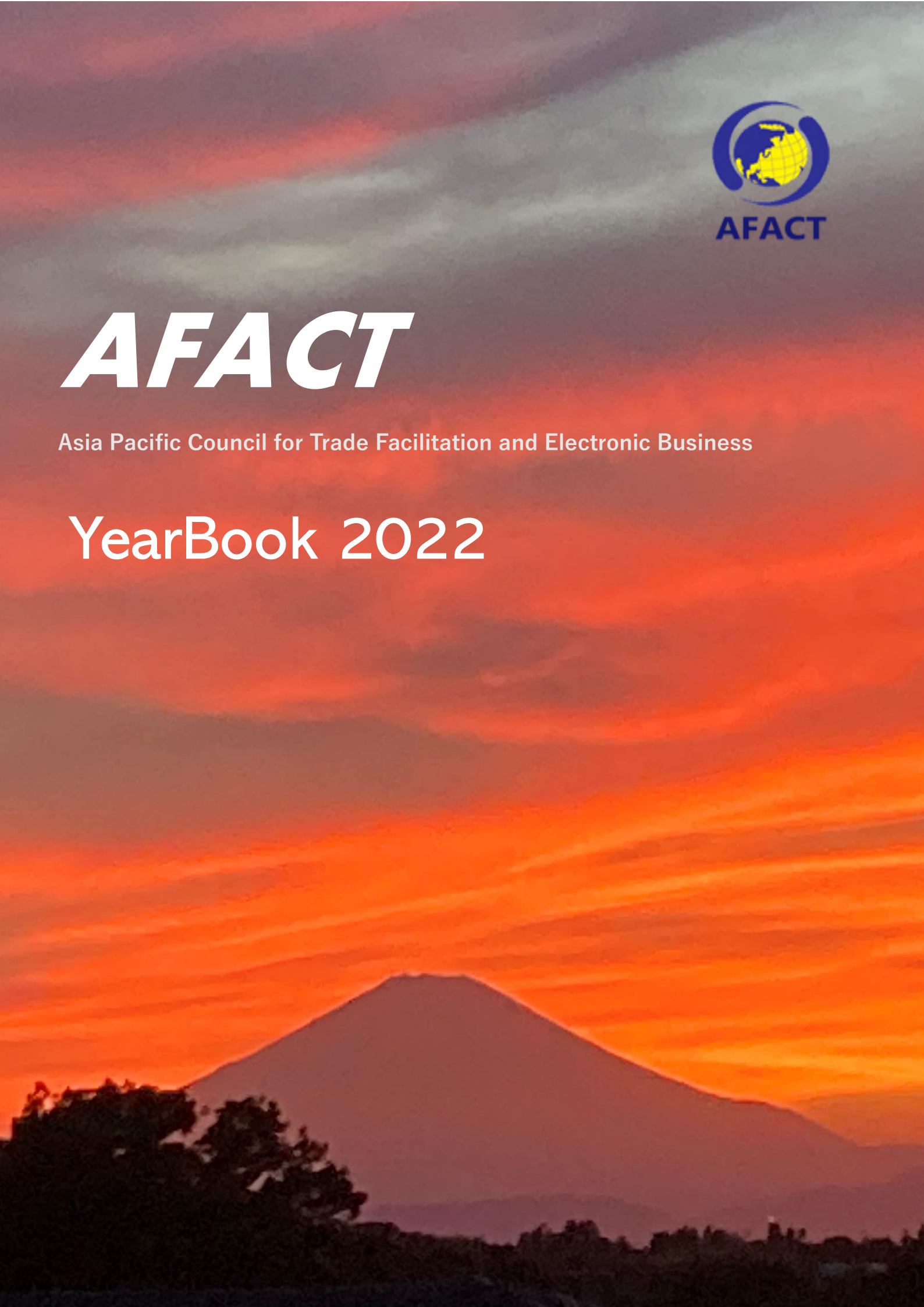

AFACT

Asia Pacific Council for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

YearBook 2022

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【Description of Cover】
Mt. Fuji at sunset from Kamakura
Photo credit to Daizo Kiyotomo

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PREFACE: I

AFACT Chairperson: Dr. Shinichi ISHII

It is my great honor to be a AFACT Chairperson in 2023.
On behalf of Japanese Committee and All AFACT members, I am delighted to announce on our publishment of AFACT Yearbook in 2023.
AFACT has a 32 years of History since it started as ASEB at 1990. When I recall my first activities in UN/CEFACT in the early 2000s, it was completely different information engineering environment. It might be just a turning point from 'legacy main framer computing' with traditional programing languages to 'a desktop/lap top computing' with a commencement of fitting all international standards to such internet technology as XML and other modeling languages. It is already more than 20 years but still computing technology is evolving much more than I expected. Applications for mobile devices are taking major part of interfaces.

Amid this environment, the publishment of yearbook has significant meaning. International standards support healthy development for world economy and global business that are facing new challenges for 'Peace Trade' and 'Fair Trade'. I am strongly hoping that this book advocates administrative, business and transport activities of international trade for all parties concerned. In the year of 2022, we had two AFACT meetings successfully. I am expecting the good results of these meetings to be continued for further successful progress.

We received a lot of support from experts and member staffs. Above all else, I have to say sincere thanks to all persons concerned with this publishment. We are now in the recovering stage from COVID-19 pandemic, and we could see many activities to be coming back to normal, just the same as just before COVID-19. I am convinced that AFACT members are strong enough to be vital again.

I am hoping all AFACT members to refer this book for not only our standard development and maintenance activities but administration, business and transport activities.

Your comments for this Yearbook would be appreciated for further progress to the next yearbook.

Shinichi ISHII, Dr. of Eng.
AFACT Chairperson

PREFACE: II

Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Hisanao Sugamata

The focus in the Asia-Pacific region is to ensure that data communication occurs smoothly, cost-effectively and safely between trading partners and related stakeholders, especially given the growth of global supply chains utilizing e-business. There are many challenges in creating and developing the ICT infrastructures and networks that play an important role in governing high-level, transparent, global supply/value chains. The countries and regional bodies in the Asia-Pacific region continue their efforts to realize the potential of e-business and trade facilitation for regional development.

We believe that the activities of AFACT can contribute to maintaining a sustainable supply chain and to promoting a digital transformation in Asia-Pacific region in corporation with UN/CEFACT as international supply chains have been disrupted by the recent COVID-19 pandemic and conflict in Ukraine.

Hisanao Sugamata
Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific

PREPACE: III

Ms. Vivian Huang, General Secretary of AFACT

Succeeding from Iran in the year of 2022, Chinese Taipei has assumed the role of AFACT Secretariat once again after 20 years. Since then, with the kind support from Iran, as the former Secretariat, Japan, as the 2022 host country, AFACT members, such as Malaysia, Thailand, UN/CEFACT experts and our Taiwanese government, the AFACT Secretariat has been not only able to perform our duties as promised, but also achieved some progress in raising an optimistic tone for the coming years.

Here is a brief report of the Secretariat's activities in 2022:

1. **New project initiatives:** Projects are the pivot to vitalize AFACT. Aside from the continuous support for the TTL Working Group and its projects, a few new timely project initiatives targeting SDGs are brought to the table, namely Carbon footprint verification and tax, Agriculture ESG, Mobility as a Service (MaaS) as well as Sports data & data altruism.
2. **Community building**: Starting in the third quarter, we have travelled to visit AFACT Focal Points in-person, including Malaysia, Japan, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, to learn about their needs, encourage their participation and discuss with them the prospects for AFACT.
3. **Hosting major event**: On August 15th, the Secretariat held a hybrid international forum on "Establishing Digital Economic Communities in the Asia-Pacific Region" and brought together domestic and international experts and scholars in the Indo-Pacific region. The two topics discussed in the forum are "The Altruism and Governance Value of Cross-border Data Exchange" and "Technology Use for Cross-border Sustainable Tourism in the Post-Epidemic Era".
4. **Outreach & Liaison**: In the first half of October, the staff of the Secretariat joined ISO/TC 154 Meeting as AFACT Liaison and reported on the new trends and observations for AFACT members' reference in the Plenary Meeting.
5. **Website Renewal:** The AFACT.ASIA domain has been successfully transferred to our appointed DNS service provider on June 28th. As the design, structure and function, including archives and registration, for the new website

have been determined, it is set to be launched by the first quarter of 2023.

Looking forward to 2023, we are expecting more activities and projects with more collaboration and participation from the AFACT community.

Vivian Huang
AFACT General Secretary

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 20 members from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, 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 two working Committees acting under AFACT, which have their own missions and programs of work. The committees are, Business Domain Committee (BDC) and Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC)

The common missions of those working committees are:

Developing methods to facilitate trade transactions, fit to the member economies and in conformity with the standards and the recommendation developed by UN/CEFACT;

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

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

Enhancing the cooperation among the AFACT members and promoting the objectives of the mission statement in the Asia Pacific region.

AFACT Bylaws-Revised on 15th December 2022 at the 39th AFACT Plenary

Article 1: Name

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

Article 2: Mission Statement

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

Article 3: Terms of Reference

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Enhancing the cooperation among the AFACT members and promoting the objectives of

the mission statement in the Region.

Article 4: Structure

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

Article 5: Membership

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

Member

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

Liaison member

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

Associate member

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

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

Article 6: Plenary

The Plenary shall include members represented by their Heads of Delegations, associate members, liaison members and observers. At least five members represented by their Head of Delegations are required for a quorum including participants through online. The Plenary Meeting shall be a forum to exchange views on any areas of common interest including the latest developments in each member, or associate member and liaison member under the ambit of the Mission Statement. The Plenary shall be the highest decision making body of AFACT and shall have the responsibility of ratifying all major decisions and monitoring the execution of the adopted resolutions. The preferred way of reaching decisions shall be by consensus. However, the Chairperson shall have the authority to call for a vote if, in his view, consensus cannot be reached on a particular issue. In such cases, a simple majority of all voting members constitutes a decision. In case of a tie, the Chairperson shall cast the deciding vote. Only members are eligible to vote. The vote shall be cast by the Heads of Delegations or their designated representative in writing. Notwithstanding of the foregoing, for dissolution of AFACT, the adoption of the Bylaws or amendment thereof, a two-third majority of all voting members is required. Absent members can have the option to vote by email or other means, or by proxy entrusted to the Chairperson or a fellow AFACT member. The Plenary shall meet at least once a year. This can be either in form of a physical meeting or online meeting.

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 Secretariat office of AFACT will operate in accordance with its own Bylaws. Its duties include such as but not limited to administration of financial affairs of the AFACT, budgetary issues, accounting and audit, fund raising, Yearbook editing and publishing, supporting the annual Hosting Member in organizing the mid-term Steering Committee meeting, and annual Plenary and other meetings, and other Secretariat related tasks. The terms of reference of AFACT Permanent Secretariat is shown in the Appendix 3. The AFACT Secretariat shall be nominated by the Steering Committee and ratified by the Plenary as permanent entity based on the Terms of Reference described in the Appendix 3 to this Bylaws. When AFACT Secretariat finds an exceptional difficulty of a Hosting Member in performing its duties to host, AFACT Secretariat should call a Steering Committee meeting to decide an alternative member to host the organization according to the provisions provided by the Article 8 herein.

Article 8: Steering Committee

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

• Chairperson (of AFACT)

• Two Vice-Chairpersons (of AFACT)

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

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

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

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

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

• Head of AFACT Secretariat

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

The Steering Committee is chaired by the Chairperson of AFACT

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

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

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

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

Steering Committee decisions shall be made by consensus.

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

Article 9: Executive Committes and Working Groups

9.1 Executive Committees (hereinafter referred to as “EC”)

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

9.2 Working Groups (hereinafter referred to as “WG”)

To establish or to reform a WG under a specific EC, the interested parties shall submit the Chairperson of EC an expression of interest endorsed by at least three HoDs, a terms of reference, and an initial work program (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Submission”). Each EC shall evaluate the Submission. When the Submission is acceptable for EC, the Chairperson of EC shall propose a new WG or a reformed WG to the Steering Committee

for ratification by the Plenary Each WG member shall elect its Convener to be approved by the Steering Committee, and ratified by the Plenary. Each WG may appoint a WG Secretary whenever necessary. The term of office for the Convener and the WG Secretary if it is appointed, shall be for a period of two years. The WG shall meet at least twice a year. This can be either in the form of physical meetings or online meetings. The Chairperson of each EC shall report its activities, including those of WGs under the EC, to the Plenary. The Convener of WG, if needed, reports to the Plenary in details its progress of Program of Work.

9.3 Termination of EC and WG

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

9.4 Task Force Team

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

Article 10: Focal Point

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

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

Article 11: EDICOM

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

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

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

UNESCAP

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

The UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia provides another significant linkage. The Rapporteur shall be appointed by the Plenary of UN/CEFACT preferably on the recommendation of the AFACT Plenary. (The Mandate of the UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia is attached as Appendix 2).

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

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

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

Article 13: Expenses

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

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

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

Article 14: Intellectual Property Rights Policy

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

Article 15: Working Language

The working language of AFACT shall be English.

Article 16: Effectiveness

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

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

Members:

Afghanistan , Australia , Bangladesh, 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)

Liaison Member of AFACT:

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

Appendix 2 Mandate UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia

The mandate of the UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia (herein after referred to as “Rapporteur”) shall be carried out, where appropriate, in liaison with heads of delegation to UN/CEFACT from the Region, as well as with the secretariat of the United Nations Economic

Commission for Europe (UNECE) and other regional commissions and the UN/CEFACT Bureau. Within Region, the Rapporteur shall:

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

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

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

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

The appointment as Rapporteur is for two years, renewable.

Appendix 3: AFACT Secretariat Terms of Reference

1. Background

The 39th AFACT Plenary resolved that AFACT should have a permanent secretariat and to assign Chinese Taipei as the permanent secretariat. It was the sense of the 39th Plenary that successive and earnest contribution extended by Iran 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,

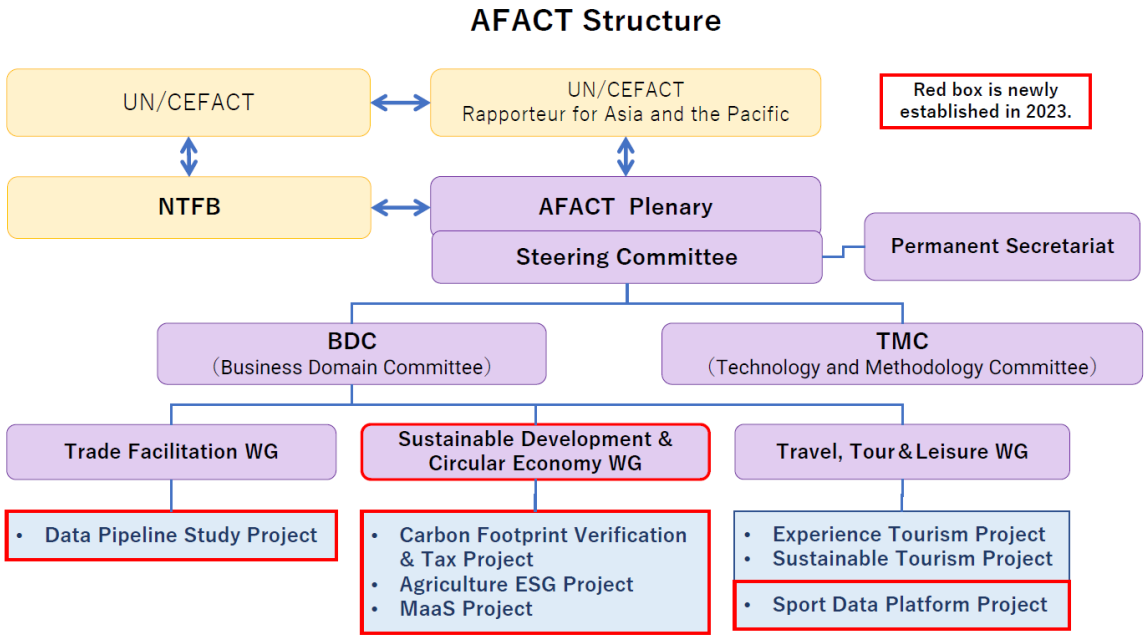
d) To facilitate the affairs in relation to new membership application,

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.

Structure



Members

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

Liaison Member of AFACT

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

AFACT Secretariat Briefing

December 2022

AFACT
Asia Pacific Counsil for Trade Facilitation & Electronic Business

Secretariat 常設秘書處

Review National Contact Points (1)

AFACT Secretariat 常設秘書處
Asia Pacific Counsil for Trade Facilitation & Electronic Business

Afghanistan		Afghanistan Customs Department
Australia		Applied Electronic Commerce *to be confirmed
Bangladesh		Agni Systems Limited *to be confirmed
Cambodia		IIC University of Technology (IIC)
China		China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS)

Review National Contact Points (2)

Chinese Taipei		Institute for Information Industry (III)
India		National Informatics Centre (NIC)
Indonesia		PT Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) *to be confirmed
Iran		Iran Centre for eCommerce Development (ICeCD)
Japan		Japan Association for Simplification of International Trade Procedures

Review National Contact Points (3)

AFACT Secretariat 常設秘書處
Asia Pacific Counsil for Trade Facilitation & Electronic Business

Korea	KISA Korea Internet & Security Agency	Korea Internet and Security Agency (KISA)
Malaysia	PIKOM	Persatuan Industri Komputer Dan Multimedia Malaysia (PIKOM)
Mongolia		Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, MNCCI
Pakistan	NTTFC National Trade & Transport Facilitation Committee	National Trade and Transport Facilitation. Committee (NTTFC)
Philippines	dti PHILIPPINES	Bureau of Export Trade Promotion (BETP) Department of Trade & Industry

Review National Contact Points (4)

AFACT Secretariat 常設秘書處
Asia Pacific Counsil for Trade Facilitation & Electronic Business

Saudi Arabia	SAUDI EDI powered by CrimsonLogic	SaudiEDI/Tabadul *to be confirmed
Singapore	SEC Singapore EDI Committee	Singapore EDI Committee (SEC) *to be confirmed
Sri Lanka	ICTA ideas actioned Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka	Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA)
Thailand	FTI	Federation of Thai Industries(FTI)
Vietnam	VECITA	Vietnam E-commerce And Digital Economy Agency

2022
AFACT Country Report
Chinese Taipei

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3.2. Carbon Emission Verification & Tax
3.3. Sports Data
3.4. Smart Transportation

SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

With the purpose of maintaining its place in the global index rankings, Taiwan has been refining its fundamental information infrastructure, and has implemented various technologies in government, industries and institutions. Hence, Taiwan's development of digital transformation in the private and public sectors as well as its global digital competitiveness has received a great deal of international praise in recent years. In 2022, Taiwan's National Development Council focuses on sustainable development, technology innovation, digital transformation, and international cooperation to strengthen economic resilience.

1.1 Achievements & Competitiveness

As depicted in Figure 1 and 2, Taiwan has been ranked as having the seventh-most competitive digital economy in the world by IMD – International Institute for Management Development. According to the IMD World Competitiveness Booklet 2022, " Taiwan's improvement is due to a stable performance in the Government Efficiency factor which is the result of improvements in Tax Policy (6th from 11th), and one-rank gains in both Institutional Framework (8th) and Business Legislation (21st)…Taiwan also advances in Infrastructure (14th to 13th) by improving in Technological Infrastructure (9th from 10th) and by steady performing steadily in Scientific Infrastructure (6th) and Education (16th)…"

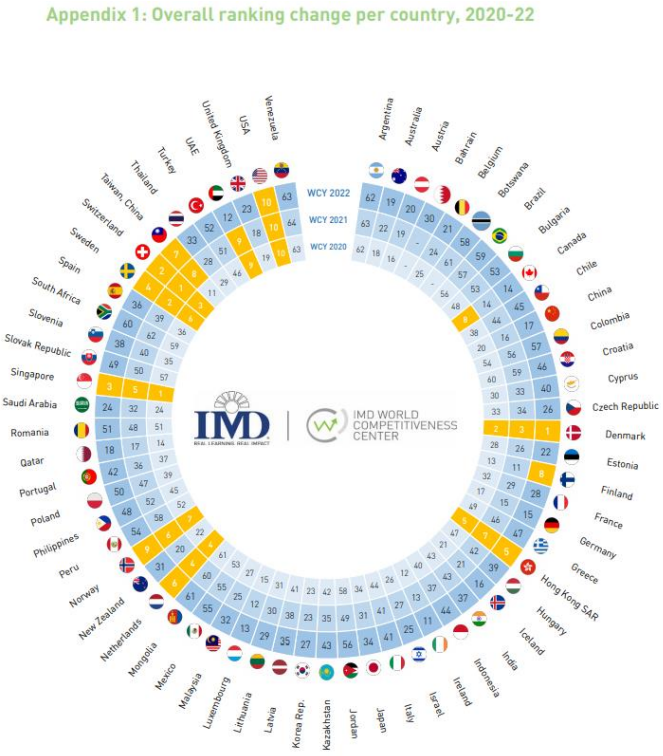

Figure 1: IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking

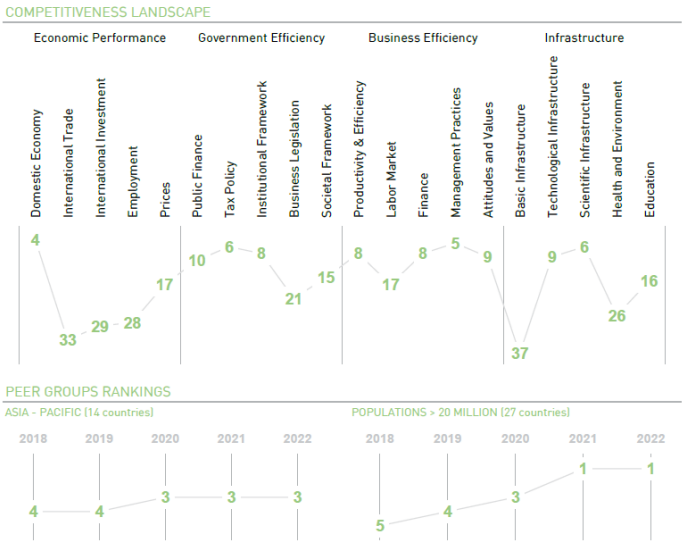

Figure 2: Taiwan's Competitiveness Landscape

On the other hand, Taiwan ranked 4th in on "Innovation Capability" and 12th out of 141 economies in the WEF's (World Economic Forum) 2019 Global Competitiveness Report. Specifically on macro-economic stability, Taiwan ranked 1st out of the 141 economies.

Taiwan's smart city development has also received numerous internationally-recognized awards. In 2022 alone, from over 109 proposed projects, Taipei, Taoyuan, Kaohsiung city governments, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC, and Acer together received 7 World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA) Global Innovation and Tech Excellence Awards for categories of Smart City, Sustainable Growth/Circular Economy, Digital Opportunity/Inclusion, Public and Private Partnership, and E-Education & Learning. For IDC Smart City Asia/Pacific Awards (SCAPA), Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung city governments, from over 330 proposed projects received 5 awards for categories of Civic Engagement, Education, Digital Equity & Accessibility, Public Safety-Data-Driven Policing, and Transportation Infrastructure. Lastly, Kaohsiung city government received 2022 ITS World Congress Hall of Fame - Local Government Award, and 2022 the 5th APEC Energy Smart Communities Initiative (ESCI) Best Practices Awards Program-Low Carbon Model Towns Gold Award and Smart Transport Silver Award.

1.2 Inauguration of Ministry of Digital Affairs

The Ministry of Digital Affairs (moda) in Taiwan was established on the 27th of August, 2022, and Audrey Tang is the first Minister. moda, is Taiwan's first ministry with the sole focus on digital development, and which oversees information, telecom, cybersecurity, and the internet. Taiwan's President Tsai had laid out the expectation of the ministry, with the priority to promote the digital transformation of Taiwan, and to ensure Taiwan's advantage on the digital development in a global setting.

The logo, moda, is composed of geometric lines, spans digital platforms to cloud, from developer coding to civic participation on the internet. Its directional symbols to the top right are a metaphor illustrating the ideology of moda, connecting people, citizens, everyone through cross-sector collaboration. To make the vision of smart citizens a reality, moda has the following 3 goals from the aspects of social development, industry digital transformation, and cybersecurity emergency response:

- To shape the paradigm of multi-disciplinary collaboration in digital services, and to reinforce the resilience of government competence;
- Complete the data altruism ecosystem and application, and to expand the horizon of personal data empowerment;
- To promote the development of technology and data democratization for innovation communities across the globe.

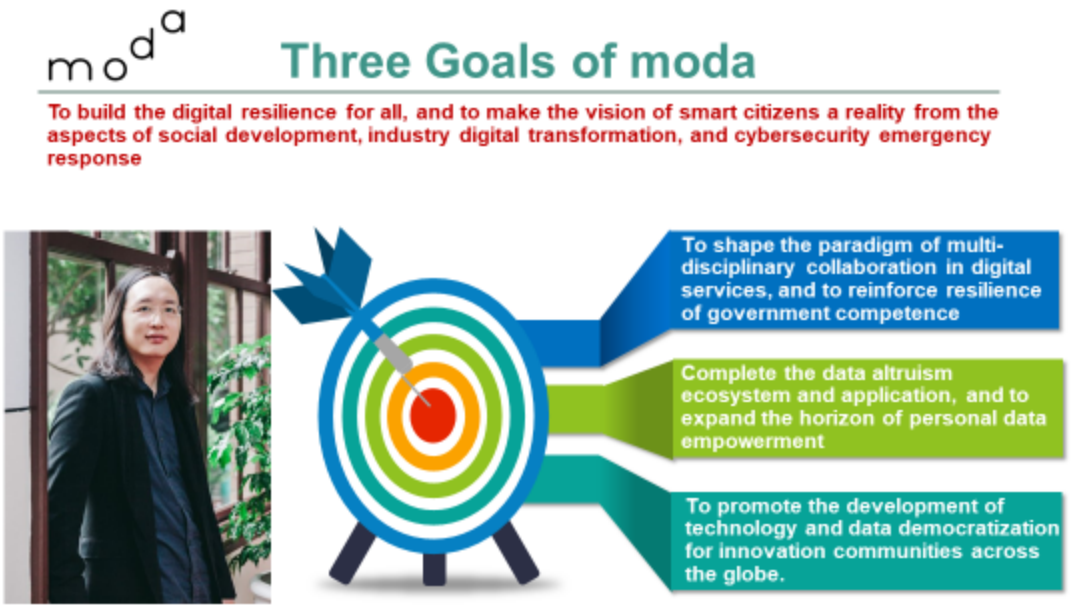

Figure 3: Three Goals of moda

Per Minister Audrey Tang's words: Resilience is whenever under unfavorable situations, one is able to withstand and quickly recover through certain immediate response mechanisms, and even strengthen one with the lesson learned from attacks. This concept will become a belief for the individuals, and with this shared mentality by the public, and is vital to Taiwan's digital development roadmap.

