contact: escap-tid@un.org

1.12 ESCAP and UNCITRAL Capacity Building Workshop on Cross-border Paperless Trade Facilitation: Challenges and Issues for Enabling Environment

ESCAP and UNCITRAL Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNCITRAL-RCAP) organized a Capacity Building Workshop on Cross-border Paperless Trade Facilitation: Challenges and Issues for Enabling Environment, with the support of the United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade and Transport in Asia and the Pacific (UNNExT) and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Republic of Korea. Over 50 participants from the Asia-Pacific region attended the workshop to discuss the latest practices and issues related to cross-border trade facilitation. Regional experts shared their experiences on the actions necessary to facilitate cross-border paperless trade. The workshop looked at pertinent legal issues for enabling cross-border paperless trade, such as interoperability and mutual recognition from legal, technical and policy perspectives. Key case studies were presented, such as China's experience in e-commerce and cross-border paperless trade and the case of cross-border data exchange between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. For more information see: www.unescap.org/events/escap-uncitral-capacity-building-workshop-cross-border-paperless-trade-facilitation

1.13 Workshop on the UN Electronic Communications Convention: a

legal tool to promote cross-border electronic commerce

ESCAP, in cooperation with UNCITRAL and the Electronic Transactions Development Agency, Thailand (ETDA) organized the Workshop on the UN Electronic Communications Convention: a legal tool to promote cross-border electronic commerce. The objective of the workshop was to discuss how the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts can be used to promote cross-border electronic commerce in Asia and the Pacific, including its implications for Thailand. Approximately 150 stakeholders from the Asia and the Pacific region participated in the workshop, including several Thai participants. The panel discussions provided an opportunity to share regional perspectives on the implications of the Convention on cross-border paperless trade. For more information, see:

http://www.unescap.org/events/workshop-un-electronic-communications-convention-legal-tool-promote-cross-border-electronic

1.14 WTO/ESCAP 10th ARTNeT Capacity Building Workshop for Trade Research: Empirical Methods in Trade: Analyzing Trade Costs and Trade Facilitation

ESCAP in collaboration with the WTO jointly organized the ARTNeT-WTO 10th Capacity Building Workshop for Trade Research "Empirical Methods in Trade: Analyzing Trade Costs and Trade Facilitation". The 5-day hands-on training workshop focused on the use of applied empirical methods in analyzing trade costs and trade facilitation. The workshop reviewed of how applied econometrics, gravity models, and existing databases such as the ESCAP-World Bank Trade costs and World Bank Enterprise Surveys databases can be used in research related to trade costs and trade facilitation. About 30 researchers from academic, government agencies, and policy think-tank institutions participate in the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by resource persons from the WTO, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand and ESCAP. For more information see:

http://www.unescap.org/events/wtoescap-10th-artnet-capacity-building-workshop-trade-research-%E2%80%9Cempirical-methods-trade

1.15 Regional Training of Trainer's Workshop on Paperless Transit Transport Facilitation

As part of the UNNExTinititiative, ESCAP has prepared a study and a guide on paper-less transit transport for use in the capacity building of government officials to design and implement paper-less transit transport systems. On that basis, ESCAP organized a regional Training of Trainer's Workshop on Paperless Transit Transport Facilitation. The meeting was attended by LLDCs and transit countries including India, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. For more information see:

http://www.unescap.org/events/training-trainers-workshop-paperless-transit-transport-facilitation

1.16 Myanmar National Workshop on Trade Facilitation and the Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

ESCAP organized a 'National Workshop on Trade Facilitation and the Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement' at the request of and in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce of Myanmar. The workshop provided insight into the importance of trade facilitation in the context of regional and global production networks and the National Export Strategy of Myanmar. Furthermore the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement was introduced, highlighting how its implementation can support overall trade and customs reform in the country. During the workshop relevant government agencies and development partners reviewed on-going trade facilitation projects and initiatives in Myanmar. The workshop also discussed good practices and strategies for the establishment and operation of a national trade facilitation committee (NTFC) in Myanmar. For more information see:

http://www.unescap.org/events/workshop-trade-facilitation-and-implementation-wto-tfa

1.17 UNNExT workshops on Paperless Trade Facilitation for SMEs and Agrifood Products

ESCAP organized two UNNExT workshops on Paperless Trade Facilitation for SMEs and Agrifood Products in collaboration with several international and regional organizations, including UNECE, UNCTAD, GIZ, Islamic Development Bank and the Eurasian Economic Commission. The workshops trained over 50 officials from Ministries of Commerce, Ministries of Agriculture, national inspection agencies and private sector stakeholders from 7 countries in Central Asia, namely Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. International, regional and UNNExT experts joined the workshops to provide training on business process analysis, electronic sanitary and phytosanitary certificates, national single window initiatives, electronic traceability and WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. For more information, see: http://www.unescap.org/events/unnext-workshop-trade-facilitation-and-paperless-systems-agrifood-products, http://www.unescap.org/events/unnext-workshop-paperless-trade-facilitation-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-central-asia

