ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Geneva, 29 May 2019

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Meeting with the Chair of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)

Report by the Chair

Report from the Chairperson of UN/CEFACT

1. The Chair of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), Ms. Sue Probert (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), is pleased to submit her report to the 105th meeting of EXCOM on 29 May 2019.

I. Introduction

2. This report describes the main achievements of UN/CEFACT in the period June 2018 – March 2019 as well as major activities planned for the remainder of 2019 and 2020. More information is contained in the report of the UN/CEFACT twenty-fifth session, which was held from 8 to 9 April 2019 in Geneva (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/2).

3. UN/CEFACT's activities in the reporting period are based on the Programme of Work 2017-2018, as approved by the UN/CEFACT twenty-third Plenary session on 3 to 4 April 2017 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2017/19).

4. A full list of deliverables and meetings where UN/CEFACT was represented during this reporting period are presented in Annex I.

5. The current UN/CEFACT organization is presented in Annex II.

II. Achievements over the past twelve months

Trade Facilitation

6. The ratification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) has provided a powerful boost to the political will to advance trade facilitation and to support developing countries' reform efforts over the past twelve months. UN/CEFACT has continued its commitment to directly support the implementation of the WTO TFA measures. The TFA provides a legal framework for the implementation of many of the UNECE and UN/CEFACT recommendations, standards and tools developed over the past 50 years, all of which are freely available to everyone.

7. UN/CEFACT has been at the forefront for several decades of trade facilitation recommendations, especially on single window implementation and the establishment of national trade facilitation bodies. These measures are integral parts of the WTO TFA. During this reporting period, several conferences were organized by UN/CEFACT and its secretariat on these topics as well as on dematerialized business processes – another key aspect of the TFA. UN/CEFACT has also completed a new trade facilitation recommendation on Single Submission Portals (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/6) to streamline procedures for economic operators.

8. To measure countries' progress in the implementation of the WTO TFA, and paperless and sustainable trade measures, UNECE conducts on a biennial basis the United Nations Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation, jointly with the other UN Regional Commissions. The 2017 Survey covered about 120 member States, while the 2019 Survey has just been started. A new online interactive platform (www.untfsurvey.org) for dynamic assessment of countries' performance, has been launched at the UN/CEFACT plenary this year.

9. To enhance the capacity of government officials and traders around the world to make reforms to reduce the time and cost of doing trade, UNECE is constantly updating its UN Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (TFIG): a web-based interactive tool that helps identify, examine and select available solutions and possible paths for achieving trade facilitation policy objectives. With about 30,000 pages, in five languages (English, Arabic, Spanish, French and Russian), and more than 1.5 mln single users, TFIG has become a key reference tool for the global trade facilitation community. New contents on the negotiations leading to the adoption of the WTO TFA, its key provisions and supporting tools, emerging issues like Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and

Trade Facilitation, and Single Window development have been developed this year, with support from the ITC, and several other UN partners.

10. Security of electronic data exchange is a key concern moving forward to find a balance between the facilitation that such exchanges can bring and the need to ensure that these exchanges are secure and integral. Blockchain is proposed as a key solution to remedy this; UN/CEFACT has developed two core White Papers to explain how this technology functions, how it can improve trade facilitation and the importance of standards such as those developed by UN/CEFACT for its optimization (see ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/8 and ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/9). Work has also begun on capturing the sectoral challenges and current use cases of this technology (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/INF.3).

Sustainable Development Goals

11. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) put significant emphasis on the role that trade can play in promoting sustainable development, and the work of UN/CEFACT can directly contribute to the achievement of several SDGs, particularly SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 9 on innovation, SDG 12 on responsible production and consumption, SDG 13 on climate action, and SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals.

12. The UNECE has taken a collaborative approach to the implementation of the SDGs in the region through the establishment of four Nexus teams that collaborate cross-sectorally. The Nexus on Sustainable Mobility and Smart Connectivity covers most of the e-business activities of UN/CEFACT as well as many of the trade facilitation recommendations and guidance. The implementation of electronic data exchange can unlock many of the SDGs and effectively establish smart connectivity between economic operators, individuals and government agencies.

13. One example of this is the electronic messages for declaring fisheries catches. Overfishing and illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing (IUU) accounts for one-fourth of the fish resources in the oceans and costs a staggering 23 billion USD. As a result, future fish stocks are at risk of depletion, ocean biodiversity is impacted, and the economic security of legitimate fishery workers is at stake. This is a global challenge, to which SDG 14 (in particular target 14.4, aimed at ending overfishing and IUU) responds directly. An essential step for an effective management of fish resources is the timely acquisition of information on vessels, stocks and catches, as well as the exchange of such information between stakeholders. In order to advance action to support this target, UNECE has established a Team of Specialists (ToS) on Sustainable Fisheries (EXCOM 92nd meeting on 23 June 2017; request to renew this mandate in section IV) which promotes the use of this standard, now adopted in all EU Member States and countries in other regions of the world (e.g. Thailand).