Figure 4: Digital Resilience

To illustrate digital resilience, on the internet, every participant is a digital citizen, and can participate in public policy setting, both domestically and internationally. It calls for a global internet that protects privacy and security, which caters to human needs and promotes policy-making participation through inclusive and universal connectivity. Through such shared value, Taiwan has been working to establish the global digital resilience infrastructure with human care and social innovation.

SECTION II – AFACT Secretariat

The AFACT permanent secretariat was changed from Iran to Institute for Information Industry (III) of Chinese Taipei. It was the sense of the 39th Plenary that successive and earnest contribution extended by Iran as ex secretariat should be commended and commemorated. The basic function of AFACT Secretariat is to initiate, facilitate and coordinate AFACT stakeholder collaboration in realizing AFACT's mission statement of promoting trade facilitation and electronic business in the Asia Pacific region. The Secretariat shall work closely with UN/CEFACT and its associated organizations for this region to achieve such goal, and strive to deliver greater efficiency in coordination of AFACT stakeholders, as well as to provide practical approach for managing and operating AFACT activities and tasks.

2.1 Administrative Affairs

The Secretariat supports the annual Hosting Member in organizing the mid-term Steering Committee meeting, and annual Plenary meeting, as well as the operation of the committees and working groups. We will facilitate the operation by providing advices concern meeting agenda and rules of procedure, aiding with necessary professionals, appliances and technical support, to encourage meetings to reach consensus and produce results.

For website renewal, we have fully backed up the related code and database of AFACT.ASIA, and successfully transferred the domain to our appointed DNS service provider on June 28th, 2022. Currently in the process of completing the SSL certificate, and will soon be uploading new contents. In the long run, we wish to build a new website with more content and a better user-friendly interface with the support from the AFACT community.

The Secretariat is also to strengthen relations with member states by renewing contact information of members as well as the permitted information of respective Focal Points on a regular basis, and keeping all members informed on the latest progress of the AFACT community. The Secretariat is to bring attention to all members' needs and concerns to encourage participation, contribution and commitment. Thus, we have been visiting focal points, such as Thailand, Malaysia in-person to have a better understanding of their current status, learn about their needs and discuss the future outlook for AFACT.

Figure 5: General Secretary Vivian Hung Meeting with Ms. Parnkae Nandavisai from TBA in Thailand

Figure 6: The dialog between the Secretariat and PIKOM (Focal Point of Malaysia)

2.2 Event of Establishing Digital Economic Communities in Asia Pacific Region

On August 15th, the permanent secretariat of AFACT in Taiwan held the international forum on "Establishing Digital Economic Communities in the Asia-Pacific Region" and brought together domestic and international experts and scholars in the Indo-Pacific region.

Fig 7: The Opening of Establishing Digital Economic Communities in Asia Pacific Region

Invited to participate in the event, Minister Audrey Tang of Digital Affairs, Dr. Cheng-Hong Cho, Head of Delegation of Taiwan, AFACT and President of Institute for Information Industry, Mr. Akio Suzuki, Opinion Leader in APAC for negotiations with international NGOs in sustainable tourism, Mr. Tahseen Ahmad Khan, Vice Chairman of UN/CEFACT, Mr. Sachin Mehta, Coordinator of Travel & Tourism Domain of UN/CEFACT, Mr. Tain-Tsair Hsu, Chairman of the Board of Commerce Development Research Institute. More than a hundred participants join the event physically and online. Mr. Harm Jan van BURG, Vice Chair of UNECE, Dr. Shinichi Ishi, Chair of AFACT, Mr. Hisanao Sugamata, TMC Chair, Dr. Mahmood Zargar, Former General Secretary of AFACT and e-Commerce Consultant of I.R.Iran Ministry of Commerce and other good friends in the AFACT community also gave their wishes to the event.

The forum focused on the recent developments and achievements of how facilitating cross-border physical and digital transactions through the harmonization of data flows contributes to the world sustainable development and growth of global economy. In panel one " The Altruism and Governance Value of Cross-border Data Exchange", the speakers discuss the cross-border trade data flow and data governance in domains such as sport, carbon emission, and smart transportation, which are potential standardization topics to be discussed in AFACT and UN/CEFACT. And in panel two "Technology Use for Cross-border Sustainable Tourism in the Post-Epidemic Era.", the speakers exchanged views on the issue of digital transformation and global supply chain on the topic.

SECTION III – Cross-Border Data Project and Case Updates

Recognizing the recent development and the prospect of global digital economy featuring trust, security, privacy, innovation, public interest, and sustainability, cross-border data exchange will be a new frontier for trade facilitation in years to come. In light of this, the governance of data across borders as well as the implementation and operation associated with data flow will inevitably lead to the harmonization of related systems or standards. Against this backdrop, Taiwan has initiated and converged the exploration of various sectors like agriculture ESG, carbon emission verification and tax, sports data, and smart transportation that will benefit from standardized, streamlined and trusted data flow. Specifically, those sectors are qualified by the trinity of altruism, industry and governance as shown in the figure below. This trinity succinctly concludes the themes of most UN/CEFACT projects underlined by sustainable development goals. They will be the philosophy and logic when Taiwan addresses the affairs of digital economy.

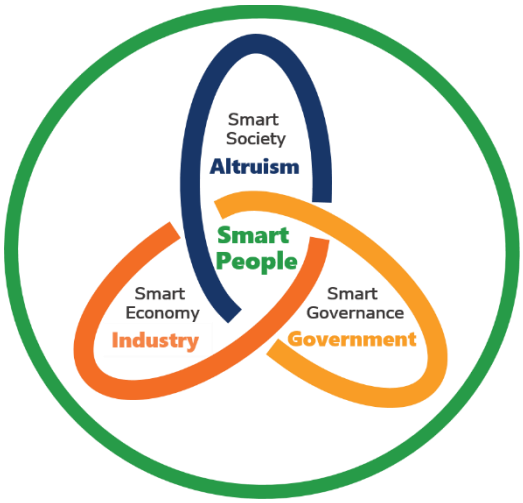

Figure 8: Essence of Digital Economy

3.1. Agriculture ESG

3.1.1 Scenario & Use Case

Feeding a growing global population while protecting and preserving the planet is a huge challenge. As challenges of agriculture, transforming food production system through a sustainable agriculture that contributes to eliminate hunger, achieve food safety and improve nutrition worldwide. Sustainable Agri-Food Cross-Border Exchange Platform is the important foundation for driving Zero Hunger (Goal 2) and Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12) in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Through the application of technology, producers may reduce their reliance on water resources, fertilizers and other chemicals to realize the important connotation of environmental friendliness and sustainable development; in the meantime, consumers may encourage enterprises from various nations (large companies and multinational enterprises in particular) to adopt sustainable food consumption and to incorporate the sustainability-related information into their periodic reports. This means that countries may establish a global sustainable ecosystem through the establishment

of a mutual trust mechanism under cross-border data governance. On the production end, a joint production & sales traceability certification (verification) and food safety standards can be established to fulfill sustainable production. On the consumption end, the willingness of enterprises to purchase sustainable agricultural products can be increased, thereby achieving SDGs "Zero Hunger" and "Responsible Consumption and Production".

3.1.2 Prospect of Standardization

At industry aspect, sustainable agriculture powered by technology applications is an important tool for sustainable agricultural development that may accelerate the field application of smart technology in production, distribution, marketing, and even finance at the industry locations. For example, agricultural big data, automated and mechanized agricultural machinery and equipment, precision agriculture, artificial intelligence algorithms, agricultural cloud, block chain, etc. are technological means to record food sustainability indicators with natures of transparency, reliability and ease of retrieval. In addition, with proper use of modern communication technology in the creation of smart rural ESG food brand may also gain the appearance of rural specialty products in the international market, allowing farmers to directly connect with foreign consumers. Alternatively, cloud platform can be utilized to strengthen and develop the cross-industrial collaboration between agriculture and other industries for expansion of oversea sales channels.

At the aspect of data governance, innovative application of agricultural technology and enhancement of the cross-border trust mechanism for sustainable agricultural and food products may be promoted through a credible data sharing platform, and mechanisms such as information security can be introduced to establish cross-border information, data sharing, exchange standards, etc.; furthermore, cross-border trade of food ESG is made possible through the establishment of cross-border certification and production & sales models.

Through the establishment of a trust mechanism between production and consumption, the collaborative model of the Sustainable Agri-Food Platform may promote cross-border trade of sustainable produce. In addition, global food supply chain may be stabilized with the produce forecast and dispatch aided by the use of innovative technology such as AI through the data sharing mechanism. Lastly, the sustainable food certification is beneficial in the promotion of environmentally sustainable production model, enabling the provision of fair and environmentally friendly products, meanwhile mitigating negative impacts to human health and environment for further achievement of balance between human development and eco-environment protection.

3.2. Carbon Emission Verification & Tax

3.2.1 Scenario & Use Case

Due to climate change, Nations need to submit Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which promulgate carbon emission reduction targets and schedules for GHG emission reductions year by year respectively in accordance with the Paris Agreement. For example, the European Union (EU) has set objectives of net carbon emissions reduction by 55% by 2030 and achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050. In the meantime, to strengthen the incentives encouraging enterprises to take initiative on the autonomous carbon reduction, many trading entities have established a regulatory environment for pricing mechanisms of carbon emission such as carbon tax/carbon cap-and-trade system/offset and other mechanisms to promote carbon

reduction whilst enterprises considered carbon emission as their costs during the manufacturing process as they seek profit. More than 80 different carbon pricing mechanisms are currently in effect in the world, and it is expected that more carbon credit trade mechanisms will be established or become the criteria for fund investments. The green economy boasting carbon reduction and sustainability will be inseparable from living and industrial development in the future. It is estimated that by 2030, the green economy will account for $180 Trillion in investments and participations.

In accordance with research by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (UN IPCC), in order to realize the target of global warming by fewer than 1.5 decrees Celsius by 2050, carbon pricing by 2030 is required to reach the level of $300 US dollar per ton. However, the global carbon pricing falls around $3 US dollar per ton, and, due to the lack of global unified system adopted globally for the carbon emission market, some developed countries having set extremely high carbon pricing had only driven industries generating high-carbon emission industries to relocate to other regions, without any de-facto carbon reduction effects. To tackle such issues, economies such as the EU have adopted the levy policy based on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) targeting specific industries with high carbon emission intensity such as iron & steel, petrochemical, and electric power, meanwhile implementing declaration of carbon emission for products, exporter carbon pricing information disclosure and relevant mechanisms to enhance the incentives for industries in other regions to reduce carbon reduction, whose application may gradually be extended to various industries in the future. In addition, EU has also granted a carbon border tax deduction to product exporters having adopted a carbon pricing mechanism. Nevertheless, the carbon pricing in EU is calculated based on weekly average price acquired from the carbon rights trading market rather than a fixed amount. This will cause issues settling carbon pricing when products are imported to different trading entities. Moreover, parts of products dependent on the cross-national supply chain with underlying carbon pricing calculation issues would further complicate the said issue. All in all, the establishment of cross-border data exchange for carbon pricing is desiderated to tackle the issues one after another.
At the aspect of public welfare and given the fact that the global supply chain has become an important factor in modern trades, although many multinational corporations (MNCs) have voluntarily taken part in carbon reduction organizations or norms such as SBTi, GRI, TCFD or RE100, there are still many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that are not incorporated into the governance framework for GHG reduction. Methods to induce enterprises in the implementation of carbon verification in compliance with international standards in an orderly manner through regulatory environment and policies incentives are the links to important factors for data-driven governance carbon emission reduction. Take Taiwan as an example, even the frontrunner in the semiconductor industry such as TSMC have promulgated austere requirements over its suppliers, only 40% of its suppliers can provide carbon-emission related verification. According to statistics, there are more than 190,000 SMEs in Taiwan without establishment of mechanisms related to carbon footprint verification.

At the aspect of cross-border data governance, the way to settle the carbon pricing adopted among international carbon rights trading market (e.g. EU ETS, Japan J-credit Scheme, CIX Singapore, etc.) is bound to become an important issue in cross-border trades which also involves complex cross-border data exchange issues. For instance, data sharing mechanisms, protocols, unified formats, technical standards, etc.; the structure and procedures for data sharing also require

security and authentication (e.g. to be executed by a trusted third party). Although Taiwan isn't part of the carbon reduction framework under "Intended Nationally Determined Contributions" (INDCs) due to political factors and is unable to establish an internationally certified carbon rights trading mechanism. However, Taiwan as an export-oriented country maintains itself in line with important international trade tendencies and can maintain the competitiveness of its industries.

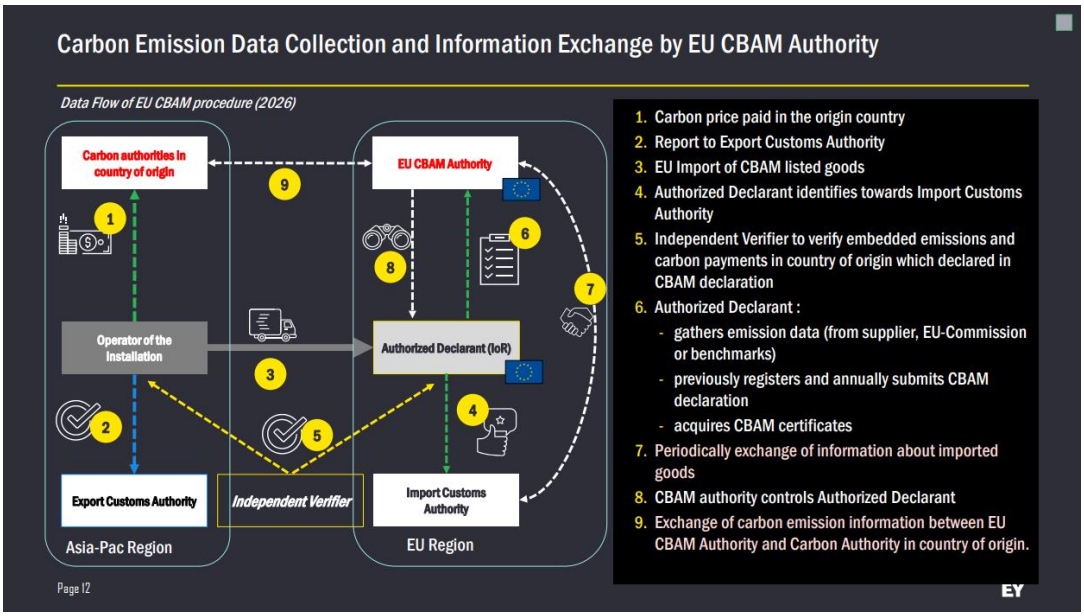

Figure 9: Carbon Emission Data Collection and Information Exchange
Source: Carbon emission data collection and information exchange – carbon border adjustment mechanism, Yishian Lin, E&Y Taiwan

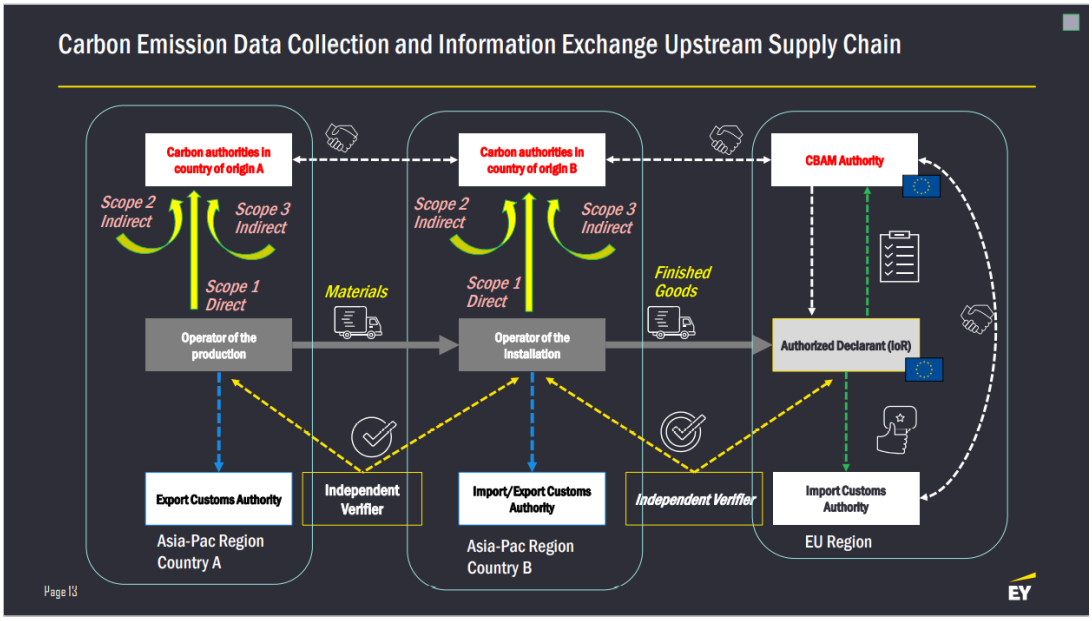

Figure 10: Carbon Emission Data Collection and Information Exchange Upstream Supply Chain
Source: Carbon emission data collection and information exchange – carbon border adjustment mechanism, Yishian Lin, E&Y Taiwan

3.2.2 Prospect of Standardization

As for the attempts for industries to develop the international market, the cross-border data exchange is more conducive to the assessment of industrial investment risks, the equality of the international carbon tax, the formation of a green supply chain, thereby facilitating the integration with the international carbon market and allow the carbon reduction projects of trading entities proceed on a right track. If more and more governments can establish an effective carbon emission governance framework to respond the carbon emission trading mechanism as well as assist enterprises in planning of alleviation of stress from autonomous carbon reduction through such mechanism, it can generate public welfare more favorable to the environment. Furthermore, Taiwan's enterprises, advanced in ICT technology, can develop products and services related to digitized management of energy, carbon footprint verification, energy saving technologies, etc., or the further application of data governance framework. In doing so, it's likely for Taiwan can help to promote reduction of carbon emission and develop ecosystem of green economy.

3.3. Sports Data

The digital surge has triggered proactive explorations on the possibilities brought about by the correlation of digitization and health in various fields across the globe; among such surge, the EU Data Governance Act has played a key role in the European strategy for data, among which "Data altruism" becomes the important aspect in the shaping of future society with diversity, inclusiveness, and health in this digital era.

Sport is the cornerstone for fulfilling Health Promotion. Therefore, in the cross-disciplinary integration featuring "Digitization x Health", "Sports Data" becomes the key aspect requiring preemptive preparations for the super smart society in the future. Currently, various data exchange platforms are in place internationally, yet there is no cross-national exchange mechanism for sports data. Furthermore, there are four major challenges, include data quality, privacy and security, degree of trust, and collaboration mechanism. Though the collection, process and utilization of sports data still in its infancy, its business model and data flow mechanism in the sector of health data may borrow the fashion run by TriNetX, FINDATA, and French Health Data Hub introduced below.

3.3.1 Scenario & Use Case

3.3.1.1 TriNetX

The US-headquartered TriNetX model drives the forward-looking innovative R&D of health by compiling the health data in the real world under the "platform concept" and, through "data sharing mechanism", urges scientific researches, forward-looking technology and various innovations for promoting life science and healthcare industry in the shaping of a brand-new ecosystem centered on life. Amongst all participants, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital is a member of the TriNetX network at early stages.

A research was taken and released in 2021 with the joint effort by Oxford University and National Institutes of Health (US), whose team applied in their research TriNeTX data and found in the survey that anxiety and depression amongst all complications following recovery from COVID-19 accounts for highest percentage by 15%. In the meantime, it was discovered that elderly and male who recovered from the COVID-19 are more likely to suffer from dyspnea, cognitive

impairment (aka. brain fog) and other related sequelae; young people and women would suffer more from sequelae such as headache. ◦ TriNetX has worked with various nations and medical institutions in the construction of health data platform to curb the cost and time for data acquisition, thereby showcasing the altruistic value of data sharing.

3.3.1.2 FINDATA

Industry - Findata model (Finland) shapes the new healthcare industry type through the drive of data and is the textbook case of EU's Open Data Directive through releasing the data held by the public sector for fulfilling the vision of Open Data; the secondary use under the idea of Re-Use gives data a new life, furthermore enhancing the value of the data industry and promoting innovative applications and transformation in future health and medical industry.

Lung cancer is the third most common cases of cancer in Finland, which about 2,800 new lung cancer cases are recorded annually. Takeda Pharmaceutical Company from Japan has commissioned the MedEngine Finnish research team to utilize the computed tomography (CT) images taken during treatment, meanwhile reconstructing cancer research assisting in the upgrading of the medical industry with clinical data.

3.3.1.3 French Health Data Hub

The French Health Data Hub model features data governance and constructs a cross-national collaboration and exchange mechanism, which facilitates transformation of health and welfare organization transformation and adjustments and promulgation of relevant sources of law, thereby effectively compiled data from 56 domestic institutes as stakeholders; meanwhile, a brand-new governance model has come through the establishment of the Legal Adjustment and Data Center, and the French Health Data Hub currently has conducted cross-national cooperation with Finnish institution Findata, the Sciensano Institute from Belgium, and the Croatian Institute of Public Health. The French Health Data Hub is also selected by the European Commission as the future leader in the field of European health data. As an organization for promoting health and public interests, its operating model is reference-worthy for Taiwan.

DAMAE Medical (a French medical startup) is an instance of Re-Use via the assistance of French Health Data Hub in the improvement of LC-OCT (Line-field Confocal Optical Coherence Tomography). The "real-time" and "non-invasive" obtaining of cell images (the internal structure of the skin to the dermis) for data training has greatly improved the resolution and imaging quality, and therefore improved the ability of skin cancer imaging diagnosis and treatment.

3.3.2 Prospect of Standardization

In the rampage of global pandemic, Taiwan has amazed the world by initiating various innovative applications by the power of data; in the post-pandemic era containing ageing issues, various new types of health issues are expected. With "Sports Data Altruism Platform" or dubbed by "Open API for Sport Intelligence System (OASIS)", its diverse and rich sports data will shape the new health model. In the meantime, through the cross-border exchange of sport data, the three aspects

of "altruism-health promotion", "industry-new business model of sports science", and "governance-regulation and policy adjustment" can be advanced simultaneously.

There are many international cases relevant to data sharing platforms, yet no cross-border exchange mechanism for sport data is in place. The international initiative to standardize sports health data and establish a common exchange format for cross-border data exchange will be an important first step in realizing data altruism. Data exchange will drive the development concerning simultaneous advancement of three sport data aspects including altruism, industry and governance, which does not realize the value of altruism and innovative technologies in industry but also provide reference to the government the sport development and governance orientations with respect to long-term care and school child. In the future, the Taiwanese government will refer to international trends in conjunction with the momentum brought by domestic “Sports Data Altruism Platform” centering sports data in the integration of Taiwan's experience with the international community, which shapes the cross-national sports health network and ecosystem for enhanced health and well-being of all mankind.

- Data altruism for driving health forward-looking innovative R&Ds
- Data-driven model for shaping a brand-new healthcare industry
- Data governance w/construction of cross-national collaboration and exchange mechanism

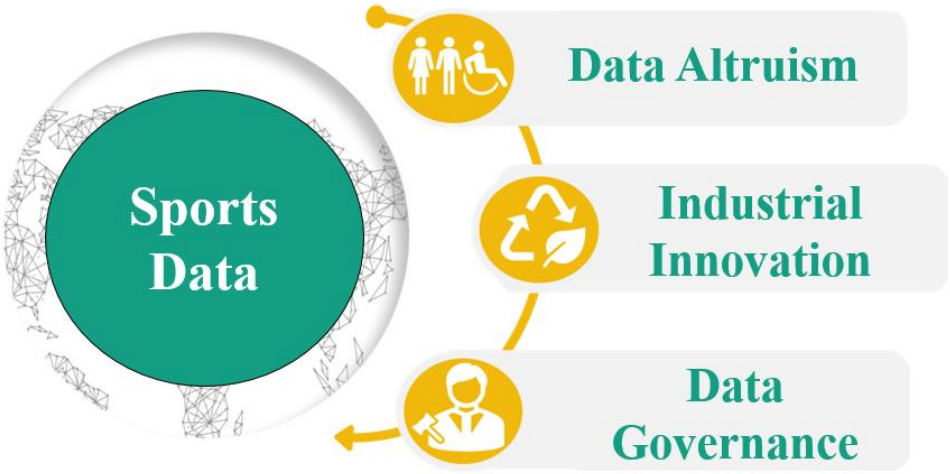

Figure 11: The Benefits of Cross-border Sport Data Exchange

From concept to implementation and to move things forward, the platform has been taking its shape to nurture the ecosystem of sports data in Taiwan as indicated in the figure below.