1.18 UNNExT Sub-regional Workshop on Paperless Trade Facilitation for SMEs

Under UNNExT, ESCAP in cooperation with UNECE, the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the International Finance Corporation/World Bank Group, organized a sub-regional workshop on paperless trade facilitation for SMEs. Seventeen officers and experts from ministries and research/training institutions of nine countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam) participated in the event. The workshop aimed to build the capacity of government officials to better understand, identify and address trade facilitation and paperless trade measures that have a proportionally larger impact for SMEs, so that SMEs–specific 'paperless' measures can be integrated into national trade facilitation reforms. Participants benefited from the exposure to a number of case studies on issues such as public-

private partnerships for Single Window implementation; development of e-commerce platforms for market access and innovative financing for SMEs. For more information see: http://www.unescap.org/events/unnext-workshop-paperless-trade-facilitation-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises

SECTION II – Knowledge Product and Publication

2.1 Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2014: Recent Trends and Developments

The Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report (APTIR) is a recurrent publication prepared by the Trade and Investment Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. It provides information on and independent analyses of trends and developments in: (a) intra- and inter-regional trade in goods and services; (b) foreign direct investment; (c) trade facilitation measures; (d) trade policy measures; and (e) preferential trade policies and agreements. The report offers insights into the impacts of these recent and emerging developments on countries' abilities to meet the challenges of achieving inclusive and sustainable development**.**

This 2014 edition of APTIR shows that, while the Asia-Pacific region remains the most dynamic pole of the global economy, growth in trade and investment has yet to return to pre-crisis levels. Regional trade growth weakened in 2013, and in the first half of 2014, and although growth in 2015 is expected to increase to 7%, ongoing uncertainties in global macroeconomic prospects mean this is far from assured. A key finding of the Report however, is that concentrations of exports and imports remain uneven across the region. East and North-East Asia alone accounted for about 60% of both total regional merchandise exports and imports in 2013.

In a similar vein, 65% of all services exports from the Asia-Pacific region are attributable to just six economies. This implies that large gaps remain between countries in terms of their trade competitiveness and level of diversification, and that great potential remains still untapped,

especially in the services sectors of many countries. The availability of competitive business and trade services, which support industrial exports, is also increasingly essential. Policymakers should take steps to lower barriers to trade. Progress in multilateral negotiations, including effective and speedy implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), would help.

The WTO TFA, concluded at the ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013, is the first major global trade agreement to be concluded since the establishment of WTO in 1995. The Agreement provides evidence of a global consensus on the importance of trade facilitation for sustainable economic development, as well as a narrow, but concrete framework through which countries may simplify and enhance the transparency of their trade procedures.

At the regional level, progress is being made towards a regional arrangement on the facilitation of cross-border paperless trade, since the adoption by ESCAP member States in May 2012 of a resolution on enabling the cross-border recognition of electronic data and documents for inclusive and sustainable intraregional trade facilitation. This also suggests that the region is committed to make significant progress in this area in the coming years.

Chapter 4 of APTIR provides a preliminary regional assessment of the implementation of trade facilitation measures included in the TFA as well as the development of trade services and systems for paperless trade facilitation based on surveys carried out by the ESCAP secretariat since 2012. Because of the great importance of the agricultural sector for inclusive trade and development on the one hand and the fact that agricultural trade costs on the other are typically twice as high as those for manufacturing goods, this year's APTIR presents findings from country- and product-specific agricultural trade process analyses. It reveals significant and persistent barriers to trade.

For example, in Myanmar, no less than 20 actors are involved in the export of rice. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, visits are required by three agencies to the premises of the animal feed importers to provide three separate reports for verifying the request for import. In Nepal, local administration still charges an export fee even though there is a national policy of not imposing such fees. Furthermore, in Bangladesh and Thailand it can take upto 17.5 days and 14 days, respectively, to obtain the sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) certificate, including laboratory tests, necessary for exporting shrimp (see table 1 below). This accounts for more than half of the total time required to complete export procedures within these two countries. In Cambodia, it takes

between five to seven days to complete the same procedure. In Nepal, Cambodia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka, it takes only one day to obtain the SPS certificate.

These findings have important implications for policymakers and other stakeholders involved in trade facilitation. First, they confirm that many agricultural trade procedures are not only complex but also specific to the sector or product, suggesting the need for trade facilitation support programmes dedicated to agriculture and food products.