14. To facilitate the sharing of experiences and best practices in achieving the SDGs, the five Regional Commissions are mandated to convene Regional Forums for Sustainable Development to provide regional inputs to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). As part of the UNECE Regional Forums for Sustainable Development of March 2018 and March 2019, UN/CEFACT led the organization of roundtables on SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, and SDG 8 on decent work and inclusive growth, respectively (e.g. approaches to enhancing transparency and traceability of sustainable value chains, moving from linear to circular production and consumption patterns, leveraging the potential of innovative technologies for inclusive trade and growth, etc.).

15. Procurement is one method in which governments and businesses obtain the services, infrastructure and goods necessary to their activities. Procurement usually prioritizes cost aspects; however, it is becoming increasingly important to consider an appropriate balance between financial, environmental and social considerations, in line with target 12.7 of the 2030 Agenda. A new recommendation number 43 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/7) proposes an approach to sustainable procurement as well as key references in this area.

16. The 2030 Agenda also specifically adresses sustainable tourism and the promotion of local culture and products in its target 8.9. A Green Paper on sustainable tourism (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/11) aims to contribute directly to this target and sets the stage for

future related work. It outlines the possibilities of experience programs and how these can positively impact local economies.

III. Major activities planned for 2019 and beyond

17. UN/CEFACT puts special emphasis on developing standards and guidance material that will assist countries and stakeholders to implement trade facilitation measures, particularly those of the WTO TFA. The major focus over the next twelve-month period shall be progressing and finalizing active projects, several of which build upon the single window guidance described above.

18. The electronic business aspect of UN/CEFACT has always sought to respond to the actual needs of business and administrations while at the same time staying at the forefront of technological advances. In the current context of big data, connected-objects (Internet of Things or IoT), enhanced security with technologies such as Blockchain, a new Advisory Group has been proposed to closely follow these evolutions and propose directions in which UN/CEFACT's work may best develop in order to capitalize on these. It is expected that this group will form in the coming months and prepare guidance material for the Plenary and the working groups.

19. Work will continue to support the implementation of the WTO TFA. The revision of Recommendation 33 on Single Window which is one of the key elements of the TFA is expected to be finalized and published within the coming year. Its repository of case studies is also expected to be updated and published in this period. The project on Micro-, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) is near finalization and should be published before the end of the year.

20. A new project has been proposed in collaboration with the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on disaster recovery relief importation. This project aims at facilitating the border crossing of relief consignments through a new recommendation which will explain what steps can be taken prior to a disaster as well as those that can be immediately taken once a disaster has begun. The team is aiming to finish this text within the coming year.

21. Traceability remains a major topic for the coming period, in direct support of SDG 12. The UN/CEFACT agriculture expert group has already developed an international technical standard to trace important business processes in the animal and fish supply chain. It continues its work on a traceability framework to provide a structured approach for tracking and tracing sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector. A supply-chain traceability project has also been launched to follow logistics performance.

22. A complete list of active UN/CEFACT projects is contained in Annex I. This list is regularly updated and circulated to UN/CEFACT Heads of Delegation in the Quarterly Report. The UN/CEFACT Heads of Delegations remain a key element in the functioning of the organization as they approve the experts who contribute to the work and support the launch of new projects; we thank those who have been designated and encourage all Member states who do not yet have one to identify a Head of Delegation expeditiously.

IV. Any proposed change to the subsidiary structure of the Committee

23. A Programme of Work for the period 2019-2020 is proposed. It aligns with the document "UN/CEFACT Prospective Directions" (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2016/20/Rev.1). The focus areas of this document include the development and revision of policy recommendations and guidance material; the support to interoperability between standards; the improved accessibility of UN/CEFACT standards and support to Member States and stakeholders to implement these. The UN/CEFACT Plenary adopted this Programme of Work for the period 2019-2020 (Plenary Decision 19-15) and presents it to the 105th Executive Committee meeting for approval.

24. Since its creation in 2017, the Team of Specialists on Sustainable Fisheries (ToSSF) has regularly met and carried out important activities of promotion and capacity building of the UN/CEFACT Fisheries Language for Universal eXchange (UN/FLUX) (see ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/25). The UN/CEFACT Plenary adopted the renewal of this group for a further two-year period (Plenary Decision 19-20) and presents it to the 105th Executive Committee meeting for approval.

25. Since its creation in 2017, the Advisory Group for the United Nations Location Codes for Trade and Transport (UN/LOCODE AG) has regularly met and carried out important activities to update maintenance procedures and assist with the approval of data maintenance requests. The group has just launched a project to update the tool which is used for this process as well as the establishment of a group to assist with the approval process. The UN/CEFACT Plenary adopted the renewal of this group for a further two-year period (Plenary Decision 19-18) and presents it to the 105th Executive Committee meeting for approval.

26. As outlined above (paragraph 18) a new Advisory Group on Advanced Technologies is proposed to assist UN/CEFACT to keep abreast of evolutions in technological advances and ensure that its standards remain pertinent in future technological developments. The UN/CEFACT Plenary approved the establishment of this new Advisory Group on Advanced Technologies for a period of two years (Plenary Decision 19-16). This document (EXCOM symbol number) is presented to the 105th Executive Committee meeting for endorsement.