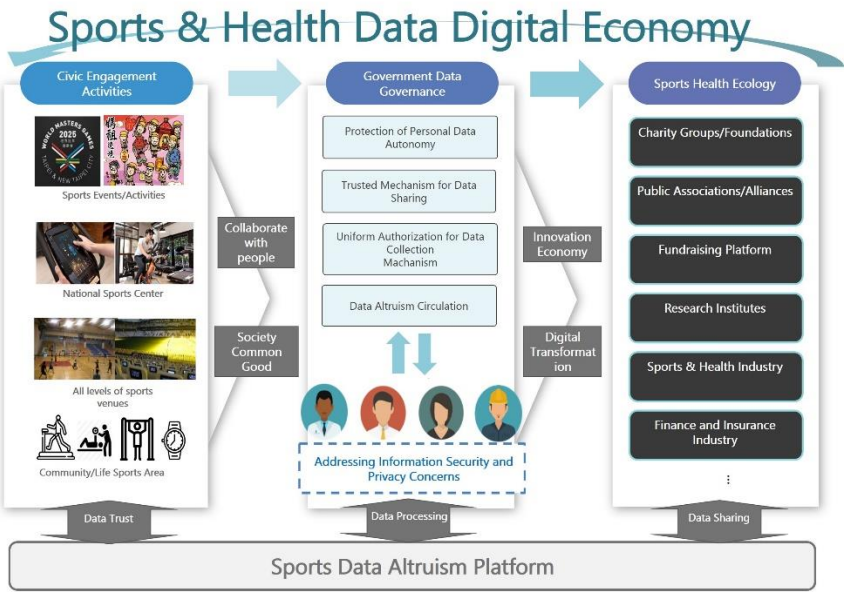

Figure 12: Sports Data Ecosystem in Taiwan

Source: Architecture of Sports Data Altruism Platform, Institute for Information Industry

Aside from domestic development and promotion, the Secretariat paid a visit to National Sports Institute of Malaysia (ISN) in late September this year in probing potential cross-border sports data exchange and innovative applications related to sports data analytics.

Figure 13: Visit of the Secretariat to ISN in Malaysia

3.4. Smart Transportation

Previously, AFACT focused on trading and the movement of goods. Today, the data generated by this movement is due to the movement of people, which generates a lot of valuable data. From one place to another, there are various means of transportation, and plenty of parties are involved such as government, public sectors. They need to formulate/execute urban planning. Service providers need to optimize their services and provide optimization recommendations. Individuals in pursuit

of cheaper, convenient and comfortable transportation methods, will generate a lot of data. As "urbanization" and "digitization" are important trends in global development, more issues such as pollution, traffic tolerance, traffic safety, and traffic resilience have emerged. Through the integration of cross-border traffic, it promotes cross-border multi-transport services, cross-border traffic data exchange and cross-border traffic system coordination, and forms a cross-border collaborative governance model to improve the quality of cross-border mobility for all mankind.

3.4.1 Scenario & Use Case

In terms of public welfare, it allows countries or cities that lack data to plan applications in line with local national conditions based on the experience and data of other countries, and may derive the development of emerging technologies, showing leap-forward development in order to balance global cities. For example, the European Open & Agile Smart Cities Forum has been established since 2015, bringing together local government representatives, researchers and policy makers to discuss data, services and solutions for cities and policy-making communities, and provided a global data market. Its members are city-based, and member cities can upload the challenges, data, and even solutions they think of, and share them with other members. Through the common technology foundation of cities and communities based on open standards, open APIs and shared data models, cities in need can replicate or extend the successful experience of other members to create sustainable impact for member cities.

For the transportation industry, in order to explore the international market, the AI learning database can be improved through the exchange of cross-border traffic data. The effect of deep learning could be improved, and the system can be applied to various traffic situations. If the exchange of cross-border traffic data works, it will reduce a huge amount of costs, shorten the learning curve, and accelerate the speed to upgrade the industry. In addition, with the increasing cross-border cooperation, cross-border MaaS service is accelerated according to members' experience, such as the cooperation between Singapore and Malaysia EZ link card x touch 'n go, Kaohsiung MeNGo and All Nippon Airways (ANA) Signing the Memorandum of Cooperation on the Universal MaaS Program, etc. Not only makes the commute safer, simpler and more efficient to the public, but also greatly improves a sense of comfort through MaaS services. Cross-border traffic data exchange meets the needs of smart mobility, reduces social and environmental costs, but also helps development of green transport.

In addition to the aspect of data governance, the World Bank has collected global traffic examples and data since 2015, and established ieConnect for Impact, the first project related to traffic data in the Development Impact Assessment (DIME). Currently, 41 related studies in 23 countries are underway. There are projects such as how bus fare subsidies affect job market outcomes for the poor. Another example is the 3-year EU-sponsored project INDIMO, inclusive digital mobility solutions, one of the goals of which is to help developers, operators and policy makers create an inclusive, universally accessible and personalized digital transportation systems.

3.4.2 Prospect of Standardization

Along with overpopulation, pollution and safety brought by globalization issues, global transportation will bring a serious impact. Among many topics in cities, traffic issues are the closest to the people. It is

necessary to create more value from data so that the related parties could rethink and solve traffic challenges from various aspects such as public welfare, governance, and industry.

Through the integration of cross-border and multi-mode transportation, standardization will come into play in cross-border multi-transportation services, cross-border traffic data exchange and cross-border transportation system coordination, and jointly form a cross-border cooperative governance model. Road traffic safety, quality of life, needs of mobility efficiency, and sustainable development of the global environment will also help drive the expansion of the transportation innovation industry.

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2022
AFACT Country Report
Chinese Taipei

Agriculture ESG

Agriculture ESG

Scenario & Use Case

Sustainable Agri-Food Cross-Border Exchange Platform

Important foundation for driving UN SDGs:
Goal 2: Zero Hunger
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Technology

Realize connotation of environmental friendliness and sustainable development

Agriculture ESG

Scenario & Use Case

Under Cross-border Data Governance:
Establish Global Sustainable Ecosystem through A Mutual Trust Mechanism

Production end:
Joint production & sales traceability certification (verification)

Consumption end:
Encourage enterprises to purchase sustainable agricultural products

Agriculture ESG

Prospect of Standardization

INDUSTRY ASPECT

- **Technology-powered sustainable agriculture:**
  Accelerate field application of smart technology.
- **Technological means:**
  Record food sustainability indicators in line with transparency, reliability and ease of retrieval.
- **Modern communication technology:**
  Connect rural specialty products to international markets.
- **Cloud platform:**
  Strengthen and develop cross-industrial collaboration between agriculture and other industries for expansion of oversea sales channels.

DATA GOVERNANCE

- **Credible data sharing platform:**
  Promotes innovative application of agricultural technology and enhance cross-border trust mechanism for sustainable products.
- **Information security mechanisms:**
  Establish cross-border information, data sharing, exchange standards, etc.
- **Cross-border certification and production & sales models:**
  Realize Cross-border trade of food ESG.

Agriculture ESG

Prospect of Standardization

Establish

A trust mechanism between production and consumption

Sustainable Food Certification

Beneficial in achievement of balance between human development and eco-environment protection.

2022
AFACT Country Report
Chinese Taipei

Agriculture ESG

Initiation of New Working Group &
Carbon Footprint Verification/Tax project

Frank Lo
III, Taipei, Taiwan

Project rationality

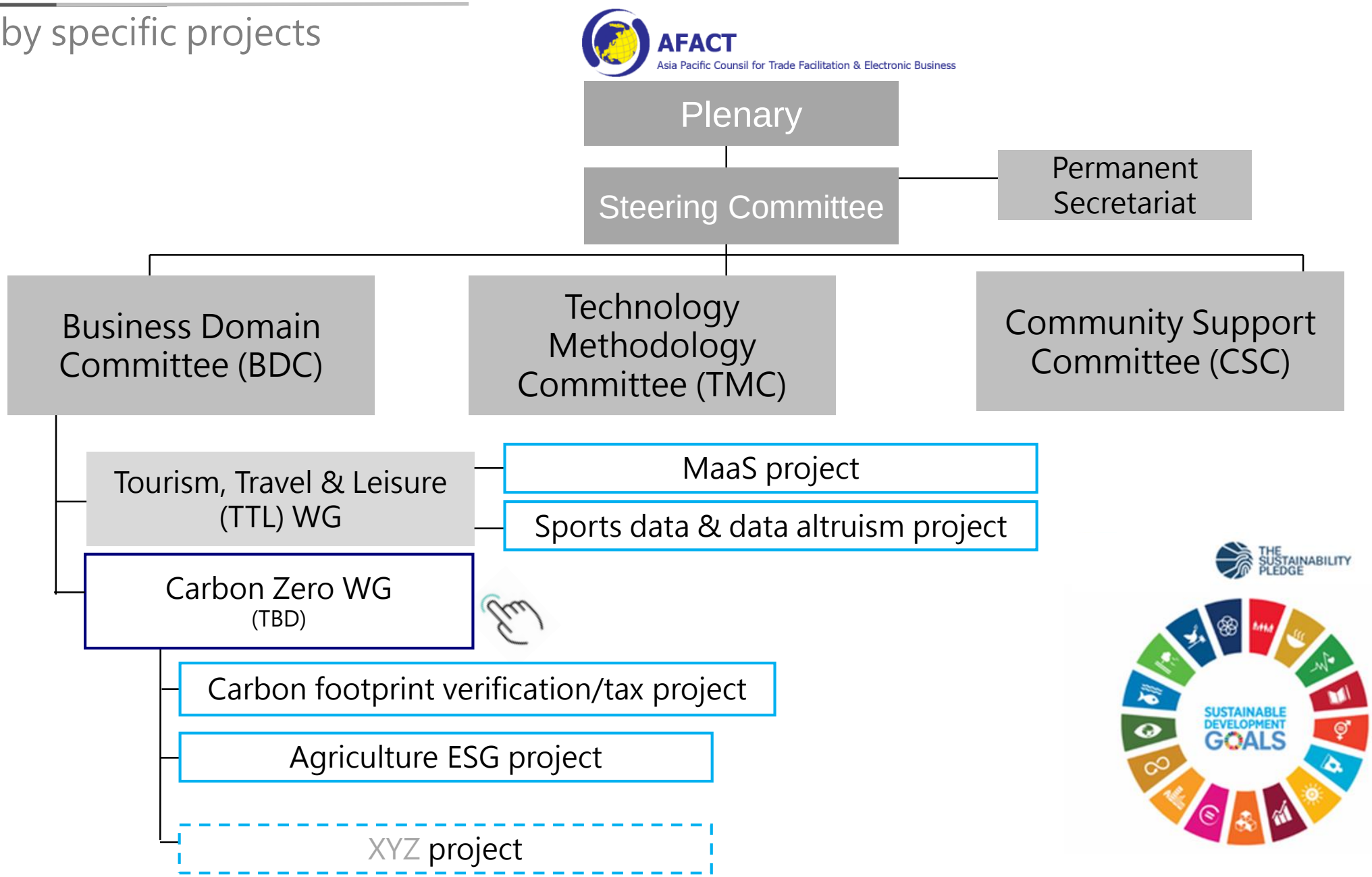
Association with SDGs/ESG

SDGs/ESG / Project	SDGs	ESG		
		Environment	Social	Governance
1. Carbon footprint verification and tax		√		√
2. Agriculture ESG		√	√	√
3. Mobility as a Service (MaaS)		√		√
4. Sports data & data altruism			√	√

Remark:
- Properties of “Environment”: climate change management, green product and solutions, bio diversity, etc.
- Properties of “Social”: employee welfare and health, gender inclusion, social welfare, etc…
- Properties of “Governance”: compliance, transparency, innovation, responsible supply chain management, etc.

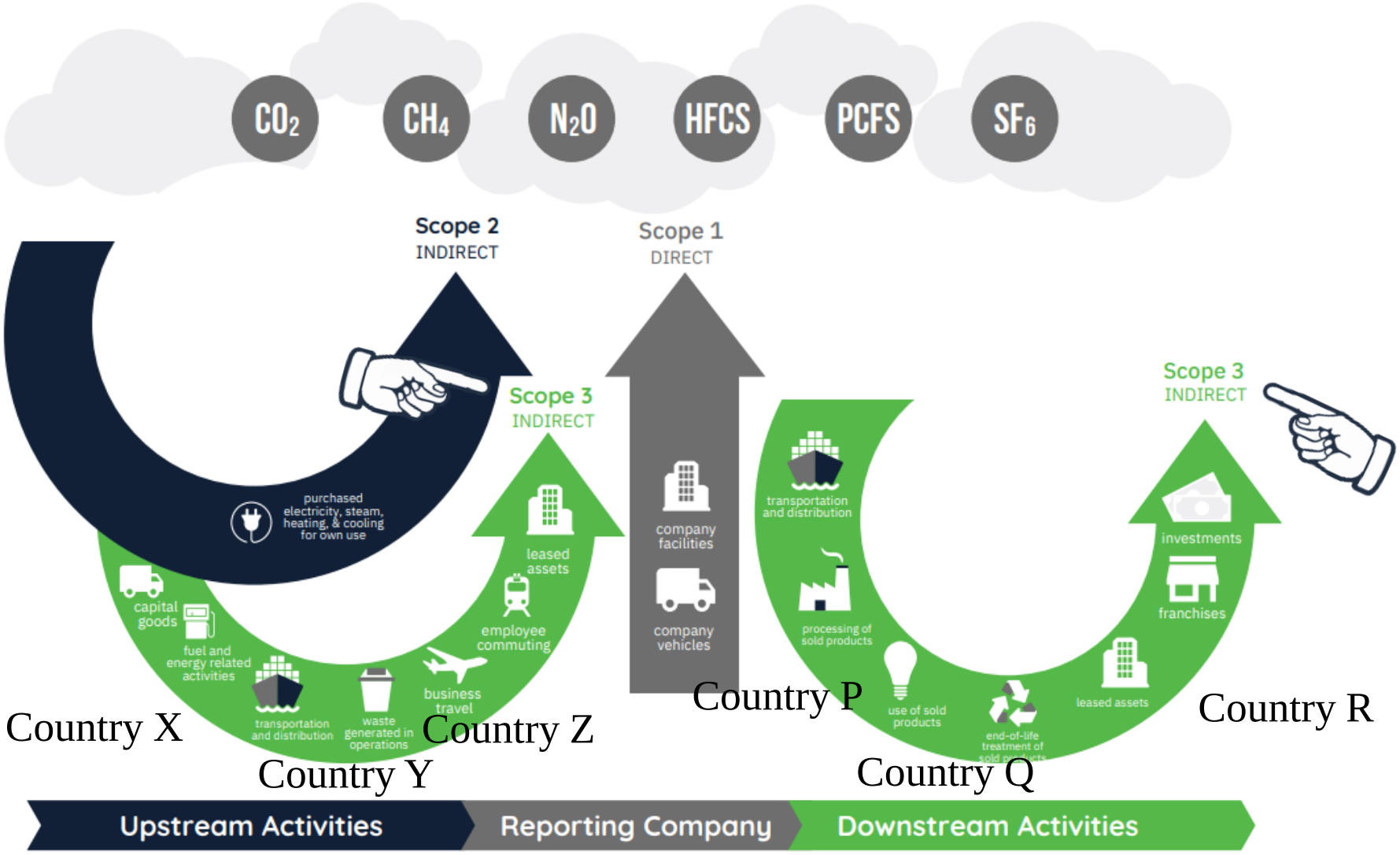
New Working Group Initiation

Incorporated by specific projects



Carbon footprint verification/tax project (1/5)

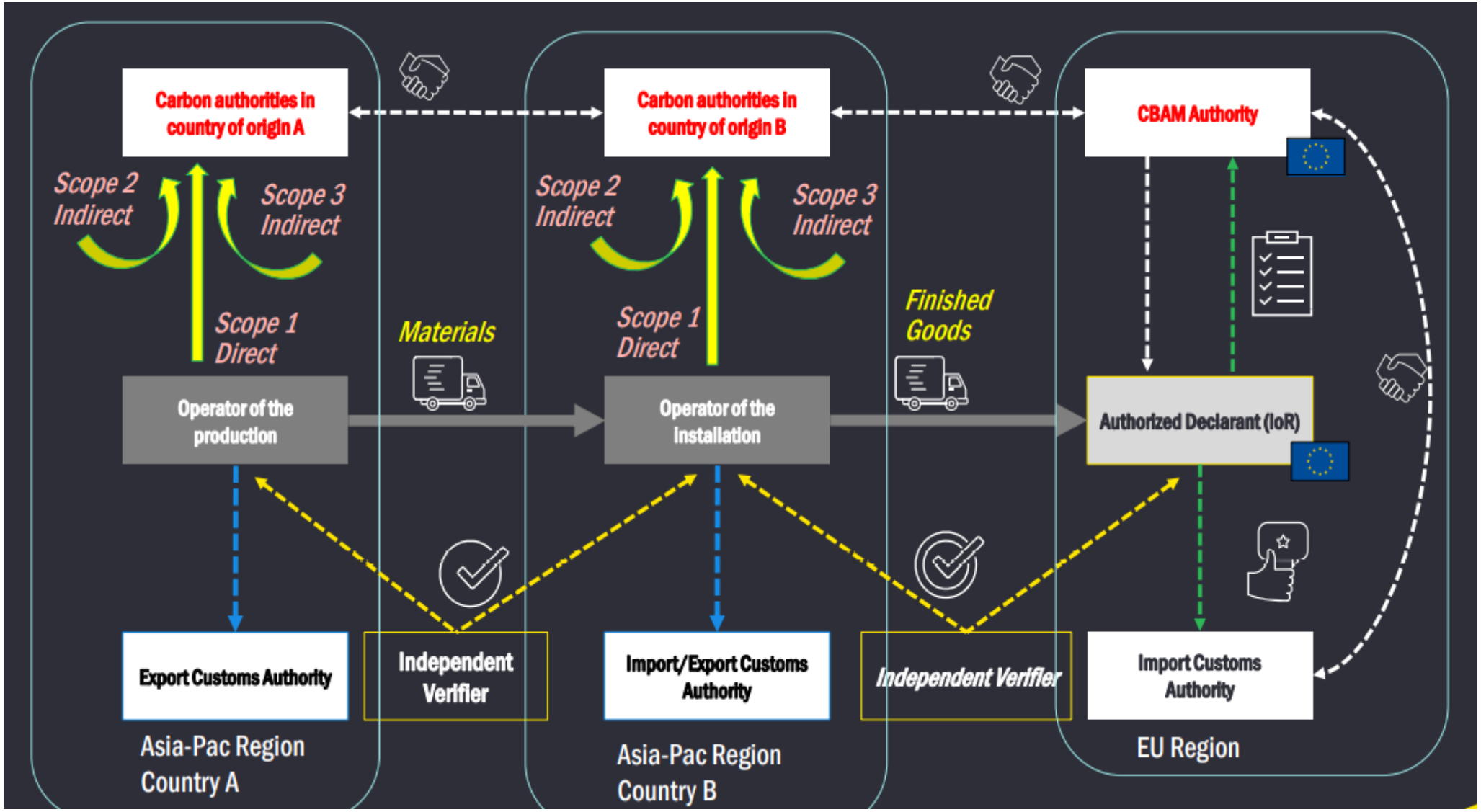
Issue to be addressed: **Scope 3** emission data to be collected from cross-border activities



Source: GHGP & modified by III

Carbon footprint verification/tax project (2/5)

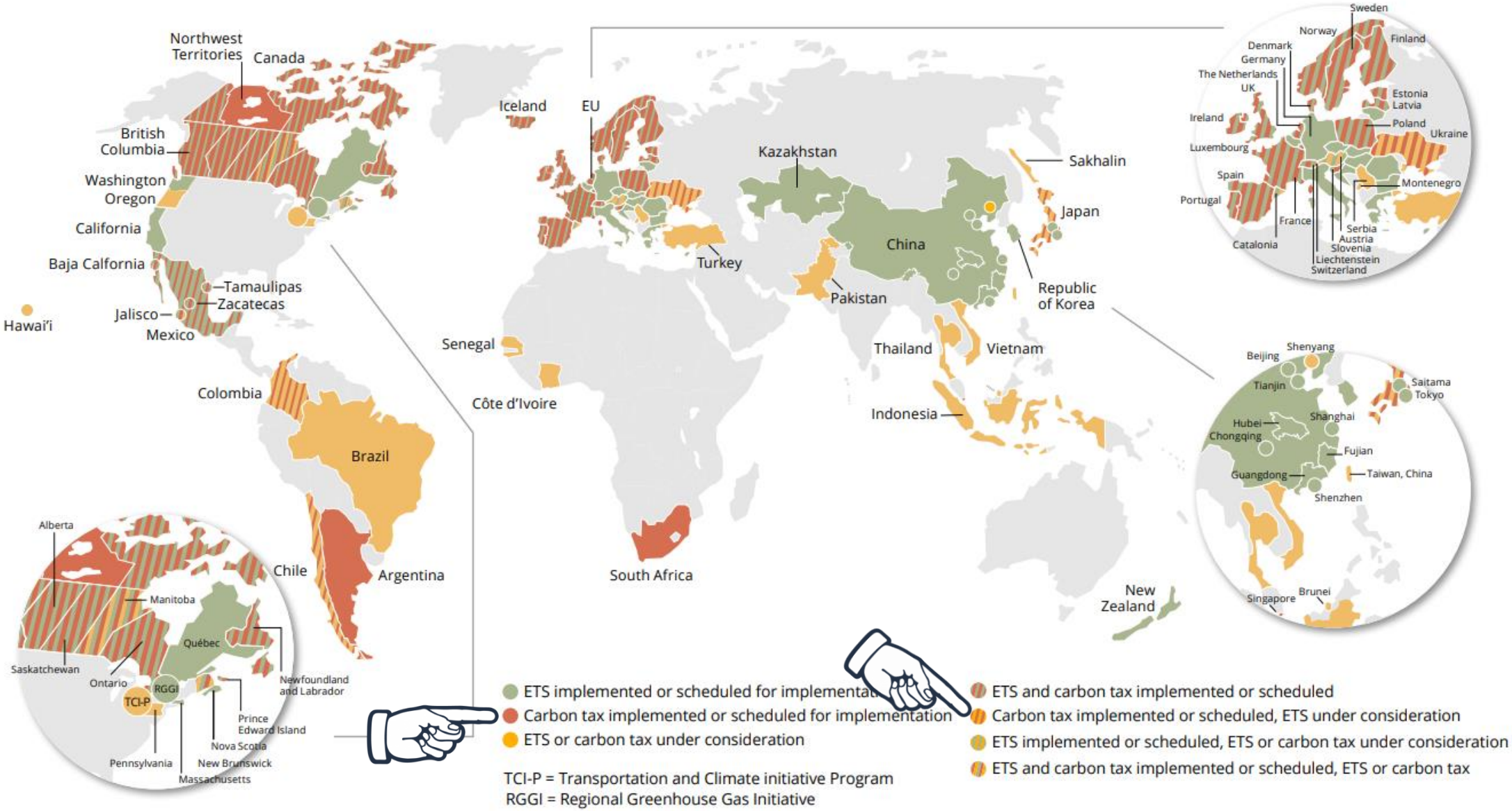
Standards to be set: carbon emission data exchange across cross-border supply chain



Source: Carbon emission data collection and information exchange – carbon border adjustment mechanism, Yishian Lin, E&Y Taiwan

Carbon footprint verification/tax project (3/5)

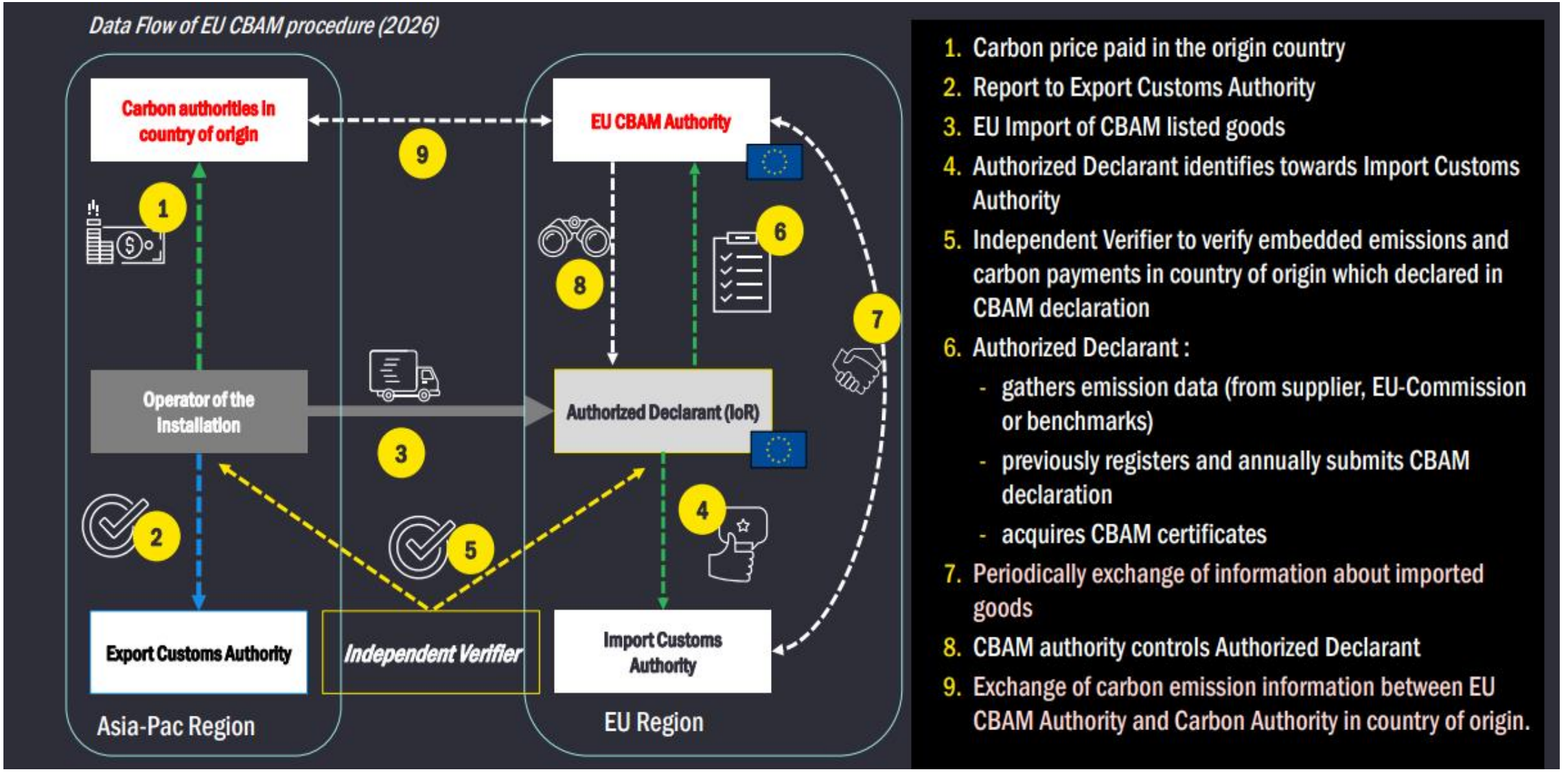
Issue to be addressed: **Qualified data** for carbon tax levy



Source: State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2021, World Bank

Carbon footprint verification/tax project (4/5)

Standards to be set: carbon tax/fee paid and/or to be paid across multiple entities/authorities



Source: Carbon emission data collection and information exchange – carbon border adjustment mechanism, Yishian Lin, E&Y Taiwan

Carbon footprint verification/tax project (5/5)

Who shall join?