Second and more generally, the trade process analysis studies suggest that a whole-supply-chain approach is essential to making significant progress in reducing trade transaction costs and improving competitiveness. This is because the most important bottlenecks may not be at the border and may also relate to inefficient services by the private sector rather than by government agencies. Accordingly, this requires policymakers to monitor the performance along the entire supply chain and to identify solutions to streamline trade process continuously, as proposed in previous issues of APTIR. The chapter also proposes some concrete actions as a way forward for countries and the region in three areas of immediate importance: (a) implementation of the TFA measures; (b) development of cross-border paperless trade; and (c) establishment of sustainable trade facilitation monitoring mechanisms.The report is available at: http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/APTIR%202014%20-%20Full%20Report_4.pdf

2.2 Impact of Trade Facilitation on Foreign Direct Investment, Working paper series

Countries that implement trade facilitation reforms and enhance trade efficiency and connectivity are generally expected to attract more foreign direct investments. This paper is a first attempt to quantify the potential impact of trade facilitation on FDI flows. Using a unique bilateral dataset on FDI flows covering both OECD and developing economies in Asia and the Pacific, we estimate gravity models of FDI featuring relevant trade costs and trade facilitation indicators.It is available online at:http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Staff%20Working%20Paper%2004-14.pdf

2.3 UNNExT Brief No. 10: Smarter Food Greece Trade facilitation for Export Opportunities in Agricultural Produce

With the objective of enhancing growth, the Greek Government made a commitment in October 2012 to implement a comprehensive trade facilitation reform programme to simplify and automate procedures for export and import. Core activities included the implementation of an eCustoms solution, simplification of procedures and legislation and a move towards paperless trade and Single Window. This policy brief informs about the approach taken and the findings. The paper reflects the developments up to the third quarter of 2014. It is available online at http://unnext.unescap.org/pub/brief10.pdf

2.4 UNNExT Brief No. 11: Insights from ESCAP's Trade Process Analysis Database

The Trade Process Analysis Database (TPAD) has been developed by ESCAP to enable users to search for particular trade information they need, and makes it possible to compare trade procedures across countries. This brief presents key insights based on the import and export process analyses included in the TPAD. It provides an integrated view and performance information for a selection of 27 product-specific import and export process analyses conducted in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, and Thailand from 2010 to 2014**.** It is available online at http://unnext.unescap.org/pub/brief11.pdf

2.5 UNNExT Brief No. 12: Towards Electronic TIR Customs Transit System (eTIR)

This brief provides a summary of the TIR system and introduces the most important attributes of the future eTIR system. It highlights the fact that, for many countries worldwide including those in the Asia-Pacific region, the TIR system is an important tool for international transit and transport

facilitation. It also illustrates how, by incorporating modern ICT technologies, the eTIR system will further enhance transit and transport facilitation while further securing government revenues.It is available online at http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/brief12

2.6 A Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific: Potential Pathways to Implementation (Trade Insights: Issue No. 4)

The November 2014 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders' meeting in Beijing has generated momentum behind the proposed Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). This note reviews the prospects for the FTAAP which are strongly linked to progress in two other large regional trade agreements currently under discussion: the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP**).** It is available online at

http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Trade%20Insights%20-%20FTAAP%20-%20Issue%20No.%204.pdf

2.7 Information Management in Agrifood Chains: Towards and Integrated Paperless Framework for Agrifood Trade Facilitation

This guide outlines a framework for integrated agrifood information management, taking into account the functional needs of various stakeholders along the supply chain. The benefits as well as challenges involved in developing a comprehensive system are discussed. This publication is aimed mainly at government officials involved in overseeing and making policies related to agrifood trade. It is also relevant to the private sector (both existing and potential traders), associations and any agrifood supply-chain stakeholders interested in making agrifood trade both safer and more efficient.It is available online at

http://unnext.unescap.org/pub/agriguide15.pdf

2.8 Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement in the Asia-Pacific Region: Analysis of Category A Submissions (Trade Insights: Issue No. 7)

This issue of the Trade Insights series provides analysis of notifications submitted as part of the preparation for the implementation under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. Fifteen economies in the Asia-Pacific region have already submitted Category A notifications, i.e., the list of substantive provisions they have either already implemented or are committed to implement by the time the Agreement enters into force.It is available athttp://www.unescap.org/resources/implementation-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement-asia-pacific-region-analysis-category

2.9 Trade and Non-tariff Measures: Impacts in the Asia-Pacific Region

This study brings together existing evidence on the occurrence and trade impacts of non-tariff measures (NTMs) in the Asia-Pacific region. It aims to contribute to an improved understanding on their trade impacts on developing countries. The report focuses on the consequences of NTMs for developing economies and South-South trade. The chapters include an overview of tariff and non-tariff measures, an evaluation of NTMs and trade, and an examination of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade. Finally, the study concludes by reviewing mechanisms for streamlining NTMs and promoting developing countries' trade, particularly at the regional level**.** It is available at:

http://www.unescap.org/resources/trade-and-non-tariff-measures-impacts-asia-pacific-region