KEY companies/manufactures in supply chain

Customs authorities

Carbon emission regulators

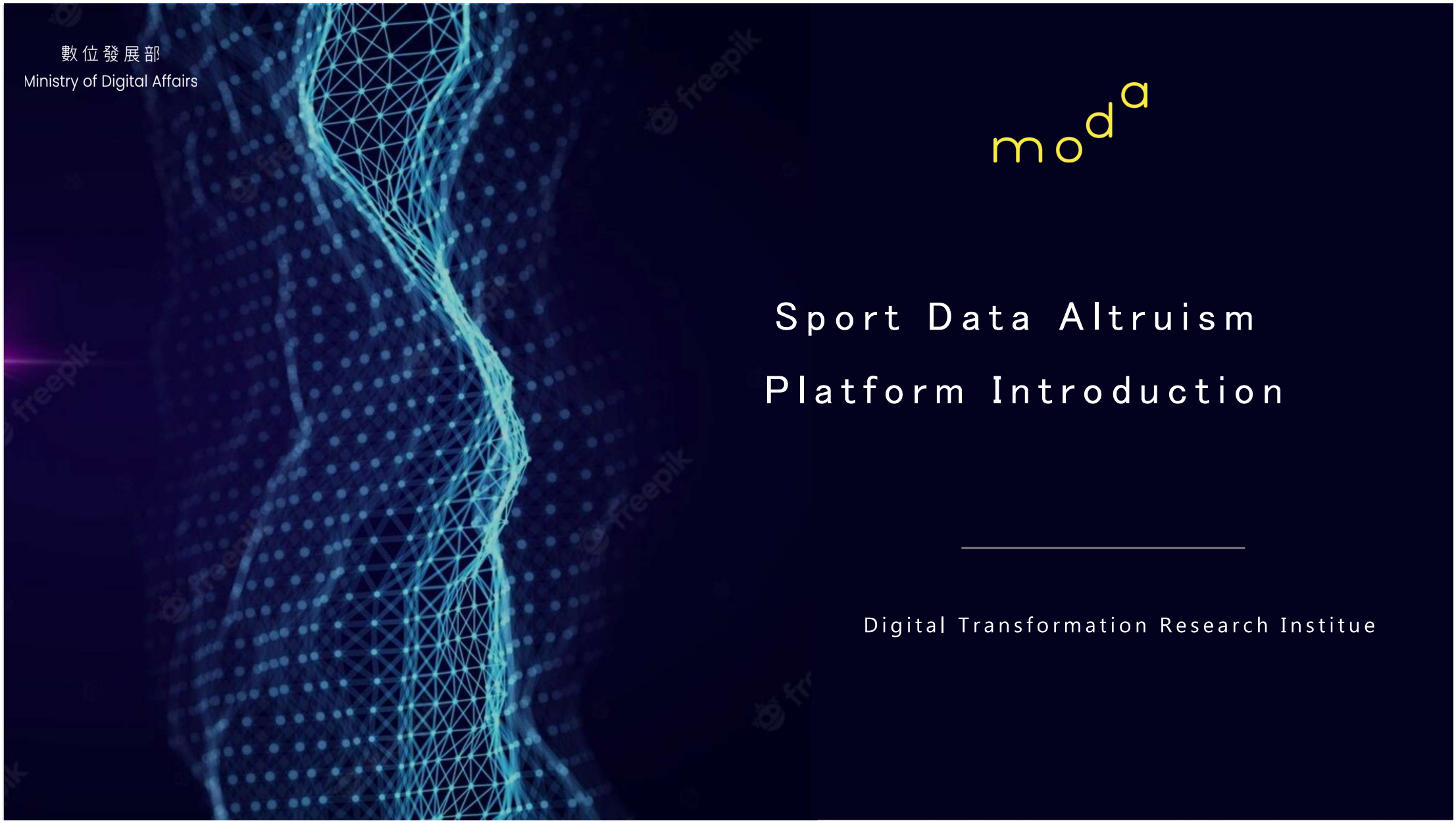
Carbon data SPs

TIC parties

Accounting firms

Thank you

e.o.f


數位發展部
Ministry of Digital Affairs
moda
Sport Data Altruism
Platform Introduction
Digital Transformation Research Institue

Data Altruism

Definition

- Data : Lawful collection of data that has not related to personal information after processing.
- Data Altruism : People voluntarily donating their data for the public good(use of public benefit or scientific research)

Key Points of Data Altruism
1. Voluntarily and without reward.
2. Privacy and confidentiality of data is fully respected.
3. Data to be used in the public interest.

Example

- Nike hosts a charity run for collecting sport data, this events must be no qualification(regardless of age, gender or disability), and publicity must be the most important principle in the use of data

Vision

Integration of public institutions and private companies to promote data altruism ecosystem

Sport Health Digital Economy

Citizen engages in event

Sport events/activities

Civil Sports Center

Sports venues

Community sports field

Building society together

Government governance data

Collecting data

Protecting personal data

Building information flow

Solve security and privacy concerns

Promote economy innovation

Sport health ecosystem

- Social Welfare Organization
- Financial & Insurance company
- Sport Health Industry
- Research Institute
- Fundraising Platform

Data Trust

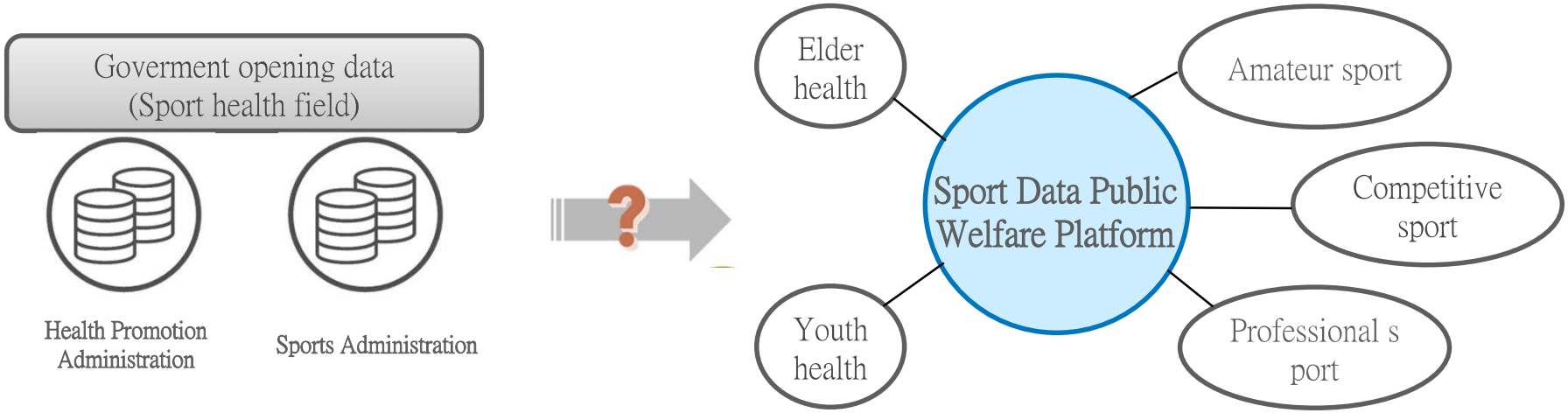
Data Processing

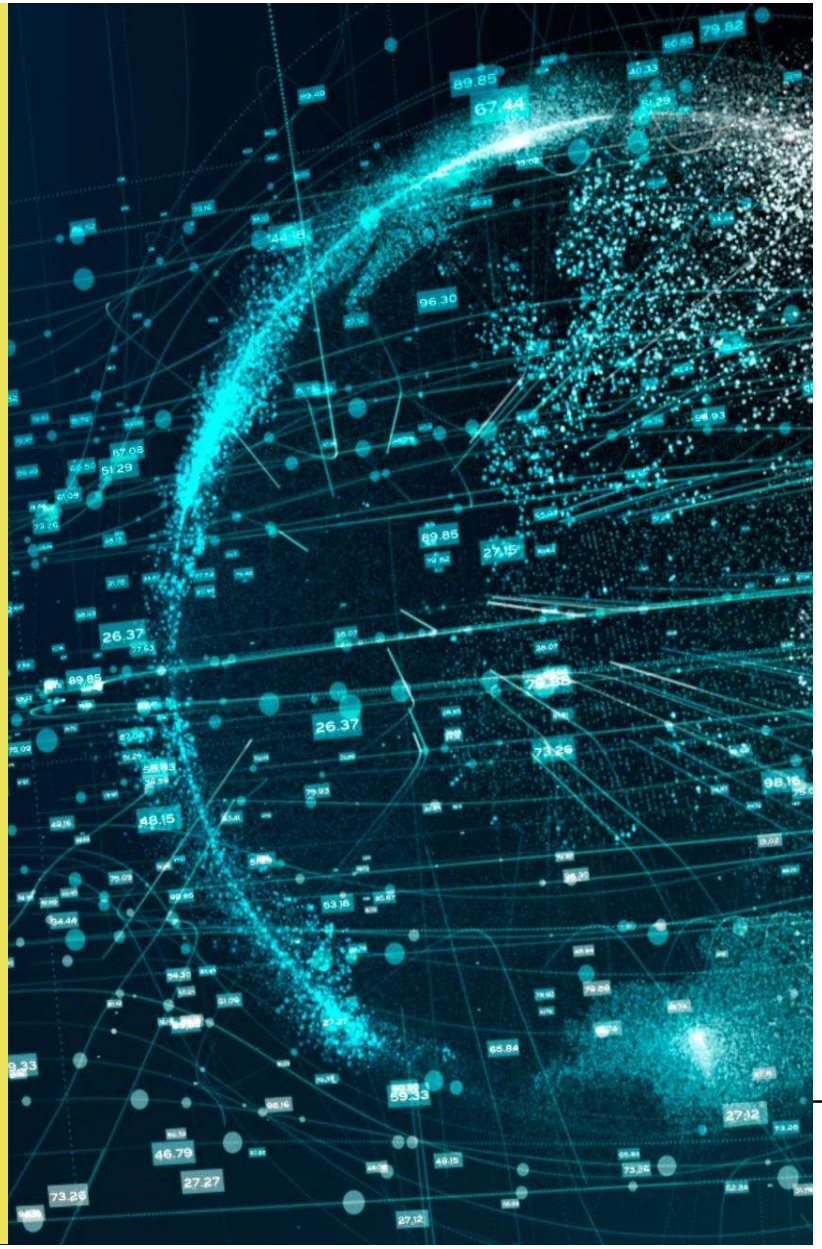
Data Sharing

Sport Data Altruism Platform

Challenge

- Issue of data collecting by public agency：Data difficult to popularize because data comes in many varied formats and is usually unintelligible and unorganized.
- Issue of grey area of data collection： The data processor restores personal information, data provider insists on profit sharing and data application side ignores data altruism.

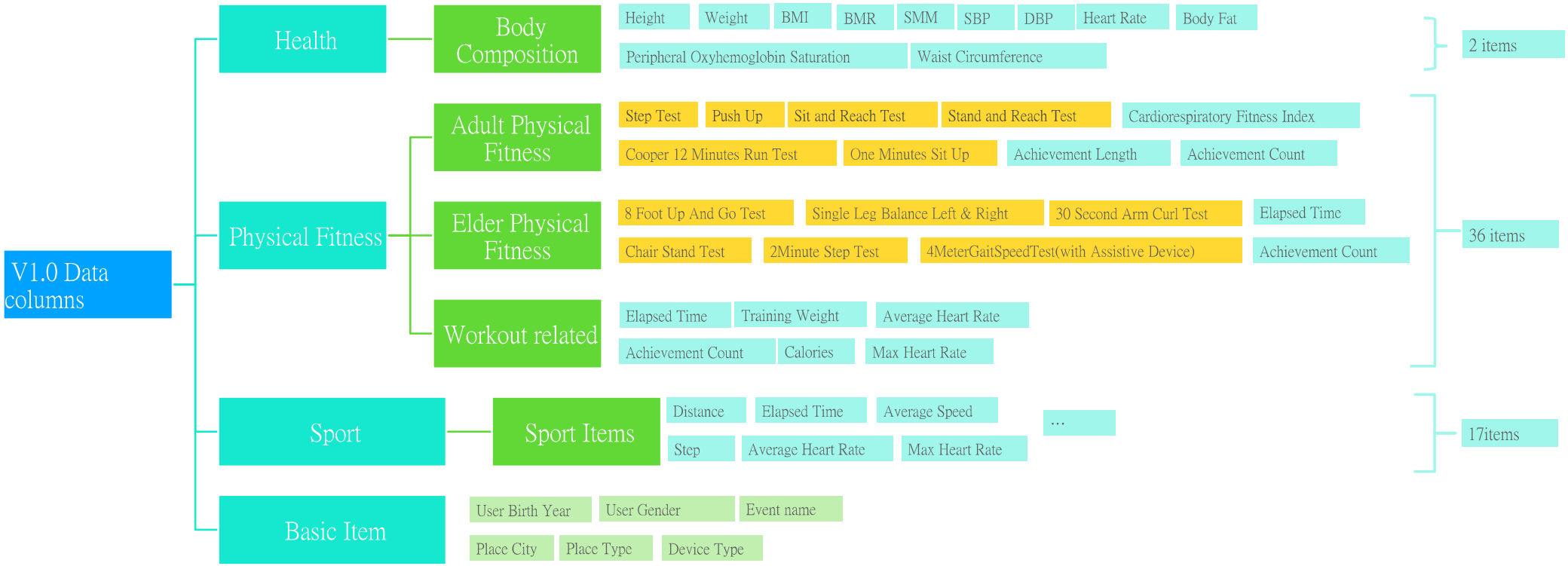




2

Data Specification

Sport Data Public Welfare Platfrom Concatenated Data Columns



Sport Data Public Welfare Platfrom Data Columns

Data Type

55 items

Main_type	Type	Subtype
Health	BodyComposition	
Health	Sleep	
PhysicalFitness	AdultPhysicalFitness	
PhysicalFitness	AdultPhysicalFitness	StepTest
PhysicalFitness	AdultPhysicalFitness	Cooper12MinuteRunTest
PhysicalFitness	AdultPhysicalFitness	PushUp
Sport	Handcycle	
Sport	Velomobile	
Sport	Golf	

Measure Type

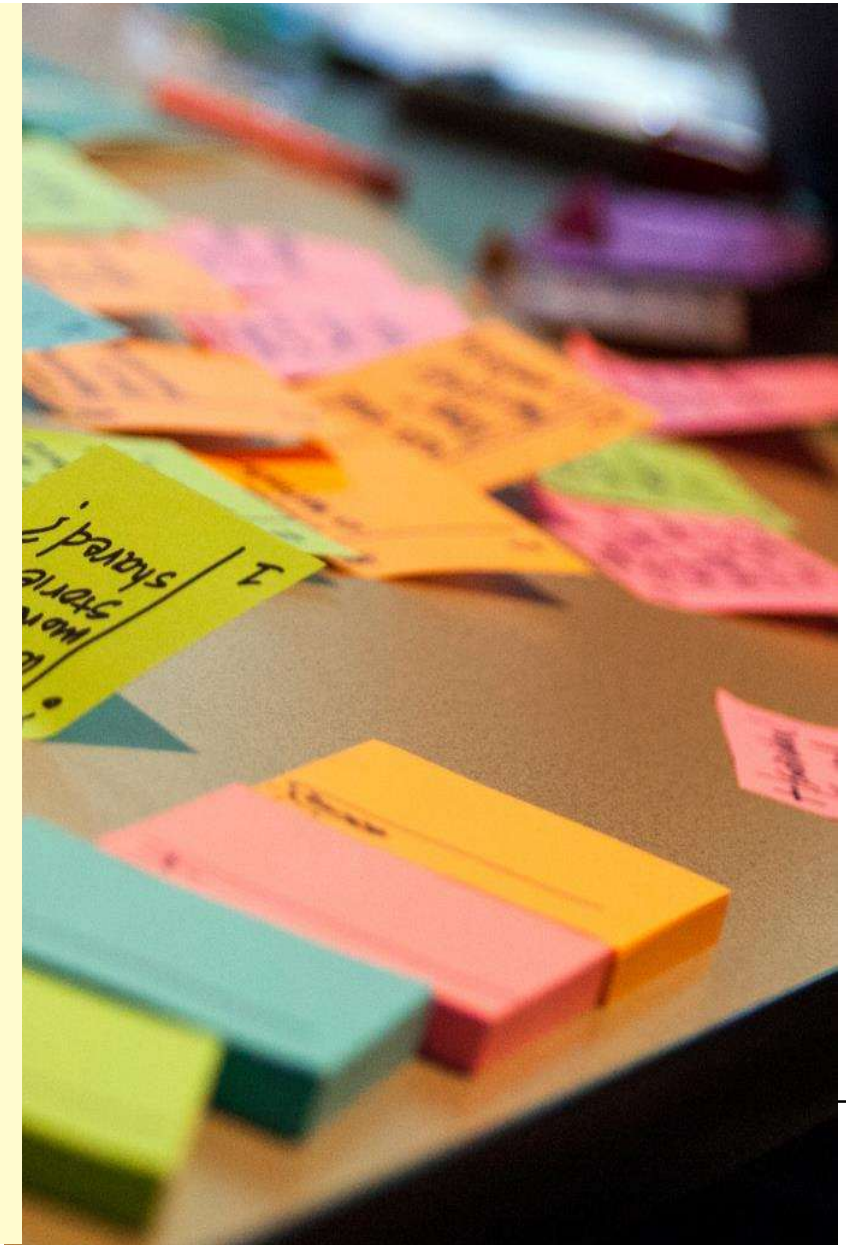
61items

name	unit	type
Height	cm	float
Weight	kg	float
Waist Circumference	cm	float
Body Fat Percentage	%	float
BMI(Body Mass Index)	kg/m2	float
Steps	steps	integer
Achievement Count	number of workout	integer
Training Weight	kg	integer

Sport Data Public Welfare Platfrom Data Columns

Basic Items

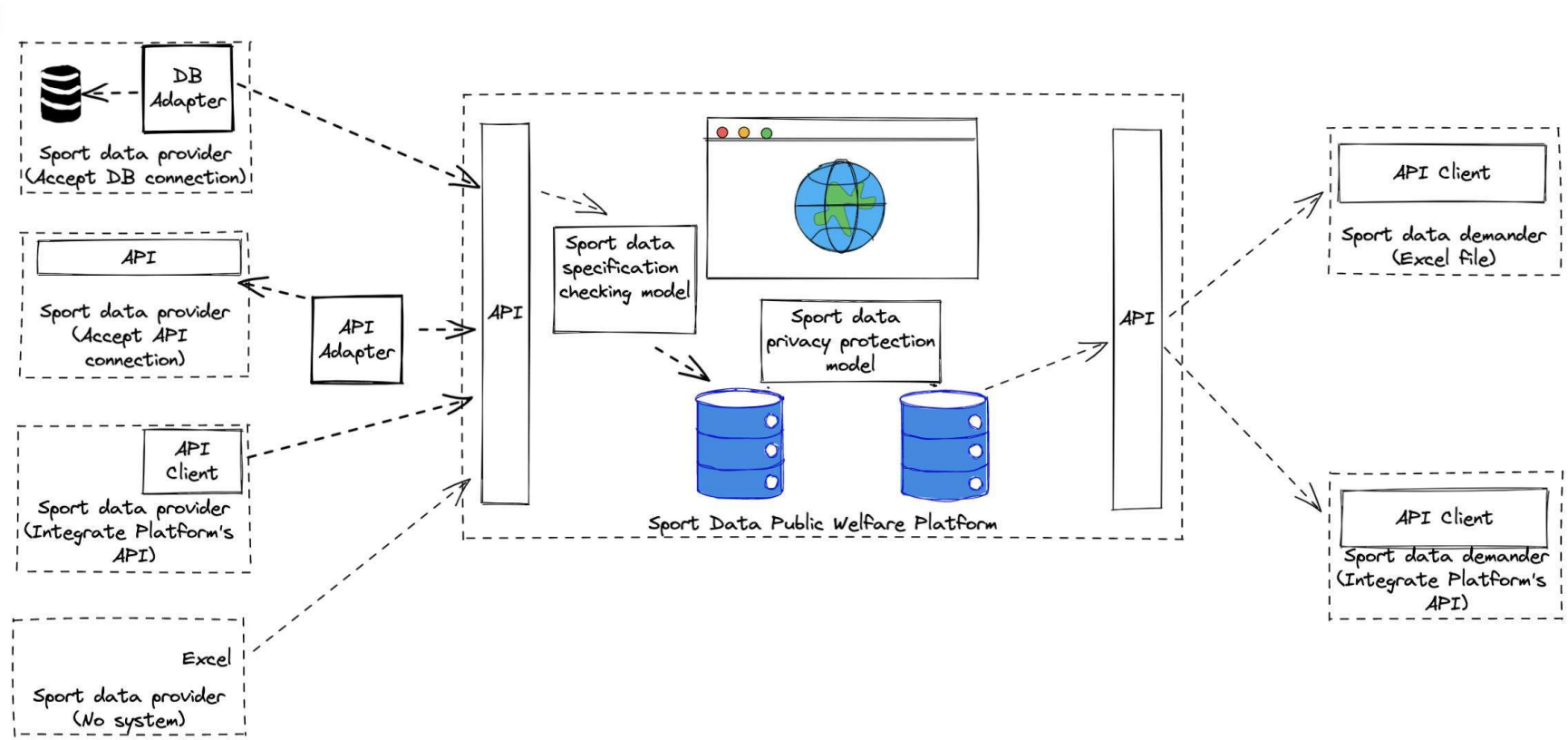
Items	Note
user_id	User info
birth_year	
gender	
city	Other
start_date	
timezone	
activity_name	
device_type	
place_type	



3

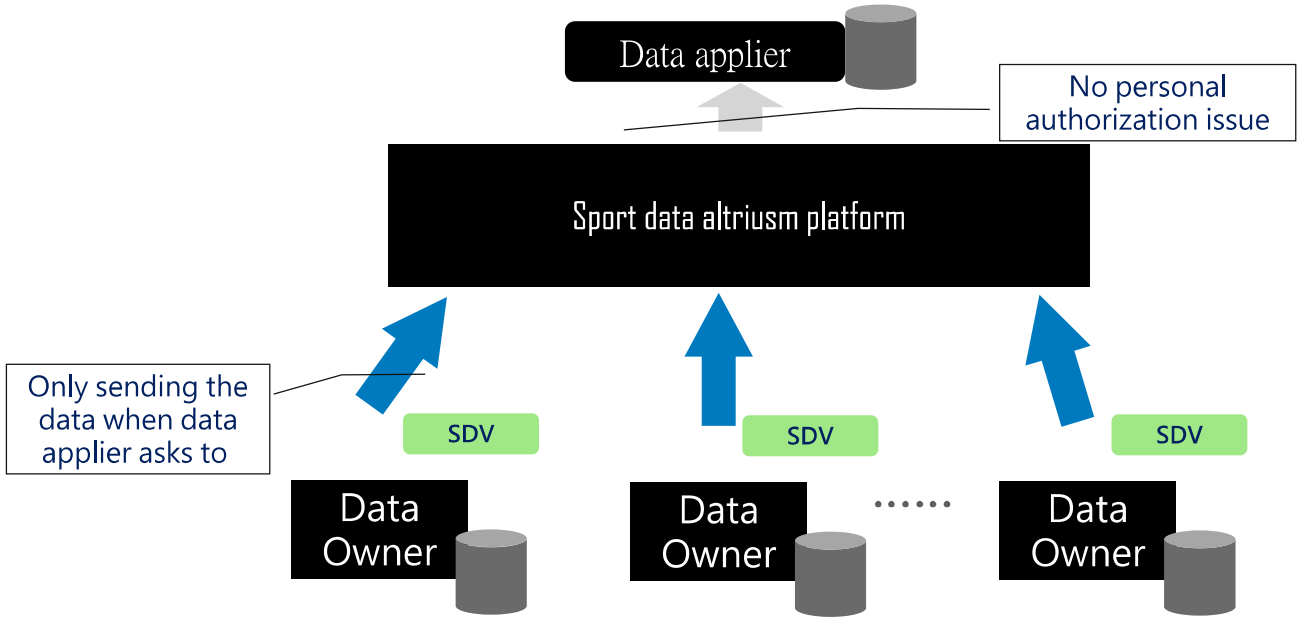
Platform Technology

Platform Technology – **Overall**



Platform Technology – Decentralize

- Allow data owners to get the right to **control their data**, increase willingness to distribute.
- Generate **synthetic data** or privacy data to solve the problem of data unable to use due to personal authorization.



Thank You for your listening

moda

數位發展部

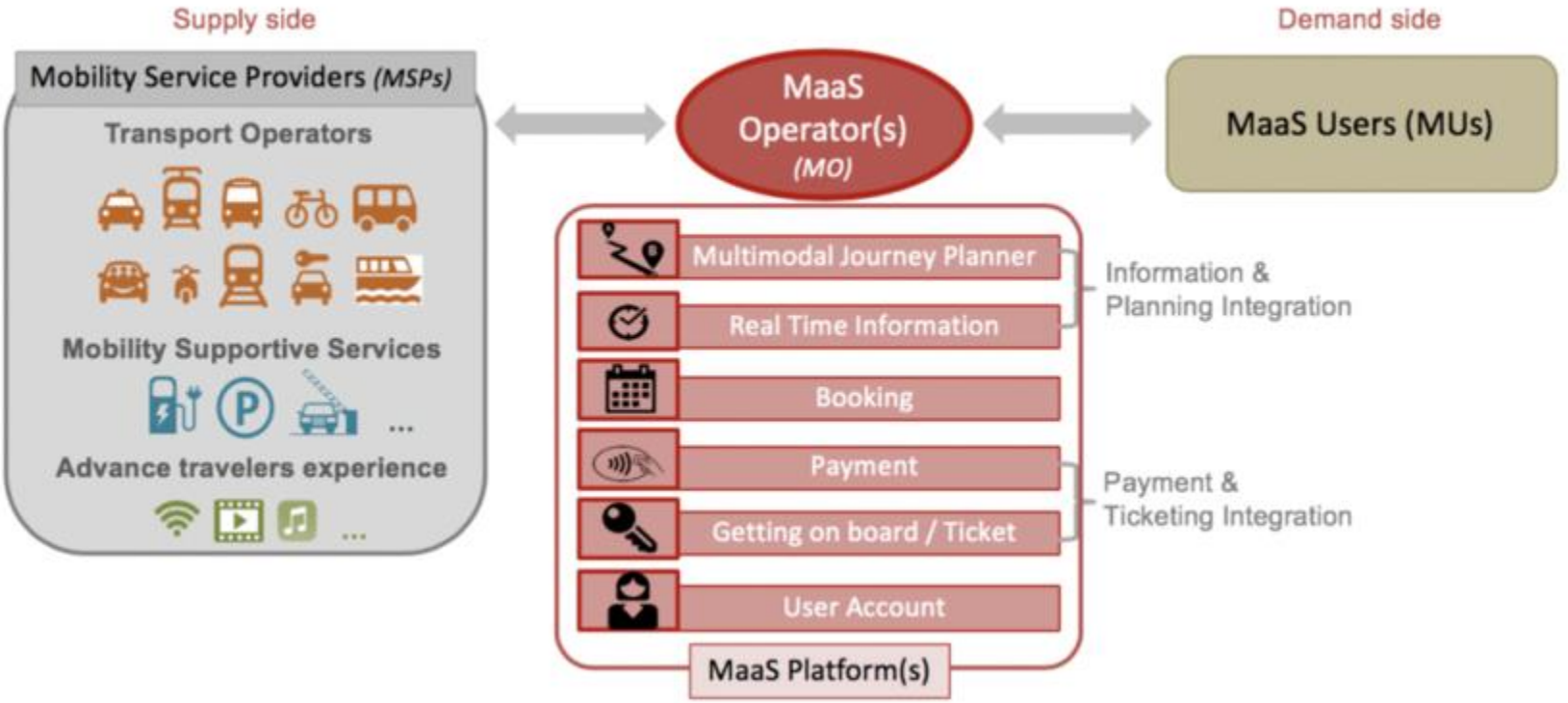
Ministry of Digital Affairs

AFACT 40th Plenary Mobility as a Service Practice in TW & JP

John Ning
2022.12.15

Mobility as a Service

- Redifine Multi-modal transportation



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Mobility as a Service in Cross-Border

Kaohsiung MaaS MeN-Go

Cross-border E-commerce

Odakyu EMot

チケット画面

購入情報を反映した経路検索結果
（料金が０円表示）

割引優待スポットを
プロットしたマップ

代替輸送を反映した
経路検索結果

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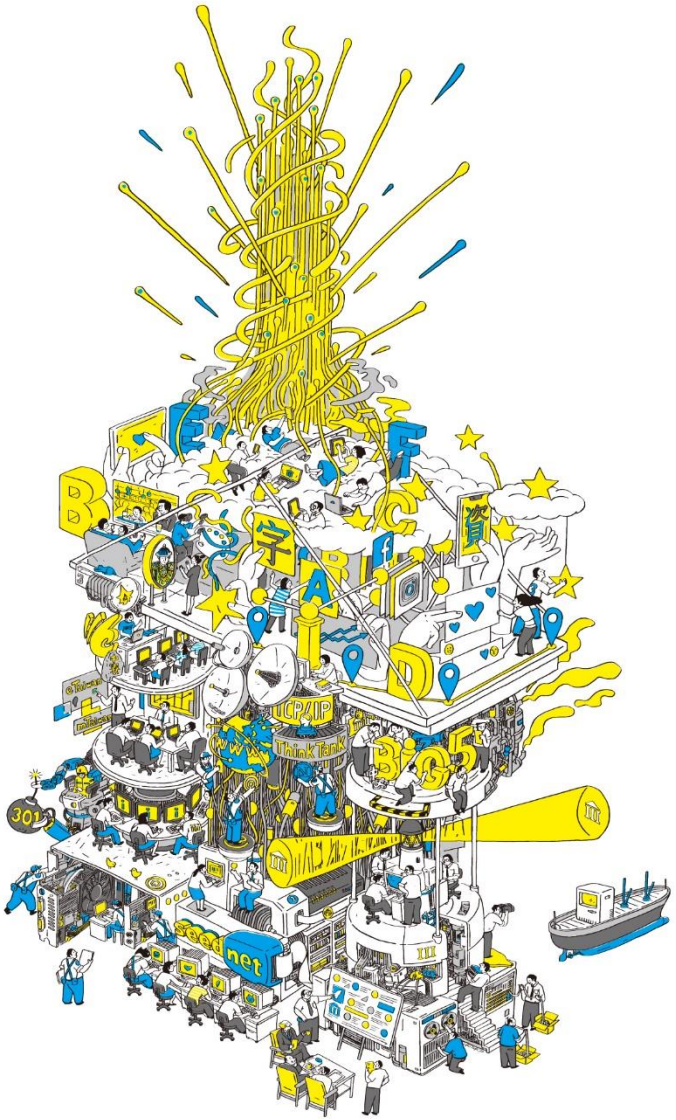

1擘劃我國資訊工業發展藍圖 2開啟電腦中文化時代 3打造台灣資訊品牌 4培養台灣資訊人才
5開創產業顧問服務 6提升網路基礎建設 7E化政府系統 8普及網路應用人口
9建構資訊法案制度 10縮減城鄉數位落差 11推動數位內容 12推動數位科技外交
13策進 e-Taiwan / m-Taiwan 14精進5G智慧科技創新應用 15支援文創與設計產業奠基
16培育創新創業新動能 17擔任數位國家智庫 18活化原鄉無線寬頻環境
19協助產業拓展商機並強化資安防護 20數位轉型化育者

THANK YOU

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Japan Country Report

SECTION I Overview of the 2022 White Paper on Information and Communications in Japan (Excerpt)

SECTION II Supply Chain Information Platform Study Group

SECTION III Japanese Travel and Tourism Domain

SECTION IV TradeWaltz

SECTION V NACCS

JEC
(Japan Trade Facilitation and E-Business Committee)

SECTION Ⅰ

Overview of the 2022 White Paper on Information and Communications in Japan (Excerpt)

1. Future Prospects of Japanese Society

Section 1 Prospects of ICT's Role in Future Japanese Society

1. Improvement of labor productivity and expansion of participation in the labor market through ICT

- While labor shortages are expected due to the shrinkage of the working-age population, it would be possible to increase work productivity by speeding up and improving the accuracy of operations and further improve efficiency of production and distribution processes by taking advantage of AI and big data analysis.
- Workers will be able to choose diverse and flexible working styles thanks to telework, etc., which will contribute to an improvement in the labor force participation rate.

2. Regional revitalization through ICT

- While local economies are expected to shrink, the trading area of local enterprises would expand as usage of ICT expands markets without limits on time and location.
- Working styles not limited by geographical conditions and use of online medical, education and other services would contribute to the expansion of local resident populations.

3. Prompt and efficient information collection and communication using ICT

- In order to cope with increasingly fierce and frequent disasters, use of ICT including a wide variety of sensors and drones would enable prompt and accurate collection of disaster-related information and provision of evacuation information, which would contribute to disaster prevention/mitigation.

4. Maintenance and management of social infrastructure using ICT

- Amid the rapid aging of social infrastructure, use of ICT would contribute to the long life of social capital and reduction/leveling of total infrastructure costs including maintenance and renewal.

5. Contribution to Green Society

- As aggravation of global warming is expected, greening ICT itself (green of ICT) and greening by ICT would realize a green society.

Section 2 Responses to Already Apparent Challenges

1. Response to risks involved in changes in the international environment

- ICT has become one of the most critical infrastructures supporting every socio-economic activity. With increasingly complicated international situations, the strengthening of

communication networks and the supply chain of ICT-related equipment/components is an important task.

• In May 2022, the “Economic Security Promotion Act” was enacted. Key features of the Act include the establishment of (i) a system to ensure stable supplies of critical materials, (ii) a system to ensure the stable provision of services using critical infrastructure, (iii) a system that supports the development of critical technologies and (iv) a secret patent system.

• In June 2022, MIC formulated a new technology strategy to accelerate the research and development of cutting-edge technologies that will lead the world by concentrating state investment on them. In addition, the ministry formulated a comprehensive strategy in order to ensure strategic independence and essentiality of the information communications industry which is increasing in importance as a strategic core industry.

2. Data governance

• While the economic value of data is increasing, concerns are growing about the concentration of data among global platforms and about the handling of data.

• In June 2021, the cabinet approved the “Comprehensive Data Strategy” toward the proper use of data.

• In June 2022, the revised Telecommunications Business Act was enacted to require telecommunication carriers with a significant impact on the interests of users to formulate and provide notification on rules for the handling of user information they would collect.

3. Responses to illegal/harmful information

• The spread of social media, video distribution and other ICT services has increased concerns about the spread of illegal/harmful information and misinformation, including slander, libel and contents infringing intellectual property rights.

• The government has taken institutional measures, including a revision of the Provider Liability Limitation Act, to establish a new judicial system (non-contentious procedure) regarding sender information disclosure.

• Diverse stakeholders in the private sector are also promoting various initiatives including enhancing the ICT literacy of users, and establishing consultation offices and fact checkers.

2. Trends in the ICT Market

Section 1 Trends in Japan's ICT Industry

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the ICT industry

• The nominal GDP of the ICT industry fell in 2020 by 2.5 percent year-on-year to 51.0 trillion yen.

IT investment

• In 2020, investment in computerization by private companies was 15.2 trillion yen (0.4 % decrease year-on-year) in terms of 2015 prices. The percentage of computerization

investment in capital investment by private companies was 17.8 (increase of 1.1 percent points year-on-year).

• In a breakdown of computerization investment, software (entrusted development and package software) accounted for about 60% at 8.9 trillion yen.

2. Exports and imports in the ICT field

• In 2020, exports of ICT goods/services (nominal) was 10.6 trillion yen (13.7% of all exports), while imports (nominal) was 16.8 trillion yen (18.4% of all imports).

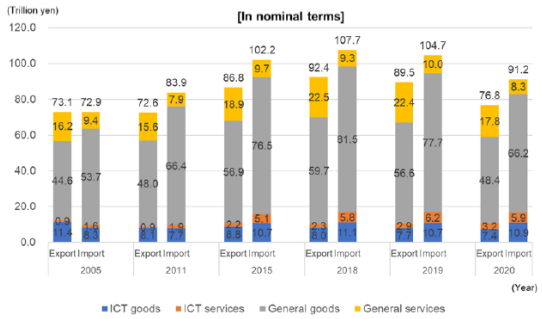
• Import surplus of ICT goods was 3.5 trillion yen (16.6% increase year-on-year) and import surplus of ICT services was 2.7 trillion yen (20.0% decrease year-on-year). The increase of the import surplus is significant for ICT goods.

3. Trend of ICT R&D

• In fiscal 2020, research expenses of the ICT industry were 3.497 trillion yen (25.2% of research expenses of all industries). These expenses have been declining or flat in recent years.

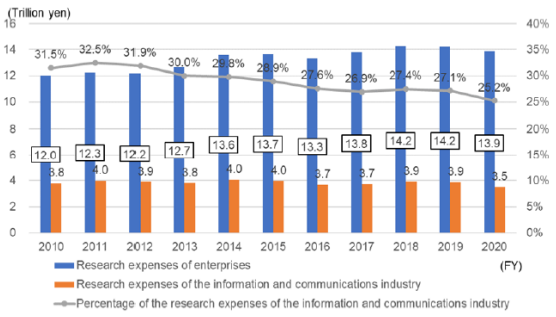
• The number of researchers in the ICT industry was 167,283 (32.5% of all industries) in fiscal 2020. The number has remained almost unchanged in recent years.

Changes in exports/imports of goods/services



Source: MIC annual "Input-Output Table of the Information Communications Industry"

Changes in research expenses of enterprises



Source: MIC, annual "Survey of Science and Technology Research"

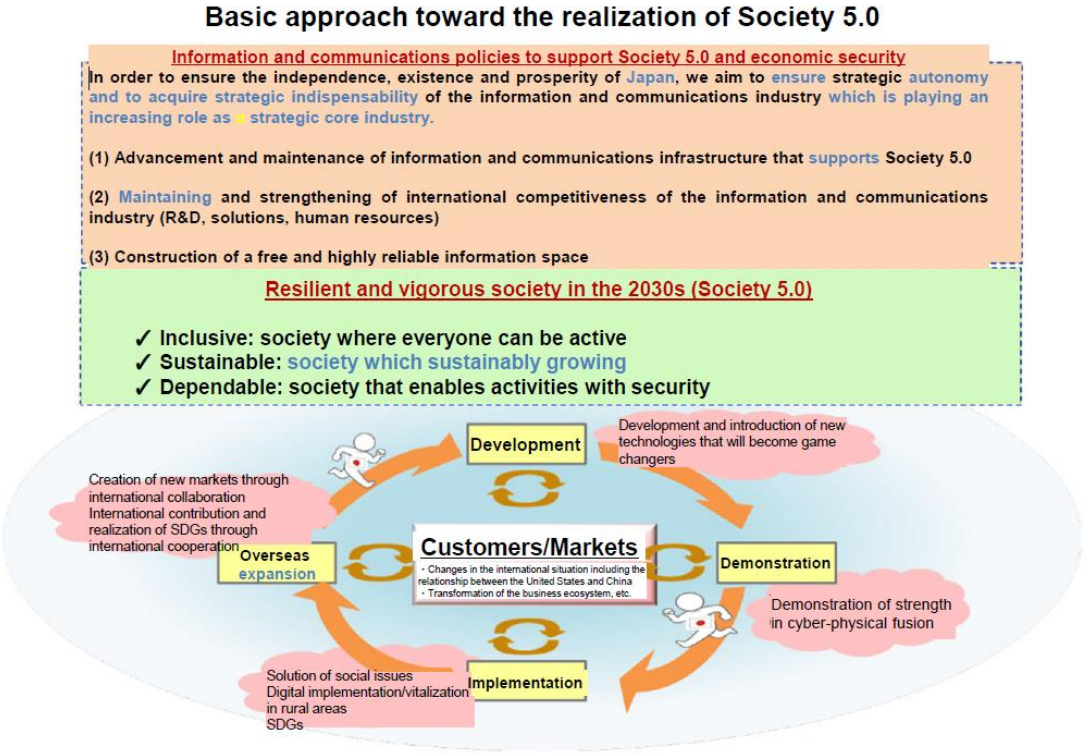
3. Status of ICT Policy at MIC

Section 1 Promotion of Comprehensive ICT Policies

1. Promotion of initiatives toward the Digital Garden City Nation

• The Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation is a plan to connect to the world by digitalizing rural areas, creating new waves of change and narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas. In November 2021, the Council for the Realization of the Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation chaired by the prime minister was set up in order to achieve the vision while promoting regional vitalization through digital transformation.

• In that same month, MIC set up the Promotion Headquarters of the Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation and has been promoting initiatives based on the three pillars behind



the vision: (1) development of digital infrastructure; (2) development and securing of digital human resources and initiatives to leave no one behind; and (3) digital implementation to solve regional challenges.

2. Consideration of information and communications policies toward 2030

• In September 2021, MIC consulted the Information and Communications Council regarding "desirable information and communications policies toward 2030." In response, the council has been conducting research and investigations on the direction and urgent matters of information and communications policies in order to achieve the realization of Society 5.0 and ensure economic security.

• The Report of the Council (June 2022) presented the direction of future initiatives to ensure strategic autonomy and to acquire strategic indispensability of the ICT industry. It also presented eight priority fields including (1) advancement of 5G and its overseas expansion and (2) expansion of broadband.

Section 6 Promoting ICT Use

1. Past efforts

• MIC has promoted ICT use in various sectors such as medical care/health and regional revitalization in order to deal with Japan's social/economic challenges including the declining birthrate and aging society and associated labor shortages, increases in

medical/care expenses, and intensified natural disasters.

2. Future challenges and direction

• ICT use by enterprises can create new business models, such as Personal Data Trust Bank, and both enterprises and people can obtain the benefits from the progress of cashless payments and cloud services. In this way, ICT use will contribute to the revitalization of Japan's economy.

• Overall, ICT use has been progressing, while there are some differences in Internet use rate depending on age and geographical conditions. In order to realize digitalization that "leaves no one behind," it is necessary to narrow the digital divide caused by age/geographical and other conditions by eliminating anxiety/resistance to digitalization among the public, including the elderly, and by advancing initiatives to improve people's ability to use digital technologies, for example.

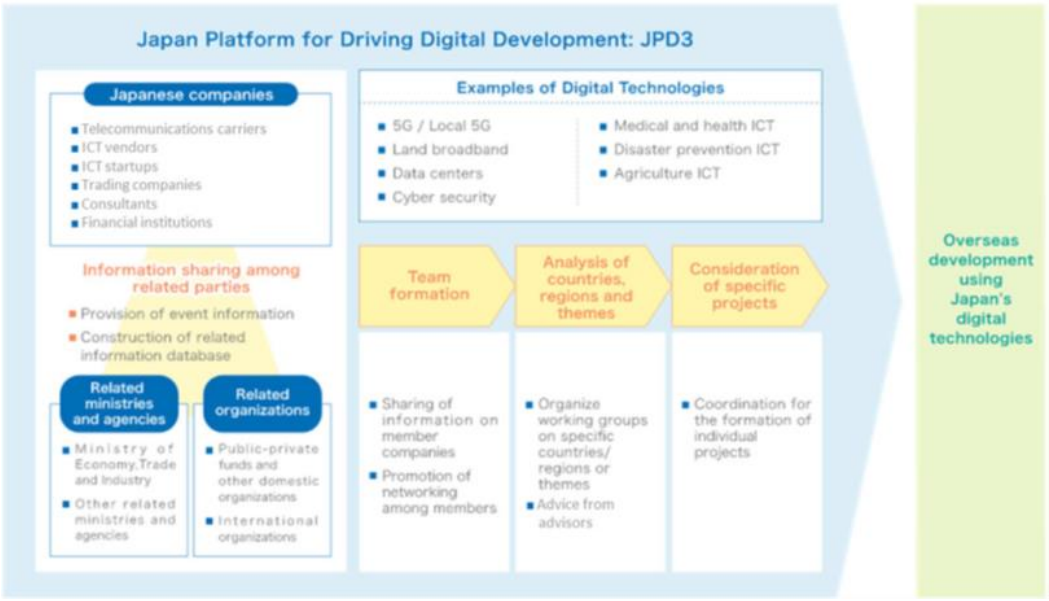
• It is essential to improve the digital literacy of the whole of society, including kids, their guardians and teachers, so that young people can safely and securely use smartphones and social media by understanding the risks associated with use and countermeasures against such risks.

3. Specific policies/initiatives

(1) Promoting ICT use that will contribute to solving social/economic problems (Promoting local 5G, promoting telework, promoting Smart City vision, promoting ICT use in education, promoting ICT use in the medical field, developing disaster prevention information systems, promoting the use of personal number card/public personal authentication services)

(2) Promoting data distribution/use and new businesses (Social implementation of the Personal Data Trust Bank, promoting cashless payment, promoting introduction of cloud services, discovery/fostering of ICT ventures, promoting/spread of AI)

(3) Creating Environments Where Everyone Can Obtain Convenience through ICT (Supporting R&D for barrier-free information, providing phone relay service as public infrastructure, improving accessibility of the websites of public organizations, supporting digital use by the elderly and other people, improving media information literacy among youth)


Japan Platform for Driving Digital Development: JPD3
Japanese companies
Telecommunications carriers
ICT vendors
ICT startups
Trading companies
Consultants
Financial institutions
Information sharing among related parties
Provision of event information
Construction of related information database
Related ministries and agencies
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Other related ministries and agencies
Related organizations
Public-private funds and other domestic organizations
International organizations
Examples of Digital Technologies
5G / Local 5G
Land broadband
Data centers
Cyber security
Medical and health ICT
Disaster prevention ICT
Agriculture ICT
Team formation
Analysis of countries, regions and themes
Consideration of specific projects
Sharing of information on member companies
Promotion of networking among members
Organize working groups on specific countries/ regions or themes
Advice from advisors
Coordination for the formation of individual projects
Overseas development using Japan's digital technologies

SECTION II
Supply Chain Information Platform Study Group

SIPS (Supply Chain Platform Study Group) under the JEC has been conducting the information platform for business infrastructure in Japan since the year 2011.
The main purpose of SIPS is to actively participate in UN/CEFACT programs for contributing to develop the standards of the trade facilitation and e-business and to support the domestic industries for digitalization based on the UN/CEFACT standards.

(1) Active participation in UN/CEFACT

SIPS is sending experts to the UN/CEFACT programs as follows.

- Specification Domain Coordinator

  The Specification Domain develops specifications that set out the rules for how to design UN/CEFACT standards (Technical Specifications) and how these standards should be developed (Methodologies). When appropriate, the specifications are published also as ISO standards, e.g. the UN/EDIFACT syntax (ISO 9735) and the Core Components Technical Specifications (ISO 15000-5).
- Validation Focal Point

  The Validation Focal Point is responsible for conducting the final verification of dictionaries (Core Component Library and UN/EDIFACT Directory) published by the UN/CEFACT twice a year.

(2) Lead projects of UN/CEFACT

SIPS initiated and performed the leading projects as follows.

- Message Construction Guidelines based on CCBDA

  The guidelines introduce the method to design an UN/CEFACT XML user message using MA, MBIE and QDT under the rules of CCTS, CCBDA and XML NDR which are UN/CEFACT technical specifications.
- Acknowledgement message

  The project is to develop and publish the business requirements, message structure and XML schema for the Application Error and Acknowledgement process. The generic design of the message offers industry groups or local user communities the opportunity to contextualize the message by using the UN/CEFACT CCBDA methodology. The message will be assembled by using Message Business Information Entities (MBIEs). Besides, its equivalent will be derived from the Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model or from one of its subsets.
- eNegotiation

The standardization activity of eNegotiation in UN/CEFACT consists of the following;

- Introduction and discussion of the concept of negotiation-based interaction in supply chain
- Introduction of use case in manufacturing and logistics industry
- Review and update of the existing standard in terms of negotiation
- Develop the Business Requirement Specification including the negotiation process and information model
- Organize the information for Guidelines

(3) Support domestic projects of Japan

- CCL in Japanese language

  SIPS publishes the Japanese language version of Core Component Library based on the UN/CEFACT CCL twice a year.

- SME Standard EDI

  The Small and Medium Enterprise Agency (IT Coordinator Association) in Japan has launched the SME EDI promotion projects using UN/CEFACT standards. SIPS has developed the message design tool and established the message registry system for supporting the message design activity for SME used in the supply chain.

- Consumer Goods EDI

  Many companies in the consumer goods distribution industry in Japan are using GS1 Japan standard for EDI. SIPS has mapped GS1 Japan standard to UN/CEFACT CCL for allowing SMEs participate the consumer goods EDI.

- eInvoice

  SIPS has revised the invoice message of the UN CEFACT standard to match the revision of the Japanese tax system and Japanese business practices (Invoicing in Japan is often done on a monthly basis).

- Agriculture Machine Parts EDI

  SIPS supported the agriculture machine industry to develop their parts ordering messages using UN/CEFACT CCL.

- Trade Finance

  SIPS is supporting to develop the architecture for the digitalized trade information platform based on UN/CEFACT standards in Japan.

SECTION III
Japanese Travel and Tourism Domain

Reported by Akio Suzuki
Leader of Japanese UN/CEFACT Working Group for Travel/Tourism Domain
2022 October 12

Japanese UN/CEFACT Working Group for Travel/Tourism Domain (the Working Group) has been organized under JEC for more than 10 years to work in cooperation with UN/CEFACT and AFACT Travel/Tourism Domain activities. In 2022 the Working Group members have been suffering from COVID-19 issues and at the same time the newly occurred Ukraine and Russian conflict, which have affected negatively and greatly the real travel/tourism businesses. Those members from them have been prevented from acting in the Working Group. But even in these severe circumstances, the Working Group meetings have been held to output the working results.

1. Activities of the Working Group

This year the Working Group meetings were scheduled 10 times a year to help finalize the related matters of UN/CEFACT and AFACT. As UN/CEFACT Travel/Tourism domain has 2 projects[*1], we have been working for them in the Working Group, and almost every other week the specific items of the projects have been studied and discussed by organizing 2 separate sub-group meetings. These activities have been contributing much to deliverables of the projects, which at last are in the final development stage of their first versions.