2.10 UNNExT Brief 13: ASEAN Single Window - A Regional Single

Window for ASEAN Connectivity

This UNNExT Brief provides an overview on the evolution of the ASEAN Single Window (ASW), including background, implementation history, features and functions, challenges and lessons learnt, as well as the author's perspective on the future of the ASW in terms of ASEAN connectivity and the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). It is available at:http://unnext.unescap.org/pub/brief13.pdf

2.11 Value Added Trade Costs in Goods and Services

This study introduces a new dataset of bilateral value added trade costs for the goods and services sectors, based on a measure derived from the micro-founded gravity model and using data from the OECD-WTO TiVA database. This is the first study to calculate value added trade costs for a set of developed and developing economies, both for the goods and services sectors. It is available at:http://www.unescap.org/resources/value-added-trade-costs-goods-and-services

2.12 UNRCs Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation Survey 2015: Asia and the Pacific Report

This regional report presents data on trade facilitation and paperless trade implementation from 44 economies in the Asia-Pacific region and covering 5 different sub-regions. Since 2012, ESCAP Secretariat has conducted an annual regional survey to systematically collect and analyze information on the implementation of trade facilitation measures in the region, in order to provide a basis for developing more relevant capacity building and technical assistance and to assist countries to design and prioritize their own trade facilitation implementation plans and strategies. It is available at:

http://www.unescap.org/resources/unrcs-trade-facilitation-and-paperless-trade-implementation-survey-2015-asia-and-pacific

2.13 UNNExT Brief 14: China E-Port – Towards a Single Window Trading Environment

China E-Port functions as a national Single Window trading environment utilizing ICT for the modernization of the Chinese customs system towards an integrated information platform for clearance management and enforcement. This brief reviews the evolution of customs reform in China that has led to E-Port, and aims to share relevant insights into the Chinese Single Window experience for policymakers in other countries. It is available at:

http://unnext.unescap.org/pub/brief14.pdf.

Pan-Asian E-Commerce Alliance (PAA) Progress Report

PAA

33rd AFACT Plenary

Tehran, I.R. Iran

December, 2015

SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Pan-Asian E-Commerce Alliance is the first regional e-Commerce alliance in Asiathat aims to promote and provide secure, trusted, reliable and value-adding IT infrastructure and facilities for efficient global trade and logistics. This includes the mutual recognition of digital certificates issued by members' Certificate Authorities for use in electronic documents exchanged among the parties. Combined membership of the parties now exceeds 200,000 organizations, representing almost all active trading enterprises in the Asian market.

1.1.2 Current PAA Members comprise Tradelink of Hong Kong, Trade-Van of Chinese Taipei,CrimsonLogic of Singapore, KTNET of Korea, CIECC of China, NACCS Center of Japan, Dagang Net of Malaysia, TEDMEV of Macau, CAT Telecom of Thailand, InterCommerce of Philippinesand PT EDI of Indonesia.

SECTION II – EDIFACT/ebXML /XML Based STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

2.1Communication Protocol

2.1.1PAA interconnection Specification was developed based on ebXML MS v2.0 Revision C and ebXML Collaboration Protocol Profile and Agreement v2.0. The specification is approved and endorsed by PAA Steering Committee in February, 2003.

2.1.2   All PAA members are currently connected to each other based on the PAA interconnection Specification.

2.2 Messaging Standards

2.2.1 PAA uses standard XML as the native syntax for processing managing information to create PAA document format and some were adoption from UBL. It follows some of the guiding principles for XML tools and methodologies such as Compliance with standard UML; Compliance with ebXML where relevant; and etc.

2.2.2 The following are some of the PAA documents format for PAA projects:

☐ Purchase Order

☐ Invoice

☐ Advance Shipping Notice

☐ Packing List

☐ Trade Documents format for Export Declaration

☐ Certificate of Origin

2.2.3 The following are some of the code list adopted:

☐ Location Code –UN/LOCCODE

☐ Country code –ISO 3166

☐ Currency code –ISO 4217

☐ Unit of measurement –UN/ECE No. 20

☐ Weight unit –UN/ECE No. 20

☐ Volumeunit –UN/ECE No. 20

☐ Package type –UN/ECE No. 21

☐ Mode of transport –UN/ECE No. 19

☐ Container type –ISO 6346

2.3PKI Mutual Recognition Framework

2.3.1 The PAA Certificate Policy Authority ("Policy Authority" or "PAA Policy Authority") was established to define a common Certificate Policy and administer the recognition of the Certificate Policies and Certification Practice Statements (CPS) used by Alliance members against this common Certificate Policy.

PAA Certificate Policy adheres to RFC 2527. CAs are free to adopt their own policies and practices for those areas that do not have any specific stipulations within their CPS, which must also adhere to RFC 2527.

2.3.2 This Certificate Policy ("Policy") is intended for use within the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) established by the members of the Alliance as defined and managed by the Pan Asian Certificate Policy Authority Limited ("Authority").

2.3.3 This Policy contains the set of rules that govern the issuance and use of digital certificates among the members of the Alliance, and indicates the applicability of the certificates to the communities within the Alliance. Specifically, the Policy is intended to support the Alliance and its Members in the following areas:

☐ Provide high level of assurance that enables secure and reliable transmission of business and transaction documents, and contribute to assuring non-repudiation of business transactions;

☐ Facilitate inter-connection of network services to provide e-commerce transaction application services for the business community; and

☐ Support a Pan Asian portal enabling global business connection and communication.

SECTION III – TRADE FACILITATION/ eBUSINESS/ eCOMMERCE RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

3.1Secure Electronic Cross Border Trade Transactions

Leveraging the PAA legal frameworkfor electronic cross border trade transactions and the mutual recognition of digital certificates amongst members of the alliance, PAA has over the years developed a suite of services and solutions for the PAA economies. We enable and facilitate our customers to exchange trade documents electronically with local and overseas business partners in a secure environment. Through the PAA network, an importer from an importing economy can seamlessly inherit and reuse trade declaration data from the correspondingexporter of an exporting economy for the local trade declaration.

In recent months, we have made significant achievements and contributions for the freight industry. Freight forwarders of various PAA economies can now exchange a range of trade documents such as Commercial Invoice, Packing List, and Bill of Lading with their counterparts both effectively and efficiently.

3.2Electronic Certificate of Origin

As an APEC Pathfinder initiative, PAA has been actively involved in the development and facilitation of exchange of electronic certificate of origin between import and export economies. It is envisaged that initiative will bring values to both the traders and the government authorities. With the blessing and support from the local authorities, Chinese Taipei and Korea are now going full stream ahead on establishing thefirst ECO project. The project involves both the public and private sectors from the two economies. It is anticipated that first ECO exchange will be carried out within this year. In the meantime, other economies like Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore are exploring the possibility to participate.

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 Progress Report

Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC)

33rdAFACT Plenary

Tehran, Iran

December13-16, 2015

SECTION I - Committee Members

There are 14 participants from 6 countries/economies during 2014-2015.

Chinese Taipei: Eva Yueh, Mei Li Chen, Zonyin Shae, Chia Hung Kao, Chu Chui-Hsin

India: Anil Kumar Sinha

Iran ：Fatemeh Taj, Ferdas Hatami

Japan: HisanaoSugamata

Korea: Youngkon Lee

Thailand: WanawitAhkuputra, SuchayapimSiriwat, Noppadon Vannaprapa, ThawatchaiPringprom

SECTION II – Meeting Reports

2.1 TMC-CSC Joint Meeting 2014/12/25-26 (Bangkok, Thailand)

The meeting topics are as follows:

(1) UN/CEFACT Update by HisanaoSugamata

- ・ M&T PDA Project: Information Note on Standards Conformance and Interoperability
    - ➔ Subject to Conformance
    - ➔ Conformance User

➔ Conformance Type

➔ Recommendations

・ M&T PDA Project: Library Review

　➔ Problem Area

　➔ Questionnaires for CC/BIE/EDIFACT/XML Libraries

(2) CCL Utilization in Asia by HisanaoSugamata (HS)

・ Proof of Concept for CCL Utilization in Asia

　➔ POC by Japanese based auto-parts manufactures in Bangkok

　➔ The next step is to implement Tax Invoice connection to the tax office of Thailand. (Waiting the capability of Revenue Department system in Thailand)

・ CIDL (Cross Industry Data Library) implementation

　➔ Domain messages (6 domains) were prepared for registry in Japan.

　➔ Registry Data Model and Procedure were defined

　➔ DMRs to UN/CCL is ready

(3) Cloud Computing WG by Zonyin Shae (ZS)

・ Introduction of Cloud Computing by ZS.

　➔ Categorization of IaaS/ PaaS/ SaaS and Public/ Private

・ Cloud Computing WG objectives

　➔ Establish the best practice for utilizing international standards (e.g., DMTF and OASIS) for migrating applications and services into cloud and between clouds.

　➔ Standardize mechanism deploying applications and services in cloud environments to avoid vendor lock-in.

　➔ Enable "AppStore" for cloud applications and services to support intra and inter cloud connected ecosystem.