Note [*1:]

1）Experience Programs Technical Artefacts Project

2）Business Standards for Sustainable Tourism Project

2. International Activities

Some of the Working Group members have been participating in the international activities by attending the monthly meetings scheduled among the experts of UN/CEFACT and AFACT Travel/Tourism domain. We could discuss further with them by taking the draft results of the Working Group.

3. New Technology

It is quite important to pay attention to the newly arising IT technologies such as API,

Blockchain, Mega-verse, and so on, which, when appropriate, we have been studying in the relevant meetings.

4. The Others
   Most of the relevant meetings have been held on-line.

UN/CEFACT - AFACT
Mid-term 2022

Digital Trade Platform “TradeWaltz”

～ Linking Japan and APEC trade to save trade practitioners and nations～

July 28th, 2022

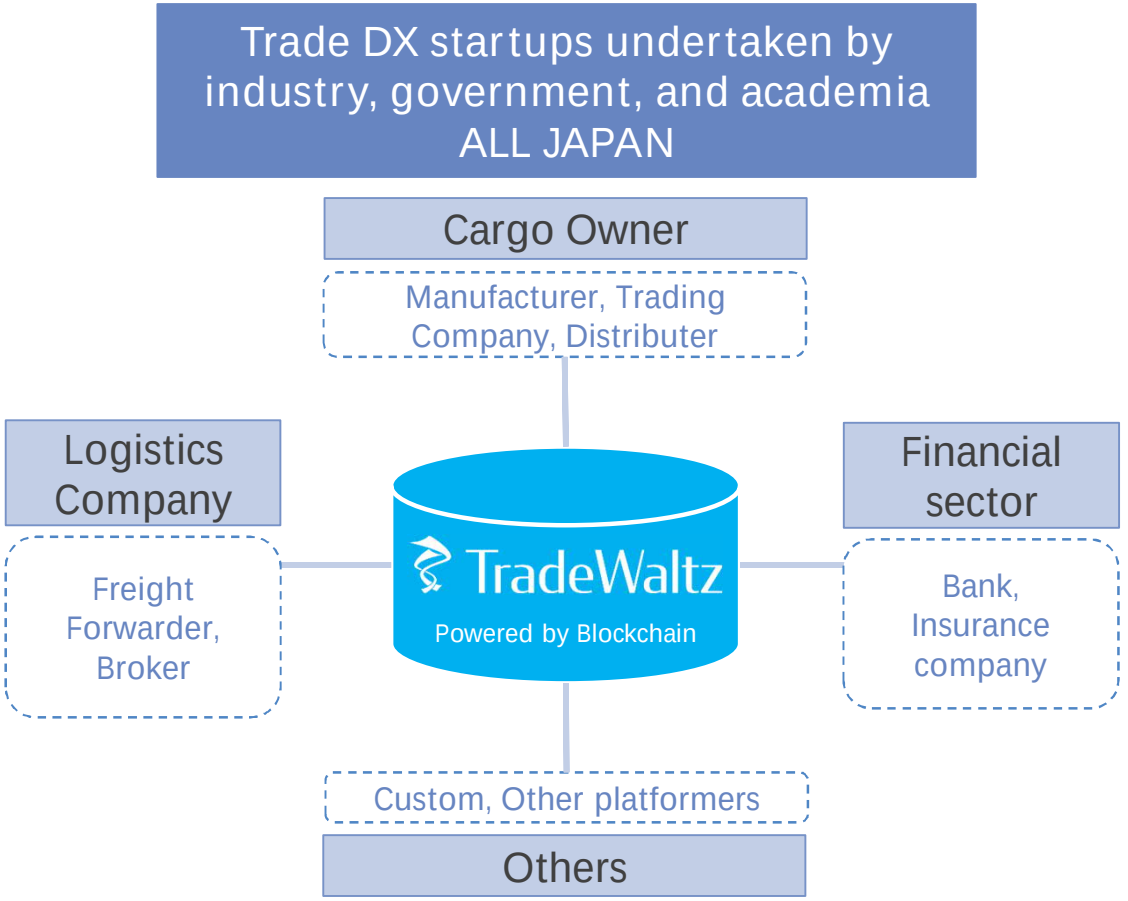
（Updated as of Feb 21st, 2023）

TradeWaltz

© 2022 TradeWaltz Inc.

Company Overview（As of 21st Feb 2023）

Company Name	• TradeWaltz Inc.
Representative	• Hirohisa Kojima, President & CEO
Date of Establishment	• April 1, 2020
Mission	• Create the Future of Trade
Business Activities	• Provides and operates digital trade platform “ TradeWaltz®” as a SaaS
List of 15 Shareholders (Cumulative total investment 4.0 billion yen)	• NTT DATA Corporation • Toyota Tsusho Corporation • UTokyo Innovation Platform Co., Ltd. • Mitsubishi Corporation • TW Link Corporation(Joint Venture of Kanematsu Corporation) • Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. • Toyoshima & Co., Ltd. • Kamigumi Co., Ltd. • FUJITRANS CORPORATION • Mitsui-Soko Holdings Co., Ltd. • Nissin Corporation • MUFG Bank, Ltd. • Marubeni Corporation • Mitsubishi Logistics Corporation • Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.

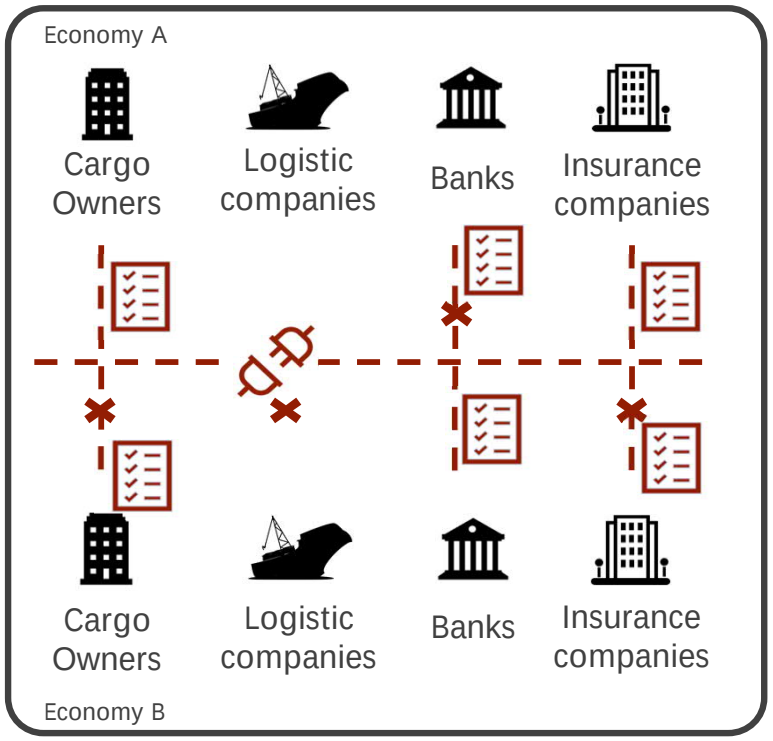


Digitizes analog operations of trade utilizing blockchain technology

Global Trade entails so much difficulty in covid situation

- In international trade, many business-to-business(B2B) exchanges are still paper or PDF based, and a great deal of time is spent on retyping data and other manual works. This is a huge hassle in covid situation because

AS IS



1 **Need** to gather in office

To execute paper works and store paper documents

Ref) ASEAN-BAC focal meeting

2 **Unclear** status of inventory & logistics

Because it's written in paper/PDF or communicate in Telephone

Ref) USER interview

3 Take Time:**72** hours/import&export in Japan

*235 hours in ASEAN countries, 111 times longer than the EU (digitalized)

Ref) World Bank Research

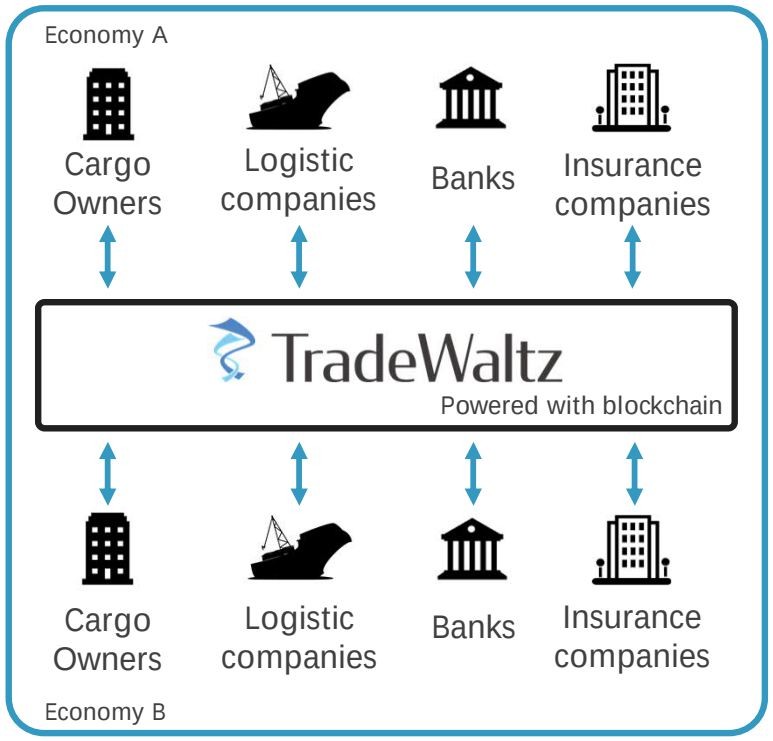
4 Analog work Cost:USD **342**/trade in Japan

Ref) World Bank Research

TradeWaltz is a B2B communication DX platform to solve

- TradeWaltz is a cross-industrial business to business (B2B) trade platform utilizing blockchain technology and enable trade practitioners easy to do operation in covid situation because

TO BE



1 **Don't need** to gather in office

Trade operations can be carried out remotely with a PC and the Internet.

Ref) ASEAN-BAC focal meeting

2 **Clear** status of inventory & logistics

Because all information can be seen from TradeWaltz dashboard

3 Cut Time : **44%** in Japan

*60% in ASEAN economies

Ref) PoC results in 2018-2019

4 Cut analog work Cost : **44%** in Japan

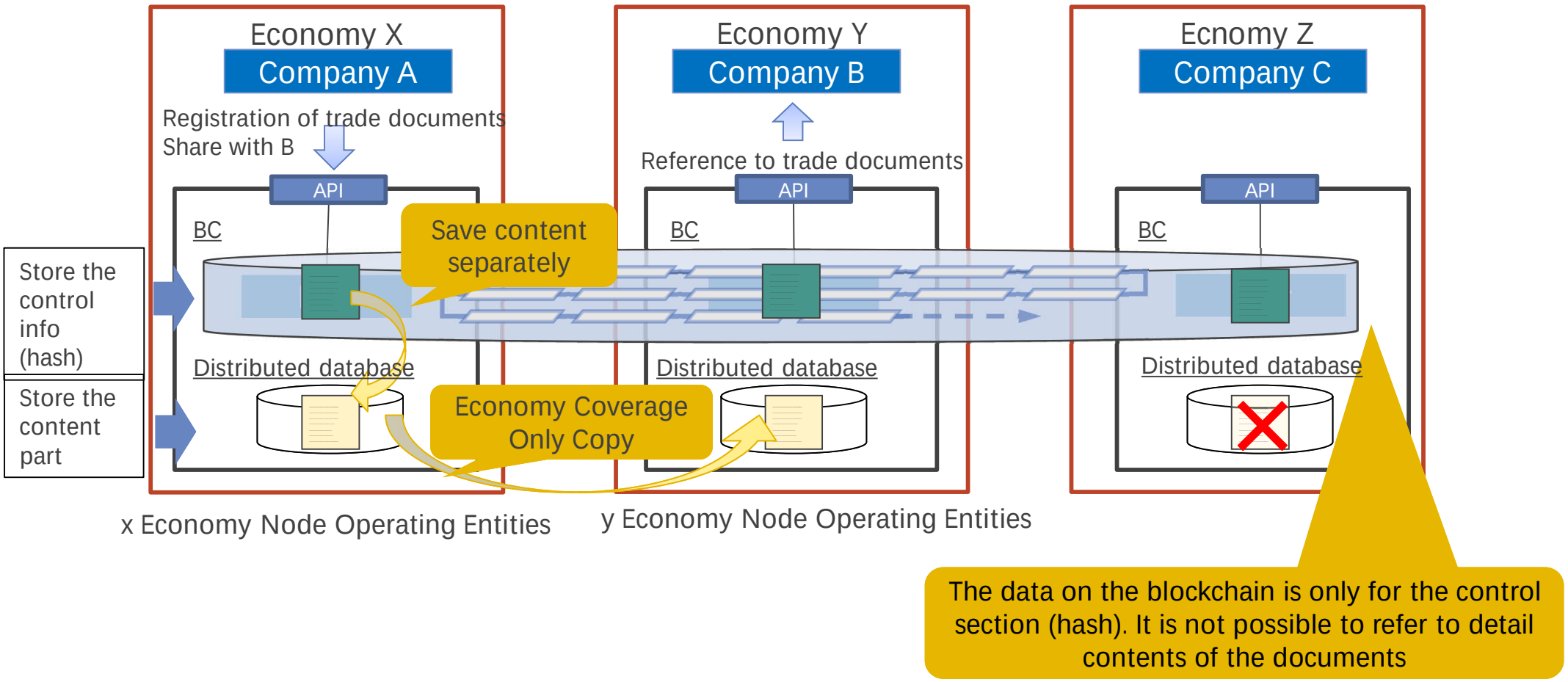
Ref) PoC results in 2018-2019

Provided Benefits in Japan

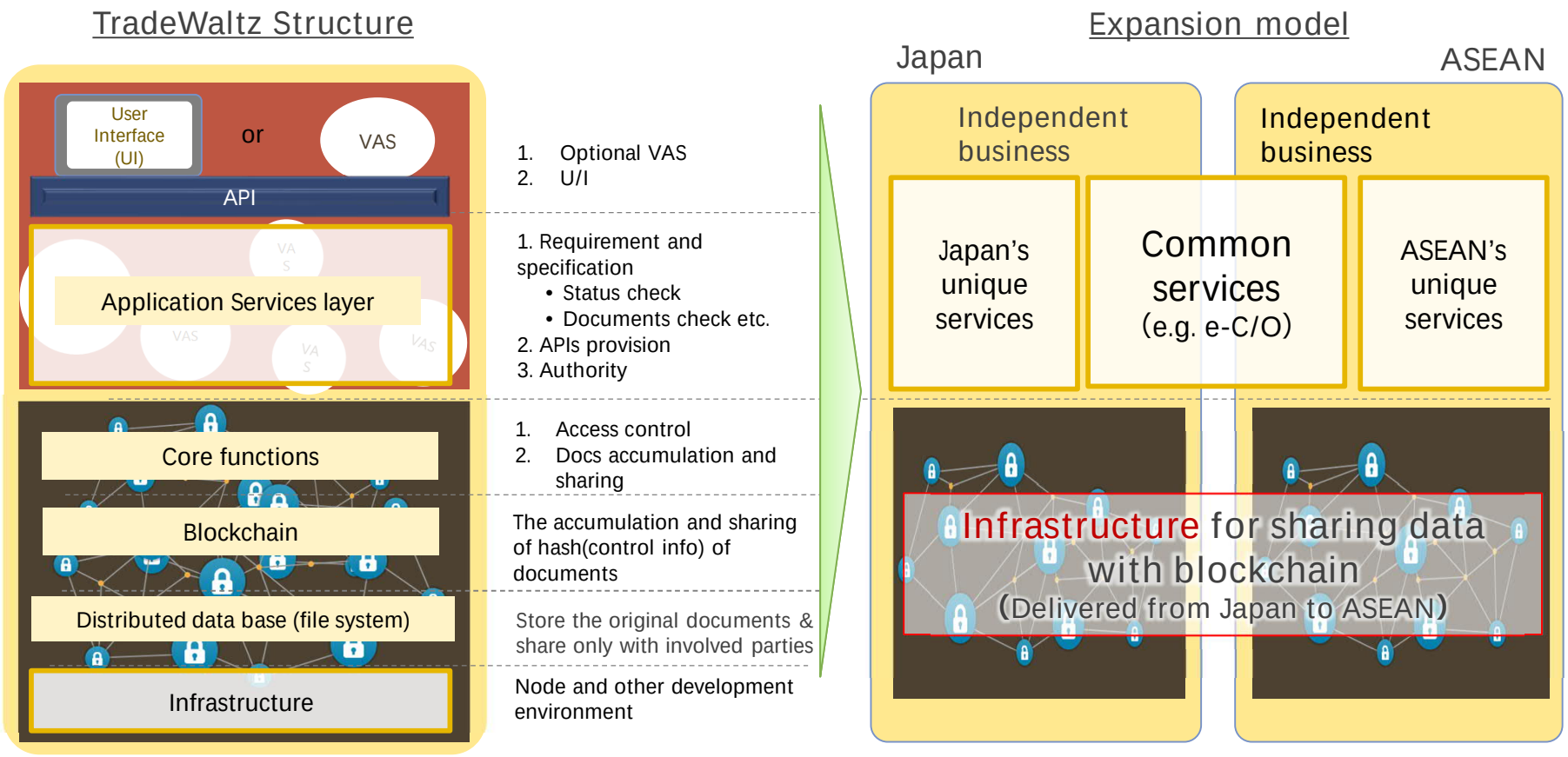
TradeWaltz is a B2B communication DX platform to solve

Industries	Procedures	Operational Efficiency/ Cost Saving
Cargo owners	C/O application	60+% Time saving for creating document by pulling data of I/V
	Apply for negotiation of documentary bill	60+% Time saving for confirming the integrity of documents by check function
Banks	Negotiate documentary bill	60+% Time saving for confirming the integrity of documents by check function
	Deliver documentary bill	30 to 60% Time saving for delivering documents to customers
		30 to 60% Cost saving for managing original documents
Insurance Companies	Issue insurance policy	60+% Time saving for creating I/P by pulling data of L/C
		60+% Cost saving for delivering・managing documents by paperless and collection cost when revising I/P
Carriers/ Logistic Companies	Issue SWB (B/L)	60+% Reduction of B/L operation by paperless of SWB(B/L)

Considered Hybrid Data Model for Security



Ex) Suggesting Blockchain-Sharing Model of TradeWaltz



TradeWaltz's feature： All in One

1 Cross Industrial Platform

Players:

Exporter

Negotiation Bank

Issuing Bank

Importer

Insurance Company

Forwarder

Carrier

C/O provider

2 Wide Coverage of Documents

Structured documents (NOT PDF) on the platform

Letter of Credit

Invoice

Sea Way Bill

Packing list

Shipping Instruction

Export Permit

Certificate of Origin

Bill of Exchange

Insurance Policy

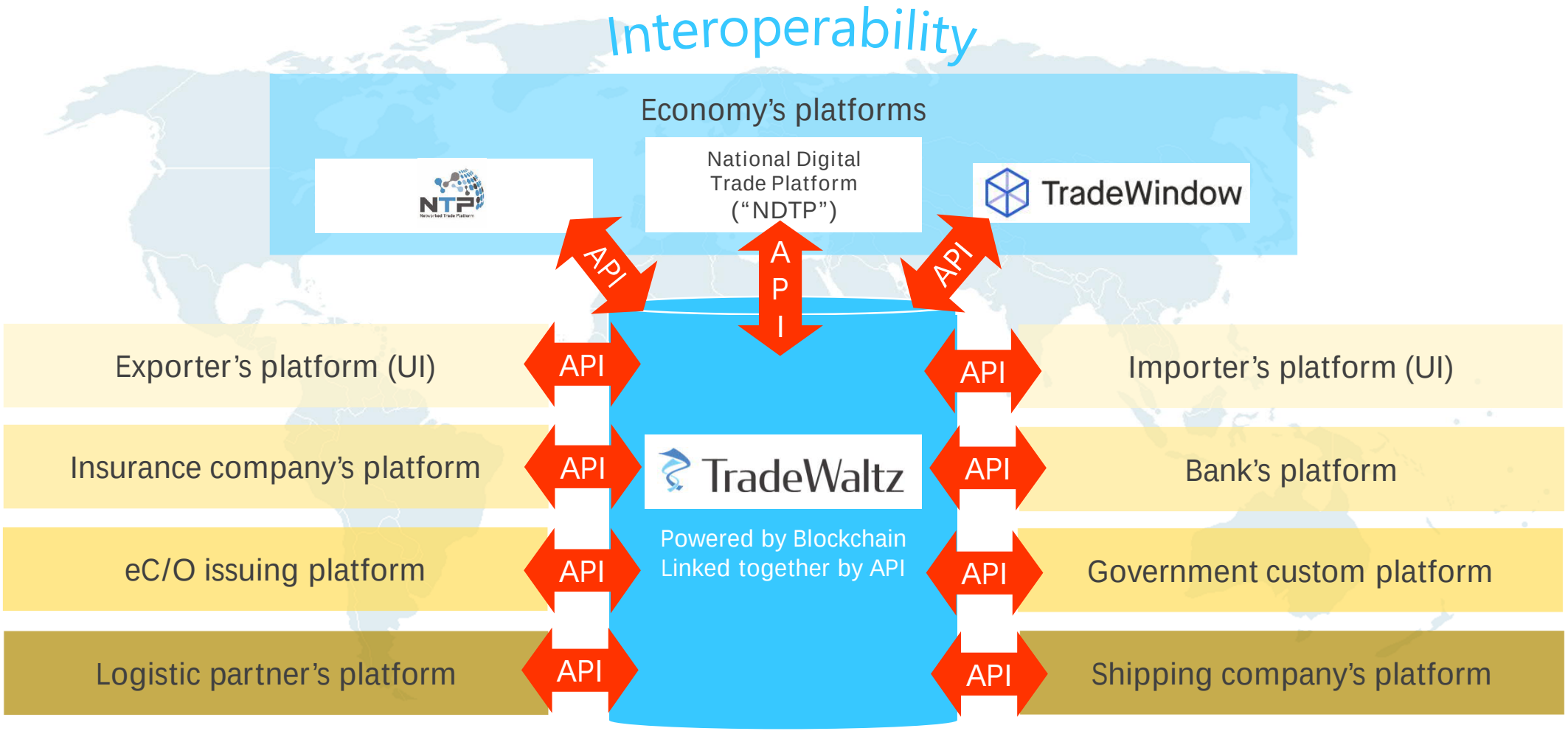
And attachment files (PDF etc.)

3 Creation of Ecosystem

Collaborate with other PFs and utilize the accumulated data to create new business ecosystem.

Trade Ecosystem

We shall proceed further collaboration (like API linkage) with 30 other platformers (Exporter's, Importer's, etc.) to build digital trade ecosystem in the world.



Cross Industrial Consortium since 2017 for trade digitalization

	Big Participating Companies (as of March. 2020)
Banks	MUFG Bank, Ltd.
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc./Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
Insurance Companies	Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
	Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc.
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Ltd.
Cargo Owners	Sumitomo Corporation
	Mitsubishi Corporation
	Sojitz Corporation
	Toyota Tsusho Corporation
	Marubeni Corporation
	Itochu Corporation
	Kanematsu Corporation
	Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
Carriers / Logistics Companies	Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.
	Nippon Express Co., Ltd.
	Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha
	Ocean Network Express Pte. Ltd.
Secretariat	NTT DATA (Blockchain Expert)

Activities (2017)

- Identification and sharing of cross industrial business issues
- Created TradeWaltz prototype
- Proof of concept with NTP Singapore

Activities (2018)

PoC results：44-60% efficiency improvement

- Research on AI and semantic technology for L/C document check
- Proof of concept in Japan and Thailand
- Research on relevant laws (MLETR) and submission of written request to government agencies

Activities (2019)

Thailand set digital trade as ASEAN agenda

- Release of pilot version
- Trial deployment in Thailand involving 24 companies

Activities (2020)

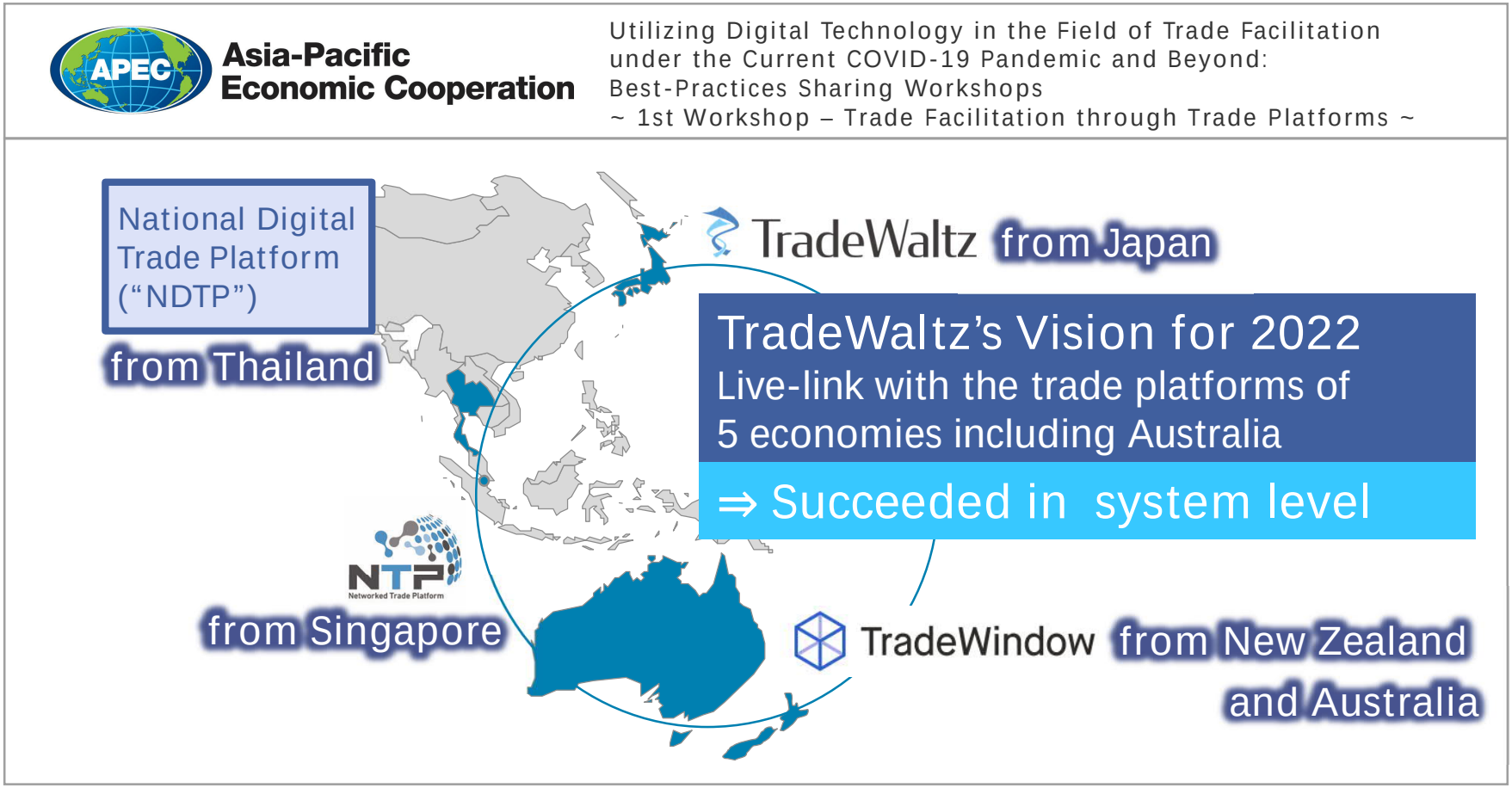
- Announcement in World Economic Forum 2020 sideline event
- Started commercialization

TradeWaltz

Co-invested partners

Traction：APEC Collaboration: succeeded for 5 economies trade PFs system linkage

TradeWaltz has launched a project to connect with trade PFs in APEC member economies Thailand, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand to communicate trade information across borders and has successfully connected at the system level as of today.



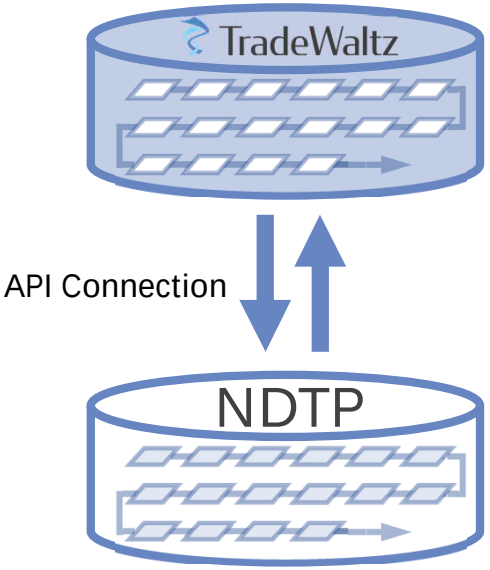
Traction：Thailand PoC（https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vIjcKyDImAA&feature=youtu.be）

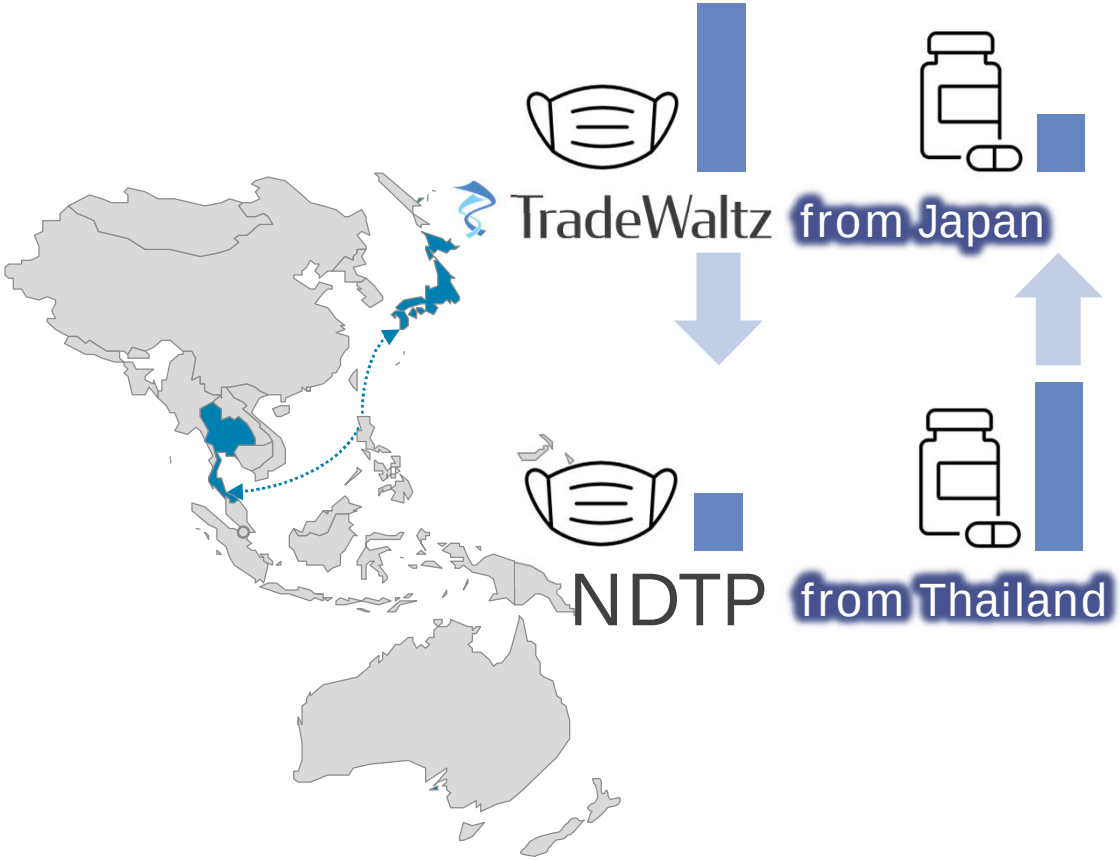
Future Plan：Japan – APEC/RCEP/IPEF supply chain upgrading through TradeWaltz

Visualization of inventory and distribution routes of essential products such as masks and pharmaceuticals between the two countries will deepen the resilience of the supply chain, including security.

Example of Data-driven Trade

Data linkage among blockchain platforms

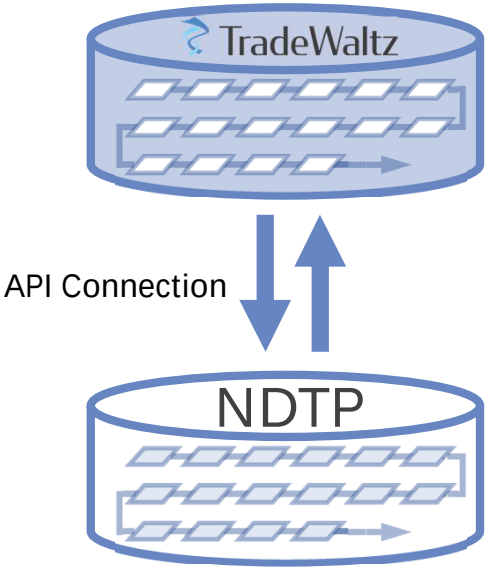




Future Plan：Add real business-appropriate items to UN/CEFACT

Through national platform collaboration with Thailand, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand, we plan to apply to add UN/CEFACT (Core Component Library) for additional items that are relevant to the real trade.

Data linkage among blockchain platforms



APU linkage Data column	UN CEFACT added
Data1	Existing
Data2	Existing
Data3	Existing
Data4	Existing
Data5	Existing
Data6	None
Data7	None
Data8	None
Data9	None
Data10	None
Data11	None

Apply to add UN/CEFACT CCL

Future Plan：ASEAN expansion – discussed with PM Hun Sen, the ASEAN chair country

On April 23, 2022, before the dinner with Prime Minister Kishida of Japan, TradeWaltz Director Someya and investor Mitsubishi corporation was given time to meet with Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia, the ASEAN chair country, to make an offer regarding TradeWaltz' expansion into Cambodia and ASEAN.

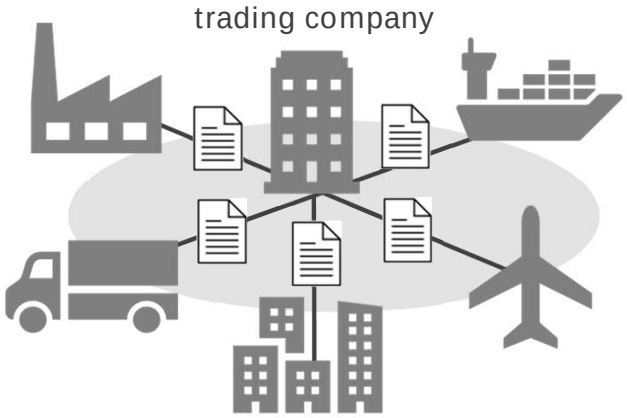
Reported in Media

- Khmer Newspaper ①
- Khmer Newspaper ②
- Facebook of PM Hun Sen

Trade DX Platform

Leverage blockchain technology to streamline trade processes and digitize trade data across industries.
Digitization not only improves work efficiency and allows employees to work from home, but also contributes to CO2 reduction.

Conventional analog trade



Paper-based communication

Trade DX

Future of digital trade

electronic interaction

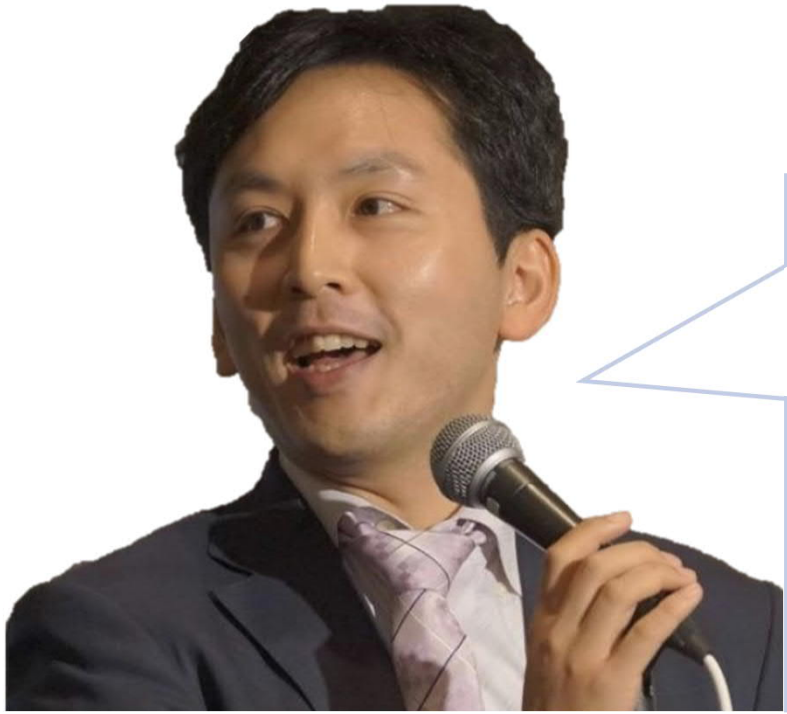
Benefit for "TradeWaltz" users

- Increased Work Efficiency
- Cost Reduction
- Working from home
- CO_2 Reduction

Up to 431ton/year

IT and digital technology contribute to GX (Green Transformation)

Acknowledgements



Thank you for listening and please feel free to contact us if you have any query.

TradeWaltz

info@tradewaltz.com

Satoru Someya

Managing Director, COO, CMO

- Head of Global & Alliance business dept and Marketing & Sales dept, TradeWaltz Inc.

TradeWaltz

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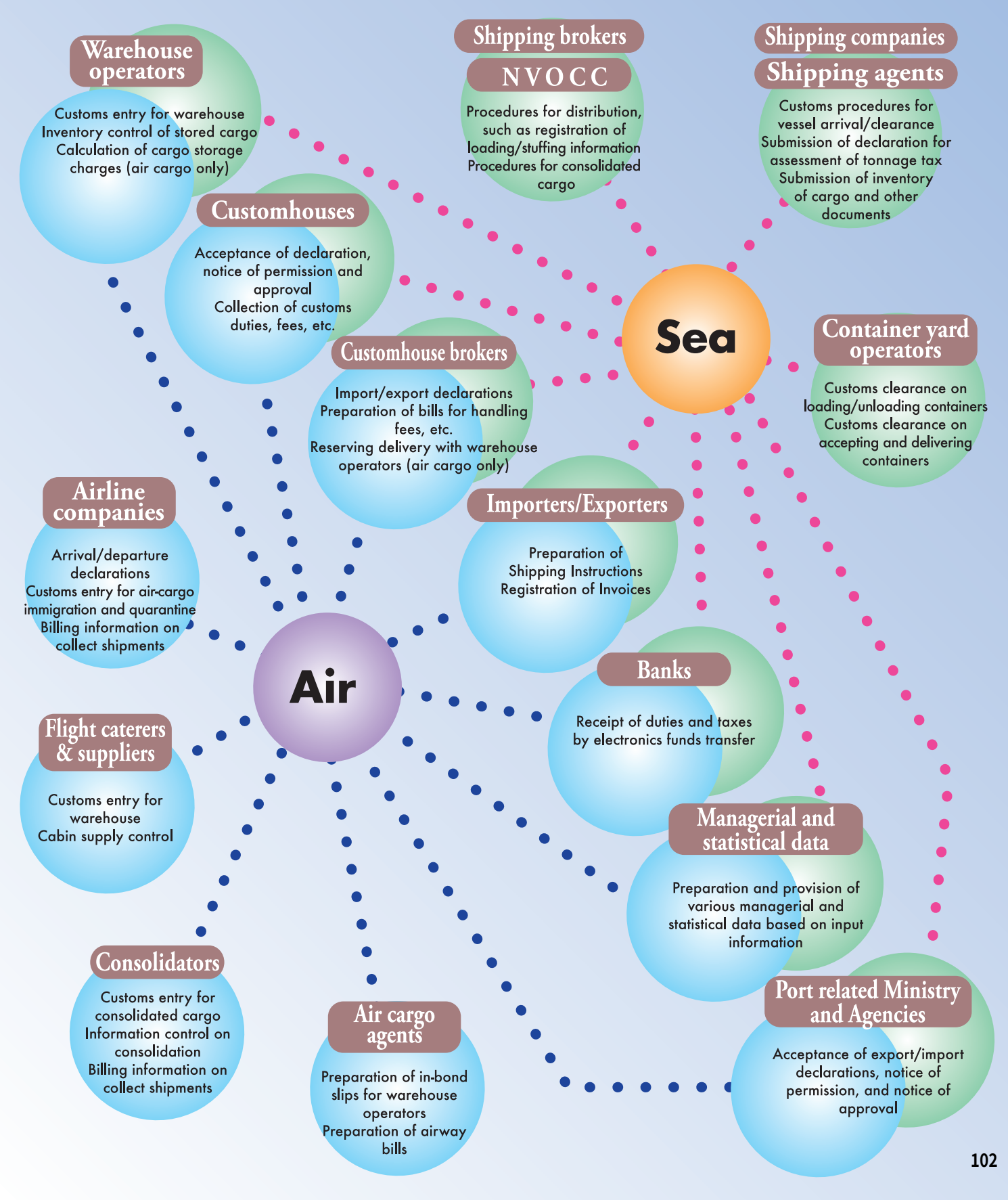
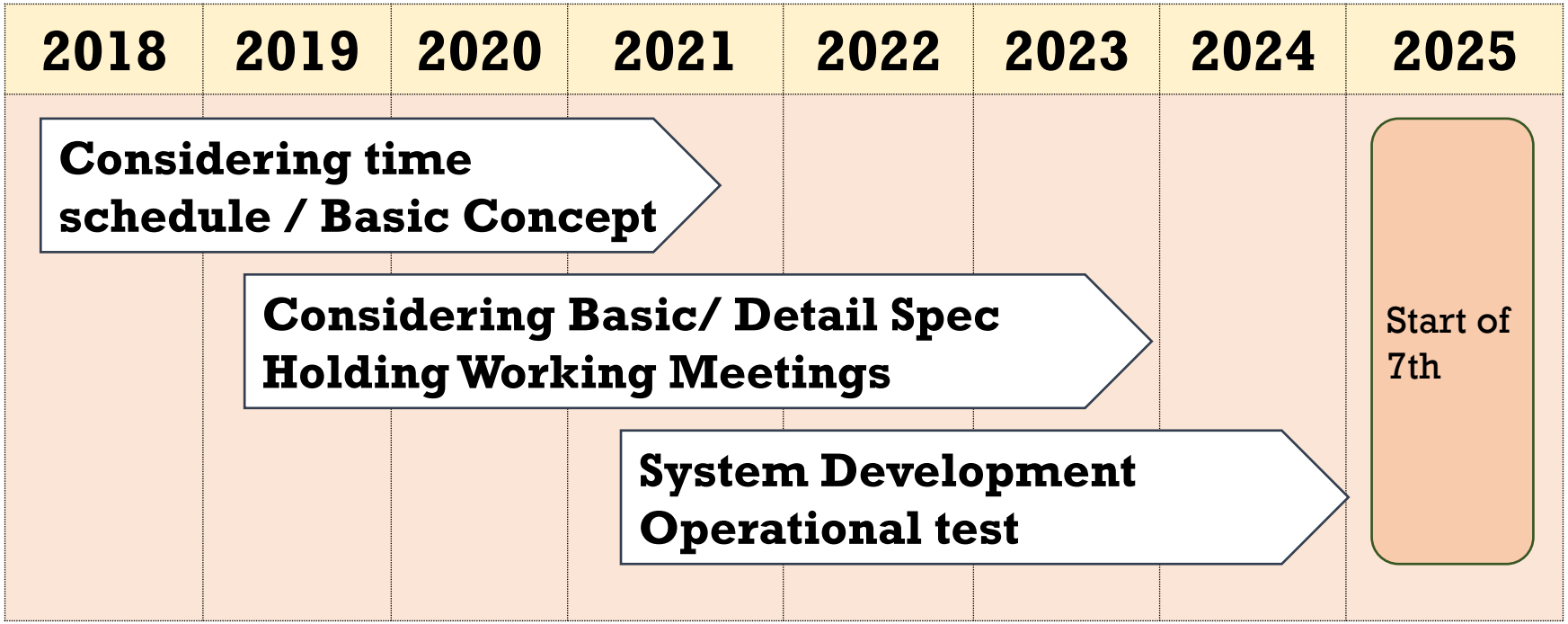

Warehouse operators
Customs entry for warehouse
Inventory control of stored cargo
Calculation of cargo storage charges (air cargo only)
Shipping brokers
NVOCC
Procedures for distribution, such as registration of loading/stuffing information
Procedures for consolidated cargo
Shipping companies
Shipping agents
Customs procedures for vessel arrival/clearance
Submission of declaration for assessment of tonnage tax
Submission of inventory of cargo and other documents
Customhouses
Acceptance of declaration, notice of permission and approval
Collection of customs duties, fees, etc.
Sea
Container yard operators
Customs clearance on loading/unloading containers
Customs clearance on accepting and delivering containers
Customhouse brokers
Import/export declarations
Preparation of bills for handling fees, etc.
Reserving delivery with warehouse operators (air cargo only)
Airline companies
Arrival/departure declarations
Customs entry for air-cargo
immigration and quarantine
Billing information on collect shipments
Importers/Exporters
Preparation of Shipping Instructions
Registration of Invoices
Air
Banks
Receipt of duties and taxes by electronics funds transfer
Flight caterers & suppliers
Customs entry for warehouse
Cabin supply control
Managerial and statistical data
Preparation and provision of various managerial and statistical data based on input information
Consolidators
Customs entry for consolidated cargo
Information control on consolidation
Billing information on collect shipments
Air cargo agents
Preparation of in-bond slips for warehouse operators
Preparation of airway bills
Port related Ministry and Agencies
Acceptance of export/import declarations, notice of permission, and notice of approval

I. Development of 7th NACCS

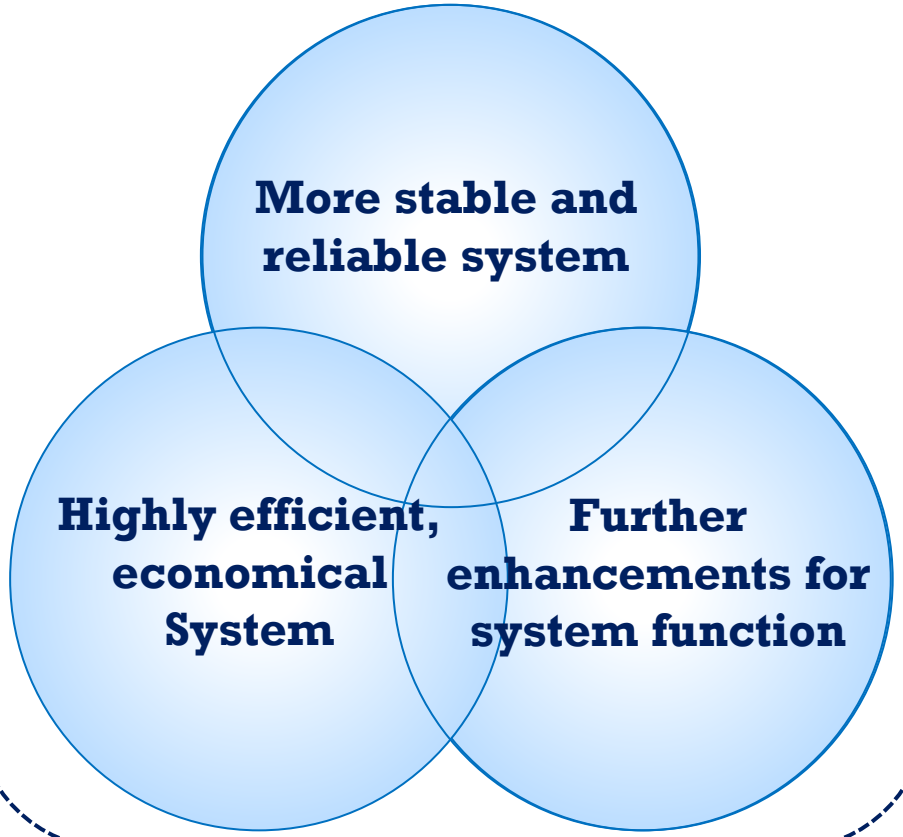
New Version (7th) NACCS is going to start in operation in 2025



I. Development of 7th NACCS

Concept of 7th NACCS

6th NACCS



+

-the latest technology
-Possibility of cooperation with other trade information infrastructures

Reports of Committee/ Working Group Chairs

SECTION I Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC)

SECTION II Travel, Tourism and Leisure Working Group (TT&L WG)

SECTION I

Executive Committee Report

Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC)

I. 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, ISO TC154 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
   - API
   - 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
- API Guidelines
- 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, API Group, Security Group.

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

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

6. Organization

TMC has a Chairperson.

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

The duties of the chairperson are as follows.

- Call to order and preside over meetings and prepare those agenda
- Facilitate Working Groups
- Report activities and results of TMC to AFACT Plenary
- Communicate the official position on the matter of Technology or Methodology to UN/CEFACT Working Groups, ISO TC154 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.

- Election of TMC Chairperson
- Amendment of TMC ToR
- 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

II. TMC Project

1. CCL Utilization in Asia

- Background:

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

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

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

- Objective:

  To establish the methodology for utilizing CCL in the efficient manner, and to promote

the methodology implementation in the Asian region.

- 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.