・ Cloud Computing WG work items

➜ Identify a set of applications for migration into clouds.

➜ Define OVF for applications.

➜ Migrate applications into specified cloud infrastructures.

➜ Define integration standard for specific applications and ecosystem in clouds

➜ Prepare the guidelines for utilizing OVF

・ Candidate applications

➜ TEDA timing stamp server (Thailand).

➜ Smart tourism application (Taiwan)

➜ SLH (TT&L, Japan)

(4)Trusted Mobile e-Document Framework for Logistics by Youngkon Lee

➜ Introduction

➜ Requirements

➜ Framework

(5) Any other business

・ Expanding Cross Industry Remittance Advice

➜ Japanese industry (Auto-parts, Retail and Finance) introduced UN/CEFACT Supply chain PDA the candidate project of Remittance Advice expansion.

➜ The objectives are as follows:

- Improving reconciliation works of traders.

- Sharing commercial information with the financial sector.

- Adapting the commercial practice in Japanese, Asian Industry and worldwide.

➜ HS asked the members of AFACT to endorse the project when the project proposal would be submitted by Japan.

・ Food Safety based on the cross boarder traceability

➔ Eva Yueh (TW) expressed the concern around cross boarder food safety, and proposed the POC project eInvoice exchange.

➔ Wanawit (TH) agreed to start the feasibility study on the POC.

(6) Action Plans

· CSC will prepare to publish the local CCL with standard preface format.
    *Considering storing the local CCL in AFACT site or to Link to the site where the local CCL registered.

· Request to the AFACT secretariat the publication for the deliverables of AFACT should be found easily.

· The TMC chair will prepare the demonstration kit for CIDL (Cross Industry Data Library) by the next TMC meeting in the next Midterm AFACT meeting.

· Action plans of Cloud computing WG :

- Study the mechanism and the possible solution to verify the time   stamp.
- Try to deploy the object code for the time stamp server by the next Midterm AFACT meeting.
- Try to define the requirements of tourism scenario for cross boarder   the next Midterm AFACT meeting.
- Define the set of API supporting the scenario.
- Define the set of API supporting SLH the next Midterm AFACT   meeting.

· Ask AFACT members to endorse the project proposal of Cross Industry Remittance Advice extension for UN/CEFACT standard.

- HS will prepare the project proposal by the end of the next January.
- HS send the request mail to AFACT members in the next February.
- HS will send the project proposal to the bureau of UN/CEFACT.

· Explore a pilot project for Food Safety based on the cross boarder traceability.

- To establish the pilot project team with TH and TW by the next Midterm AFACT meeting.

- TH will prepare the draft of the metadata for eInvoice and send to   TW for review.

- The first meeting for the pilot project will be held in the next Midterm AFACT meeting.

2.2 TMC-CSC Joint Meeting 2015/06/16-17 (Tehran, Iran)

The meeting topics are as follows.

(1) UN/CEFACT Update by HisanaoSugamata (HS)

- M&T PDA Formation: 4 Domains established
- Specification Domain ➔ Coordinator: Christian Heumer
- Syntax Domain ➔ Coordinator: Gait Boxman
- Library Maintenance Domain ➔ Coordinator: Mary Kay Blantz
- Validation Domain ➔ Coordinator: HidekazuEnjo

- CCTS Decision:
➔ CEFACT CCL and XML schema production work will continue to use CCTS 2.01, NDR 2.1 and CCBDA.
➔ Keep V3 specification as valid published specifications but they are not used for production within CEFACT.

- Conformance project
➔ Final report (Requirements document on conformance and interoperability of standards) sent to Bureau.

➔ 2 new projects proposed:
- Review and update clear conformance clauses for every standard and technical specification.
- Establish a conformance registry where users, software developers,

and SDOs can make their self-declaration of conformance visible.

- Library Review

➔ Discussion on the results of the questionnaire:

- Library 2020 includes artefacts maintained by UN/CEFACT: CCs, BIEs, BDAs, Data Types, EDIFACT Messages, XSDs
- More discussions needed on links to artefacts created by other bodies and not submitted for quality assurance to UN/CEFACT

- CCL Status:

  CCL 15A ➔ CC: 7258 BIE: 10695   uDT: 20 qDT: 160

- Embracing new technologies (or not)?