- Deliverables:

  - CCL Framework (based on CCTS V3 and NDR V3)
  - Pilot packaged CCL for Asian Region
  - Guidelines for utilizing CCL

2. Electronic Negotiation use case

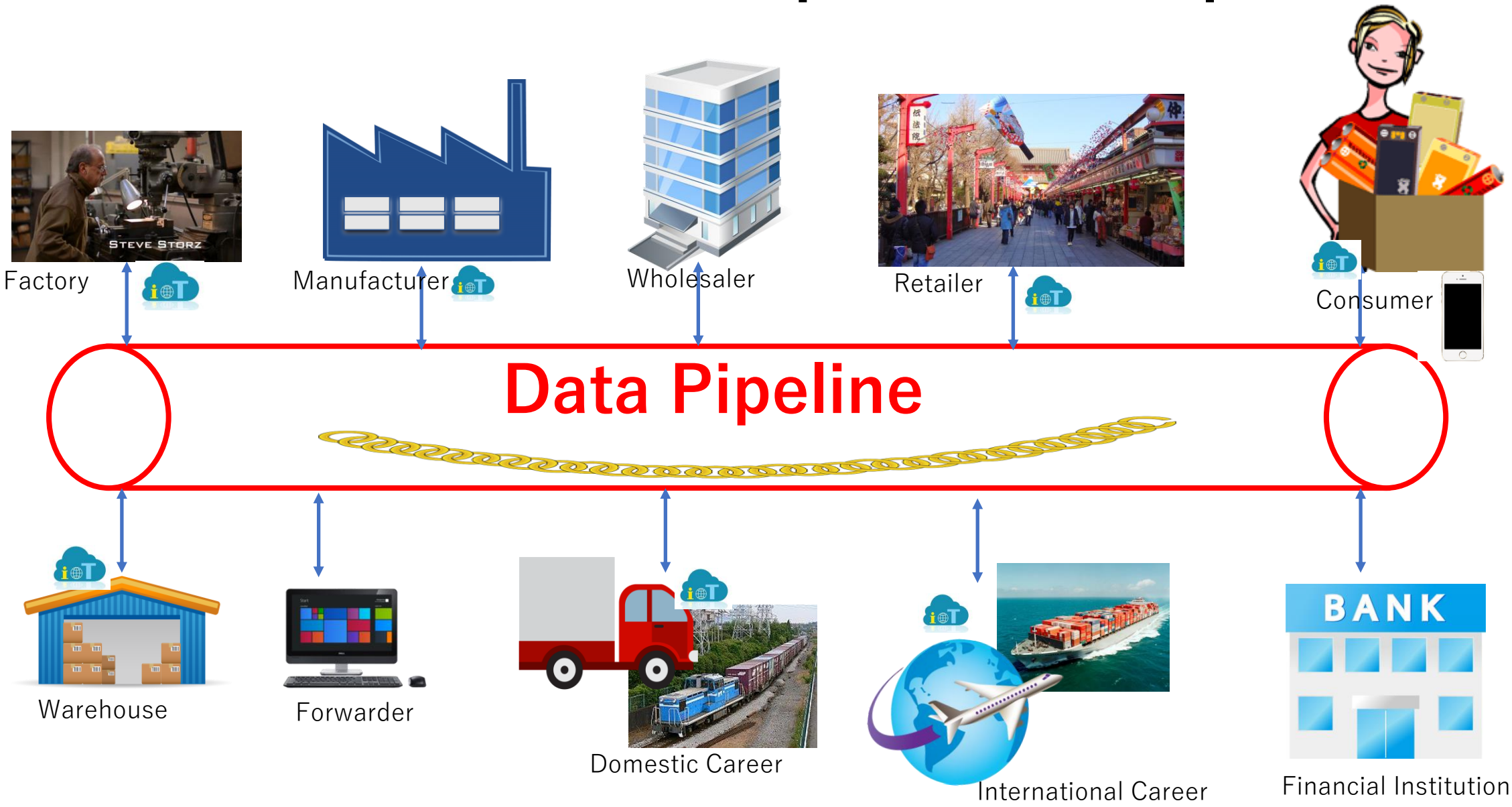
Recognizing the negotiation process is entering a digital transformation (DX) where both buyer and seller have developed electronic systems, UN/CEFACT launched the project “eNegotiation”. The eNegotiation project is trying to define the automatic negotiation protocol using EDI based on the UN/CEFACT standard. The purpose of this electronic negotiation use case project in TMC is to introduce AFACT members the electronic negotiation protocol and to develop the guidelines for several business domains in Asia.

Data Pipeline Study Project

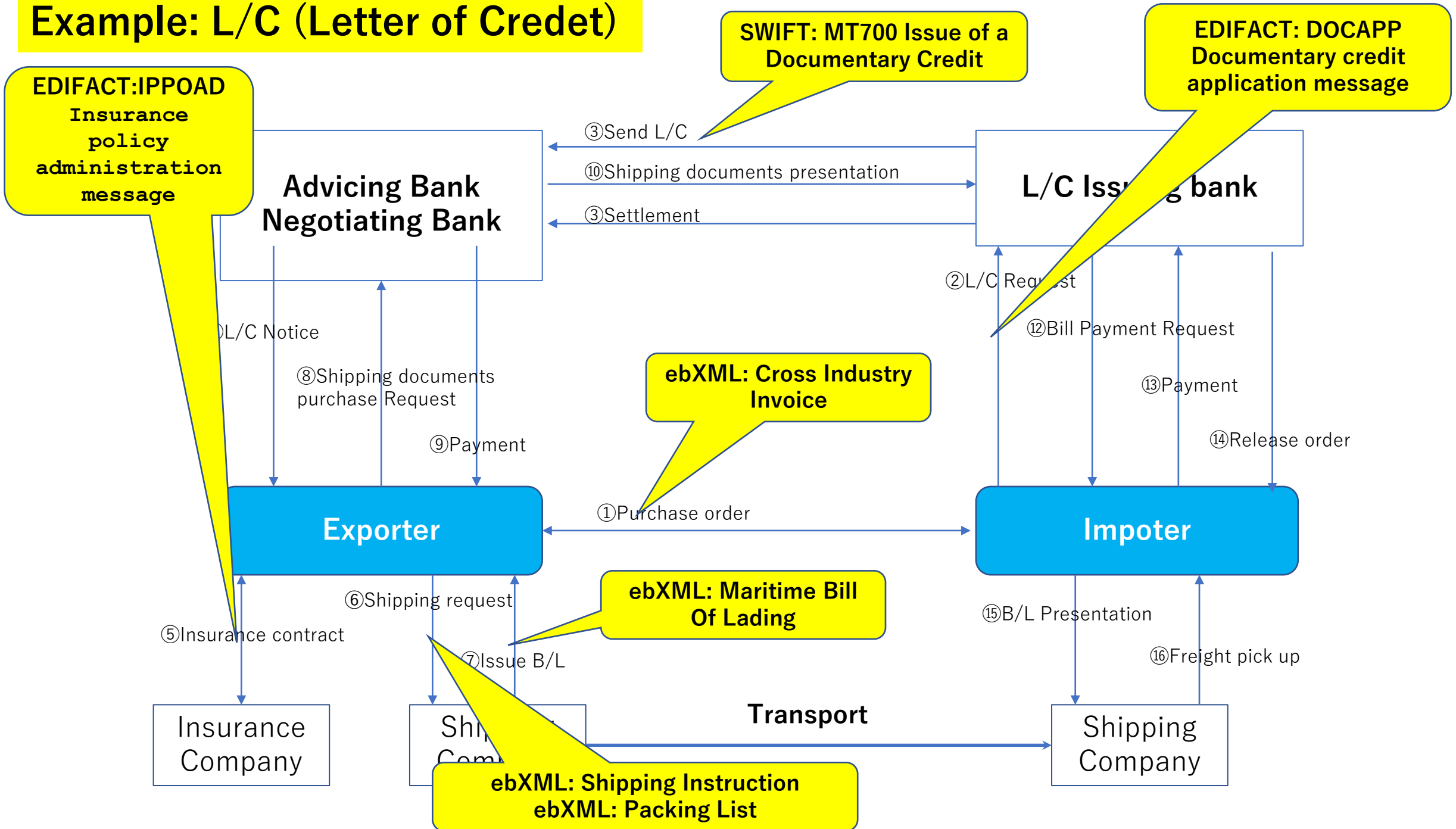
https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/cefact/GuidanceMaterials/WhitePaperDataPipeline_Eng.pdf

15 Dec. 2022
AFACT Plenary

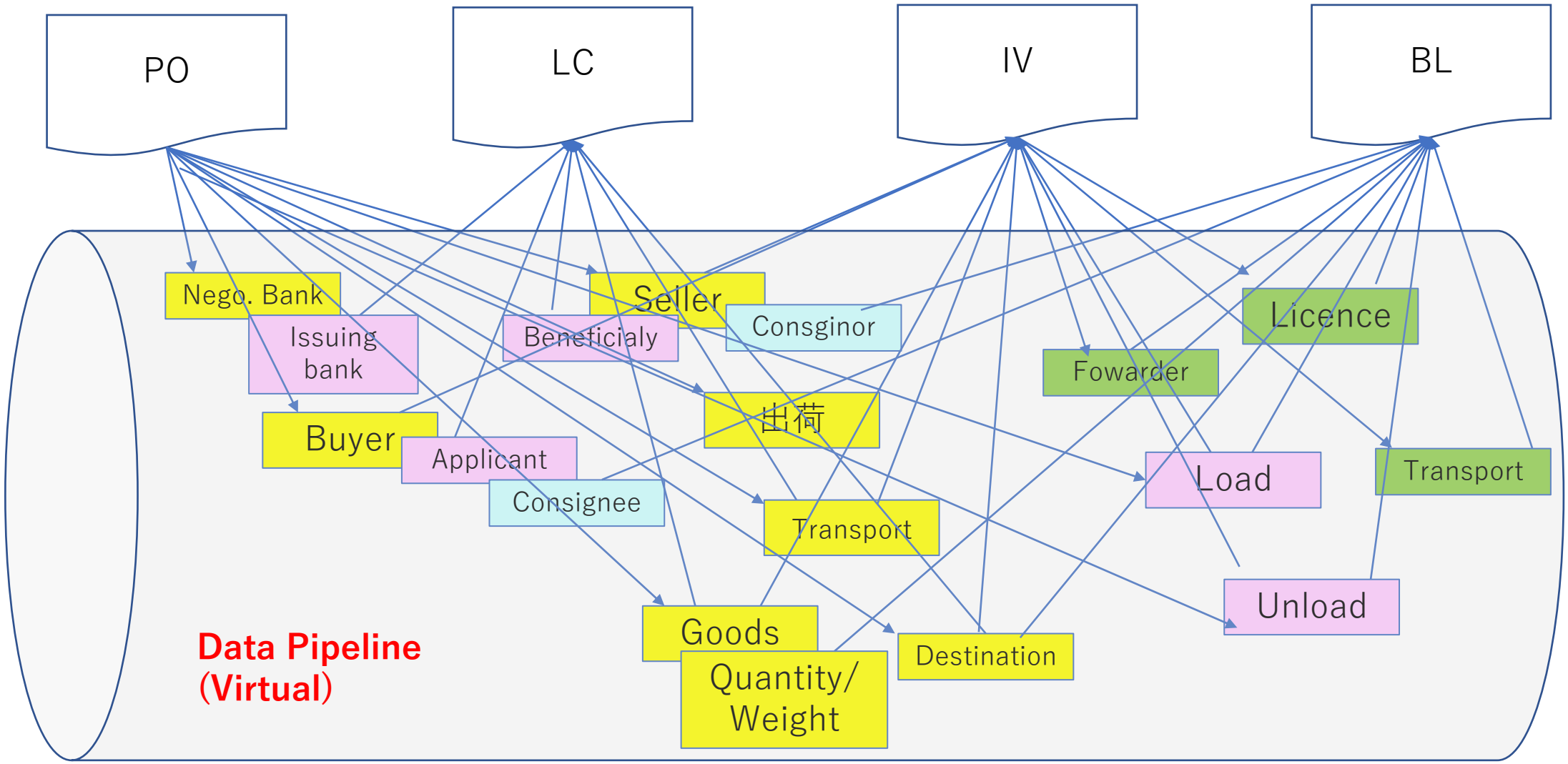
UN/CEFACT Data Pipeline Concept

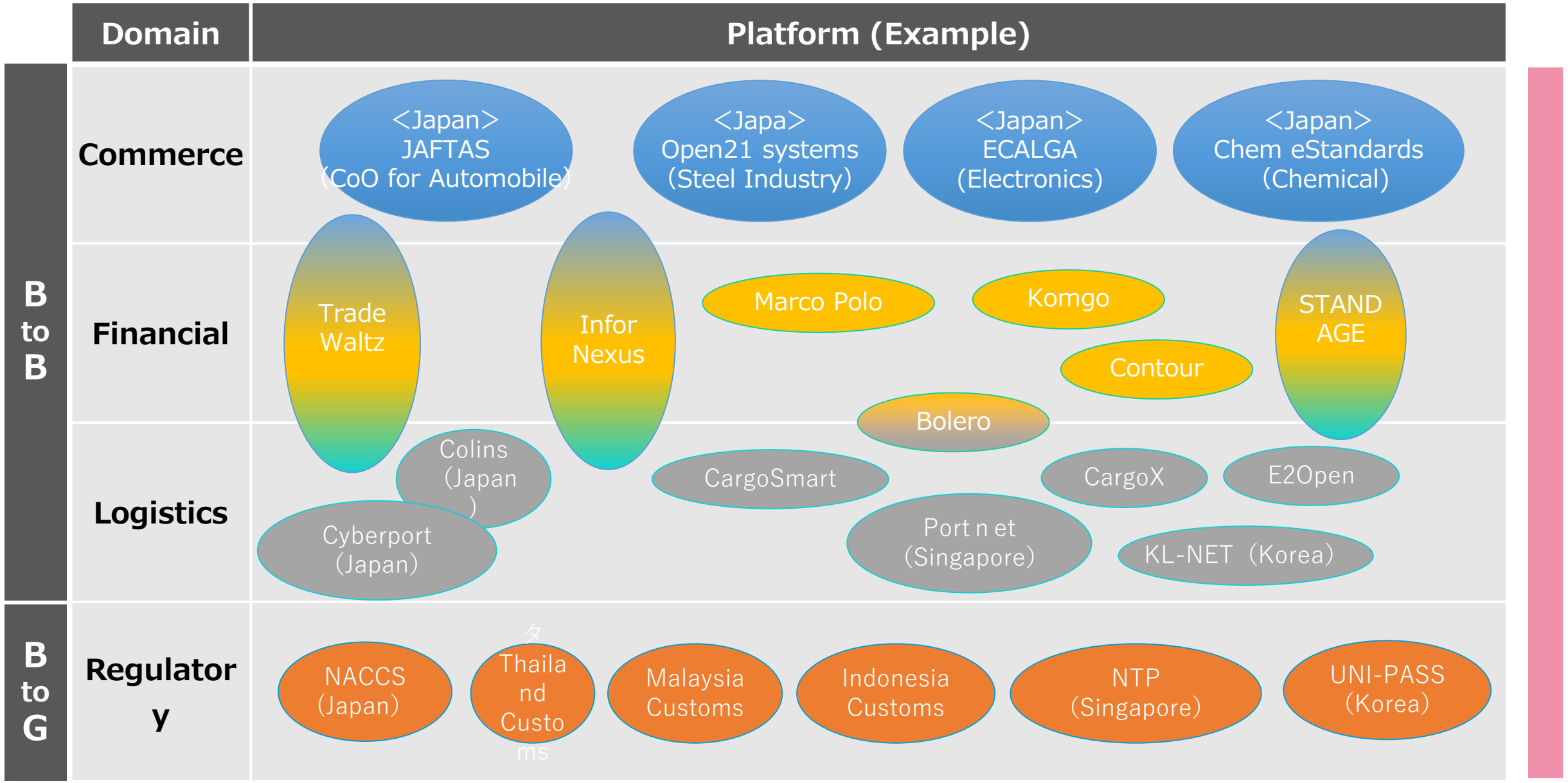


Example: L/C (Letter of Credet)



Share datas


PO
LC
IV
BL
Nego. Bank
Issuing bank
Buyer
Applicant
Consignee
Seller
Beneficialy
Consginor
出荷
Transport
Goods
Quantity/ Weight
Destination
Fowarder
Licence
Load
Transport
Unload
Data Pipeline (Virtual)


Domain
Platform (Example)
B to B
B to G
Commerce
Financial
Logistics
Regulatory
<Japan> JAFTAS (CoO for Automobile)
<Japa> Open21 systems (Steel Industry)
<Japan> ECALGA (Electronics)
<Japan> Chem eStandards (Chemical)
Trade Waltz
Infor Nexus
Marco Polo
Komgo
Contour
Bolero
STAND AGE
Colins (Japan)
Cyberport (Japan)
CargoSmart
CargoX
E2Open
Port n et (Singapore)
KL-NET (Korea)
NACCS (Japan)
Thailand Customs
Malaysia Customs
Indonesia Customs
NTP (Singapore)
UNI-PASS (Korea)

Data Pipeline Study Project

Definition

The concept of a data pipeline allows data that originates at its source to be provided once and used multiple times throughout the supply chain, regardless of the mode of transport, party or border agency that needs to access the data.

Activities

- Specify Business Requirement for Data Pipeline in Asia
- Survey Trade Platforms in Asia
- Specify the governance of data sharing in Data Pipeline

Deliverables

- White paper : Data Pipeline for Asia and Pacific Region

SECTION II

Working Group Updates
Tourism, Travel & Leisure Working Group (TT&L WG)

Introduction

The TT&L WG (Travel, Tourism and Leisure Working Group) has been active since 2010, and the following report was given as each category on the current status of activities. Management team of TT&L WG was organized by Dr. Anthony Chien, Dr. Mikio Tanaka and Mr. Tunghua Tai as the Chair, Vice Chair and Editor. Their term of office is from 2021 to 2023.

Figure 1: Cohort of Framework of TT&L WG

Activities conducted by the Tourism, Travel & Leisure Working Group (TT&L WG)

The AFACT travel and tourism projects (sustainable tourism, experience programs) in the TT&L WG are being revitalized and there are two projects in 2022.

Experience Programs Technical Artefacts Project
Leader: Mr. Sachin Mehta (India) and Sub-Leader: Mr. Akio Suzuki (Japan)
Expected draft completion: Finalized

Executive Guide to Sustainable Tourism Experience Programs Technical Artefacts (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2022/20) at UN/CEFACT 28th Plenary on 10 Oct. 2022.

1. This project was initiated by UN/CEFACT Travel and Tourism Domain experts after they published their Green Paper on Sustainable Tourism Experience Programs . It was necessary to develop the technical artefacts for experience programs (EPs) to enable

global trade in these EP products. In September 2019 the 'Experience Programs Technical Artefacts' project was approved by Bureau.

2. Formal development started soon after approval; however, around April 2020 the project was suspended a year due to the COVID-19 pandemic (though some experts kept working by themselves during that time). Development was complete by the end of 2021. The Bureau then accepted the draft business requirements specification (BRS), which was released for public comments for 60 days. In June 2022 the Bureau approved the revised BRS, reflecting the comments received.
3. The Travel and Tourism Domain had previously completed small-scale lodging house (SLH) information process projects and the technical artefacts from those projects were based on e-business XML (ebXML); therefore it was possible to incorporate those technical artifacts into this project. It should be noted that artefacts developed for this project have been aligned with the reference data model (RDM) concept so that they can be applied using both XML and, in the near future, using application programming interfaces (APIs).
4. This project began its activity with the support of five HoDs from Greece, Spain, Russia, Finland and Japan, which was greatly appreciated by the experts concerned.

White Paper on the Technical Applications of Business Standards for Sustainable Tourism to UN/CEFACT

Leader: Mr. Tunghua Tai (Chinese Taipei) and Sub-Leads: Shoji Nakagome (Japan), Wanchun Hsiung (Chinese Taipei)

Editors: Anthony Chien (Chinese Taipei), Matt Jiang (Chinese Taipei), Kazuyoshi Itagaki (Japan)

Expected draft completion: 31 March 2023

1. There are four related business standards for sustainable tourism including with (1) GSTC, (2) ISO 21401:2018, (3) ISO/TC 228, (4) UN/CEFACT's Green Paper on Sustainable Tourism. After the Green Paper on Sustainable Tourism -Experience Programs was published by UN/CEFACT in April 2019, the working experts of Travel/ Tourism Domain found it necessary to develop the business standards for sustainable tourism. This white paper suggested ten categories according to the service content or products provided by the tourism sectors, including the core sectors food/ restaurant, accommodation, transportation, destination, shopping, entertainment, tour agency, local government, experience program and traveler.

2. In achieving the UN/SDGs in 2030, this document discussed the sustainable planning and actions pertaining to the core service provided in tourism sectors. It's expected that more discussion on business standards of sustainable tourism can serve as a reference to foster the feasibility of building a future electronic exchange system database.

3. Business Standards for Sustainable Tourism Project is also included in International Supply Chain Programme Development Area (ISC PDA).

Monthly online TT&L WG meeting was held from January to November 2022 and some European experts, such as Mr. Daniele Tumietto from Italy, participated in the discussion as well. Participants and the economies they belong to are shown below.

Table 1: TT&L WG Meeting Participants of 2022

TT&L WG Participants of 2022		
Name (Abbr.)	**Economy/Org.**	**ST & EPs Project**
Sachin Mehta (SM)	India	Coordinator, UN/CEFACT Travel and Tourism and EPs Project Lead
Anthony Chien (AC)	Chinese Taipei	Chair, TT&L WG, AFACT and ST Project Editor
Tunghua Tai (TT)	Chinese Taipei	ST Project Leader
Matt Jiang (MJ)	Chinese Taipei	ST Project Editor
Wanchun Hsiung (WH)	Chinese Taipei	ST Project Sub-Lead
Gary Lin (GL)	Chinese Taipei	
Mikio Tanaka (MT)	Japan	Vice Chair, TT&L WG, AFACT
Akio Suzuki (AS)	Japan	EPs Project Sub-Lead
Tadashi Ishihara(TI)	Japan	
Kiyoshi Hara (KH)	Japan	
Shoji Nakagome (SN)	Japan	ST Project Sub-Lead
Kazuyoshi Itagaki (KI)	Japan	ST Project Editor
Gil-jun Ko (GK)	Korea	
Md. Abul Kalam Azad (Milan) (AA)	Bangladesh	
Jahidul Hasan (JH)	Bangladesh	
Meetham Naranong (MN)	Thailand	
Ian Watt	Australia	Vice Chair, UN/CEFACT
Gerhard Heemskerk	Netherland	

Daniele Tumietto (DT)	Italy	

Table 2: TT&L WG Meeting Recap of 2022

TT&L WG Meetings / Date/ Title
• 25 Jan. 2022 AFACT TT&L WG monthly meeting
• 22 Feb. 2022 AFACT TT&L WG monthly meeting
• 22 Mar. 2022 AFACT TT&L WG monthly meeting
• 19 Apr. 2022 AFACT TT&L WG monthly meeting
• 26 Apr. 2022 UN/CEFACT TT Domain meeting
• 10 May 2022 38th UN/CEFACT Forum ➢ Completing Experience Programs (EPs) Technical Artefacts Project
• 11 May 2022 38th UN/CEFACT Forum ➢ Sustainable tourism business standards project discussion
• 12 May 2022 38th UN/CEFACT Forum ➢ Travel &Tourism Domain: New project proposals discussion
• 16 May 2022 38th UN/CEFACT Forum ➢ Sustainable Tourism and UNSDG's
• 21 Jun. 2022 UN/CEFACT TT Domain & AFACT TT&L WG joint meeting
• 19 Jul. 2022 UN/CEFACT TT Domain & AFACT TT&L WG joint meeting
• 26 Jul. 2022 TT and Japan group ST project pre-meeting
• 5 Aug. 2022 Taiwan and Japan ST project joint meeting
• 23 Aug. 2022 UN/CEFACT TT Domain & AFACT TT&L WG joint meeting
• 20 Sept. 2022 UN/CEFACT TT Domain & AFACT TT&L WG joint meeting
• 10 Oct. 2022 UN/CEFACT 28th Plenary ➢ Executive Guide to Sustainable Tourism Experience Programs Technical Artefacts (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2022/20)
• 18 Oct. 2022 UN/CEFACT TT Domain & AFACT TT&L WG joint meeting
• 15 Nov. 2022 UN/CEFACT TT Domain & AFACT TT&L WG joint meeting
• 6 Dec 2022 39th UN/CEFACT Forum: Sustainable Tourism and UNSDG's

Meeting History

No.	Year	Date	Place	Remark
1st	1990	Nov. 5~6	Tokyo, Japan	JS/EB Plenary
2nd	1991	Jun. 25~26	Singapore	JKS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '91
3rd	1991	Oct. 28~29	Tokyo, Japan	AS/EB Plenary
4th	1992	Jun. 11~12	Tokyo, Japan	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '92
5th	1992	Oct. 29~30	Seoul, Korea	AS/EB Plenary
6th	1993	May. 20~21	Beijing, China	AS/EB Plenary
7th	1993	Oct. 25~27	Seoul, Korea	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '93
8th	1994	Jun. 6~8	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	AS/EB Plenary
9th	1994	Nov. 28~30	Chinese Taipei	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '94
10th	1995	Jun. 5~7	Bangkok, Thailand	AS/EB Plenary
11th	1995	Nov. 1~3	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '95
12th	1996	Jun. 4~7	Manila, Philippines	AS/EB Plenary
13th	1996	Oct. 28~30	New Delhi, India	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '96
14th	1997	Apr. 30~May. 2	Singapore	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '97
15th	1997	Nov. 2~6	Colombo, Sri Lanka	AS/EB Plenary
16th	1998	Jul. 4~10	Tehran, Iran	AS/EB Plenary
Management Team Meeting	1999	Apr. 22~23	Singapore	
17th	1999	Sep. 5~10	Seoul, Korea	AS/EB→AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '99
18th	2000	Sep. 11~15	Chinese Taipei	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '00
19th	2001	Oct. 1~3	Jakarta, Indonesia	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '01
20th	2002	Oct. 28~Nov. 1	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '02
21st	2004	Jan. 11~14	Karachi, Pakistan	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '03
22nd	2004	Sep. 19~22	Singapore	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '04
23rd	2005	Oct. 24~27	Hanoi, Viet Nam	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘05
24th	2006	Aug. 7~11	Karachi, Pakistan	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘06
25th	2007	Aug. 6~10	Bangkok, Thailand	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘07
26th	2008	Oct. 13~16	Seoul, Korea	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘08
27th	2009	Nov. 2~6	New Delhi, India	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘09
28th	2010	Nov. 24~26	Yokohama, Japan	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘10
29th	2011	Oct. 31~ Nov. 4	Taipei, Chinese Taipei	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘11
30th	2012	Nov. 19~22	Tehran, Iran	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘12
31st	2013	Nov. 27~29	Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘13
32nd	2014	Nov. 24~27	Bangkok, Thailand	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM ‘14

No.	Year	Date	Place	Remark
33rd	2015	Dec. 10~12	Tehran, Iran	AFACT Plenary & eAsia Awards
34th	2016	Nov. 7~9	Tokyo, Japan	AFACT Plenary
35th	2017	Sep. 11~13	Chinese Taipei	AFACT Plenary & eAsia Awards
36th	2018	May. 9~11	Dhaka, Bangladesh	AFACT Plenary
37th	2019	Nov. 18~21	Bangkok, Thailand	AFACT Plenary & eAsia Awards
38th	2020	Dec. 9	Online (Host: Malaysia)	AFACT Plenary
39th	2021	Nov. 8	Online (Host: Malaysia)	AFACT Plenary
40th	2022	Dec. 15	Online (Host: Japan)	AFACT Plenary