➔ New Technologies:

- Cloud computing
- Mobile
- APIs & Apps
- Interface standards (pull communication)
- Grid computing
- … and much more

➔ Why changes:

- Must be user driven
- Technology for technology's sake fails
- But the potentials of new technology must be understood by the users

If I had asked people what they wanted, they would have said 'faster horses.'
Henry Ford

(2)CCL Utilization in Asia by HisanaoSugamata (HS)

- ・ CCL Utilization project update in Japan
    - → Implemented domain messages

            1. Domain messages for SMEs

- SME Common messages: Quote, Order, Delivery, Invoice

- SME Manufacturing messages: Quote, Order, Delivery, Invoice

- Manufacture's Wholesaler messages: Order, Delivery, Invoice

- Project procurement messages: Order

            2. Finance-Commercial collaboration

- Expanded Remittance Advice

            3. Local Government procurement

- Order, Delivery, Invoice
    - → Messages being developed

            1. Auto-Parts suppliers Kanban process
                - Delivery Forecast , Just-In-Time delivery

            2. Aircraft Parts suppliers
                - Under planning

- ・ CCL Bilingual Manual by Eva
    - → Introduce the Chinese-English version of CCL (CCL 12A).
    - → Encourage to implement own local language CCL.
    - → Some suggestions made for Local language CCL:

                - Including UN ID

- Adding business term in local language

- Adding Context (Business process, Industry)

(3) Cloud Computing WG by Kao

➔ Introduce:

- CAKE (Cloud Appliance Kernel Environment) by III

- Migration to Cloud

- Open Virtualization Format

- Collaboration with ETDA (Thailand)

(4) E-Invoice cross boarder POC

➔ Objective: Traceability (Food) for Export/Import

➔ Kind of Invoice:

- B2B Use

- Tax Use

- Customs Use ➔ Target

➔ Use UN/CEFACT standard and ISO20022 combined

➔ Progress: under negotiation between Chines Taipei and Thailand

(5) Expanding Remittance Advice

· The project is approved by UN/CEFACT

ODP Stage	Expected Completion Date
Project Inception	2015-03-31
Requirements Gathering	2015-04-24 (UN/CEFACT Forum)
Draft BRS and RSM development	2015-09-30
Public Draft Review	2015-10-30 (UN/CEFACT Forum)

CC/BIE submission	2015-09-30
CC/BIE/XML Schema validation	2015-12-31
Project exit	2015-12-31
Publication	2016-01-31

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, and 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.

9. 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 is 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 an 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 joinSWIF 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, Cloud Stack, 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 new technologies based on the certain business requirements.

(4) AFACT encourages exchanging information on the country experimental projects using new technologies.

➢ Implementation guideline

➢ POC (Proof of concept)

Committee Progress Report

Community Support Committee (CSC)

33rd AFACT Plenary

Tehran, Iran

December 13-16, 2015

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.HisanaoSugamata, 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

2.1Excerpt 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.

Appendix

6th July 2015

AFACT website Maintenance Procedure (version 5)

1. Introduction:

It is our strategy to enhance AFACT official website more and more to achieve effective communication with worldwide visitors as well as among AFACT members.

Now it is important to establish the procedure to invite good ideas from AFACT members and to materialize them for enhancing our website under necessary consensus of StC members in timely manner.

2. Definition of Term:

DMR: Development and Maintenance Request

Development means a change of Design of website.

Maintenance means a change of contents without changing Design.

DMR is free text which may include following items.

a Name of Applicant

b Contents of request

c. Purpose of the request

d. Expected time of completion of the work

AP: Applicant of DMR

Every AFACT member can issue DMR.

WC: Web Coordinator

Mitsuru Ishigaki takes this role until further notice.

He coordinates with Aps, StC members and Web Master as to DMRs.

WM: Web Master

Azadeh Bagheri takes this role until further notice.

She coordinates with Web Engineers and WC.

WE   : Engineers for maintaining AFACT common website

3. Procedure:

Step (1) **AP** consults with **WC** first about the DMR. Basically, the AP should have discussed with WG convener and Committee chairperson about the intention and contents of DMR, if it's related to the work of WG and

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／保存パラメータ／／	The set of parameters linked with this AAA (Accounting And Audit) archive.	このAAA（会計と監査）の保存とリンクしているパラメータのセット	会計保存記録パラメータ						Accounting, audit and reporting	In All Contexts
D11A	UN01009070	BBIE	AAA Archive_ Archive Parameter. Input. Date Time	AAA（会計と監査）保存／保存パラメータ／入力／日時	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	会計保存記録入力日時			Date Time	0	1	Accounting, audit and reporting	In All Contexts
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、日時、またはその他の日	会計保存記録予定廃棄日時			Date Time	0	1	Accounting, audit and reporting	In All Contexts

						付時刻値								
D11A	UN01009072	**BBIE**	AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. Prescription. Date Time	AAA（会計と監査）保存／保存パラメータ／規定／日時	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	会計保存記録規定日時			Date Time	0	1	Accounting, audit and reporting	In All Contexts
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／識別子	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別子	会計保存記録廃棄管理レベル			Identifier	0	1	Accounting, audit and reporting	In All Contexts
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／AAA（会計と監査）保存／当事者	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
D11A	UN01009075	**ASBIE**	AAA Archive_ArchiveParame	AAA（会計と監査）保存／保存	The party responsible for the	このAAA（会計と監査）保存パラメ	会計保存記録廃				0	1	Accounting, audit and	in All Contexts

			ter. Destruction Responsible. AAA Archive_Party	パラメータ / 破棄責任 / AAA（会計と監査）保存 / 当事者	destruction of this AAA archive parameter.	ータ破棄の責任当事者	棄責任当事者								reporting
D11A	UN01009076	**ASBIE**	AAA Archive_Archive Parameter. Trusted Third Party. AAA Archive_Authentication	AAA（会計と監査）保存 / 保存パラメータ / 信頼のおける第三者 / AAA（会計と監査）保存 / 認証	The authentication of the trusted third party for this AAA archive parameter.	このAAA（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認証	会計保存記録認証第三者機関					0	1	Accounting, audit and reporting	in All Contexts
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 / 代行機関 / AAA（会計と監査保存 / 認証	The authentication of the agent for this AAA archive parameter.	このAAA（会計と監査）保存パラメータの代行機関の認証	会計保存記録認証機関					0	1	Accounting, audit and reporting	in All Contexts
…….															
D06B	UN01000025	**ASBIE**	Work Item_Quantity Analysis.	作業項目 / 数量分析 / 分割	A quantity analysis breakdown of this work item quantity	この作業項目の数量分析の明細とな	作業項目故障品量分析	当該作業項目				0	unbounded	In All Contexts	Construction

			Breakdown. Work Item_ Quantity Analysis	／作業項目／数量分析	analysis.	る数量分析		の故障品の量的な分析							
D09B.1	UN01007544	**ASBIE**	Work Item_ Quantity Analysis. Changed. Recorded_ Status	作業項目／数量分析／変更／記録／状態	A changed recorded status for this work item quantity analysis.	この作業項目数量分析の変更記録状態	変更記録状態	当該作業項目数量分析の変更記録の状態				0	unbounded	In All Contexts	In All Contexts

End

Committee/Working Group

Progress Report

Business Domain Committee

34th AFACT Plenary

Tehran - Iran

December13-16, 2015

Secured, aut**h**enticated, **a**ccountable inte**r**change **p**latform 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.

1.2BDC 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.
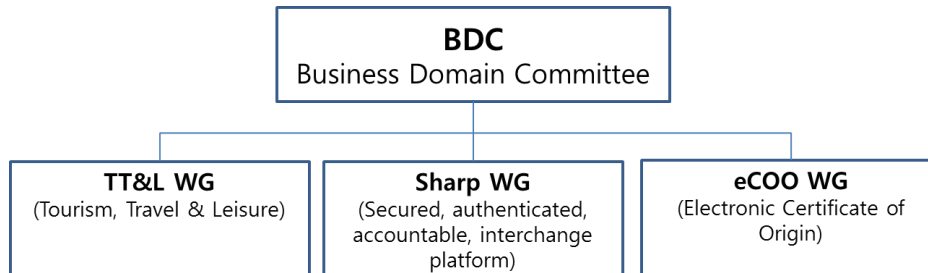
- **BDC Chair** Ms. Jasmine Jaegyong CHANG (Korea) :
- **TT&L WG Convener** Mr. Akio Suzuki(Japan, 2014) Mr. Giljoon KO (Korea, 2015)
- **Sharp WG Convener** Ms. Jasmine Jaegyong CHANG (Korea)
- **eCOO WGConvener** Mr. Mohamad ZARGAR (Iran).

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

1.3BDC /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

33rd AFACT Plenary

Tehran, Iran

December 13-16, 2015

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 5th year since its initiation, and the 1st 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 2nd stage SLH (Small scaled Lodging House) International Pilot Project based on the working results of its 1st stage Pilot Project mainly carried out last year and aiming to accommodate the new technologies such as cloud, mobile, SNS, etc. The 2nd 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.

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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

No.	Year	Date	Place	Remark
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
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

No.	Year	Date	Place	Remark
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 , eAsia Award
26th	2008	Oct. 13~16	Seoul, Korea	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '08
27th	2009	Nov. 2~6	New Delhi, India	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '09 , eAsia Award
28th	2010	Nov. 24~26	Yokohama, Japan	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '10
29th	2011	Oct. 31~ Nov 4	Taipei, Chinese Taipei	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '11 , eAsia Award
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 , eAsia Award
32nd	2014	Nov.24~Nov.27	Bangkok, Thailand	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '14
33rd	2015	Dec.13~Dec.16	Tehran, Iran	AFACT Plenary & ' eAsia Award

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