V. Intersectoral activities: new activities and/or progress in existing intersectoral activities

27. The UNECE Nexus approach has provided a means to enhance collaboration across various sections of the UNECE. The UN/CEFACT secretariat has taken a leadership role within the Nexus on Sustainable Transport and Smart Connectivity which should allow further synergies with the UNECE Transport Division. Current activities focus on Transport Facilitation (TIR and Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods Conventions); Road Transport (CMR Convention) for which UN/CEFACT has developed the eCMR standard and now is working on a new standard on insurance Green Card; Dangerous Goods for which UN/CEFACT has developed a standard on transboundary movements of waste and is now working on a project on waste management and waste analysis.

VI. Capacity building and technical cooperation activities

28. The UNECE Secretariat has continued to do extensive work, through multiple projects to support countries' reform efforts, on trade facilitation and e-business. The UNECE has also:

a) Continued to play an active role in the meetings of the Annex D+ Organizations organized by the WTO to coordinate the efforts of international organizations to support the TFA implementation, including within the Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility supporting regional organization; and

b) Further developed its role in the multi-stakeholder E-Trade for All platform, an information hub to help developing countries to connect with potential partners, learn about trends and best practices, and access up-to-date e-commerce data in order to drive development through e-commerce.

29. Cooperation continues with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on multiple projects. In November 2018, UN/CEFACT and its secretariat supported the first Regional Forum for National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) meeting in Addis Ababa. UN/CEFACT organized two sessions during the 2018 E-Commerce Week, one on logistics and the other on blockchain.

30. The International Trade Centre (ITC) has partnered with the UN/CEFACT secretariat in order to update the Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (TFIG) and develop new content on trade facilitation for SMEs as well as updating existing content.

31. Blockchain/Distributed Ledger technology has been a major subject during the reporting period. UN/CEFACT and its secretariat have collaborated with other organizations to bring clarity to and explain the importance of clear semantic standards in this field. This includes the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Dutch Blockchain Coalition, the Government of Slovenia, the SDG-Labs, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG).

32. In cooperation with the Market Access Section, a technical cooperation project entitled 'Strengthening the national capacity of trade-support institutions of Kyrgyzstan' has been implemented. The project developed training materials for trade support institutions and familiarizes traders and government officials with international and national trade-related regulations (supply chain, single window, risk management, market surveillance) and conducting train the trainers' workshops for government officials and traders.

33. Also in cooperation with the Market Access Section, a project entitled 'Supporting the Removal of Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan' has been launched to assist Tajikistan in establishing a National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) in line with the recommendations emerging from the UNECE study on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Tajikistan and to support the NTFC in developing a National Roadmap for Trade Facilitation Implementation.

34. Further, a project entitled 'Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system' is being undertaken to support beneficiary countries.

35. A United Nations Development Account project entitled 'Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition' is underway. The project aims at assisting countries using the UNECE trade facilitation policy recommendations, standards and tools for the development of evidence-based policy coherence for implementing provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) including articles on NTFC, documentary formalities, use of international standards and Single Window.

36. UN/CEFACT and its secretariat have been actively participating in meetings of partner organizations in order to disseminate the recommendations and standards work of UN/CEFACT, especially in view of greater trade facilitation implementation. These meetings can be grouped into six different types of events, all of which are presented in more detail in Annex I:

a) Events to support the WTO TFA

b) Events to support the UN SDGs

c) Events to support Single Window implementation and Trade Facilitation in general,

d) Events to support National Trade Facilitation Body Implementation,

e) Events related to e-Commerce,

f) Events related to digitalization of documents,

g) Events related to semantic interoperability and data models,

h) Events related to traceability, and

i) Events related to blockchain and new technologies.

VII. Cooperation with other organizations

37. In order to ensure coherence of guidance in the spirit of the "One UN" principle, UN/CEFACT works closely with other UN bodies such as UNCTAD, ITC, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

38. as an integral part of its Strategy (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2016/20/Rev.1) and Programme of Work (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/21), UN/CEFACT cooperates with other organizations both within the UN family (see above) and with other standards setting organizationsto serve as the semantic hub for international trade standards. In this regard, it also continues to work closely with other standards setting bodies such as the WCO and the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

39. UN/CEFACT through its secretariat is also a very active member of the e-Business Memorandum of Understanding (eB-MoU) partnership signed in 2000 between UNECE, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the ITU and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). The four signatories are studying how to enhance their inter-organizational information sharing through this eB-MoU and are proposing a streamlined annex for this cooperation. A co-organized webinar on Internet of Things was successfully organized in September 2018.

40. UN/CEFACT has been cooperating with several European Commission Directorate Generals (DGs) over the past years. UN/CEFACT secretariat is an official member of the Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG-MOVE) Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF) sub-group workshops, which looked into the documentary requirements in transport and logistics and their dematerialization. Moreover, the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG-MARE) has been actively engaging with the work of the UNECE Team of Specialists on Sustainable Fisheries. The UN/CEFACT secretariat is currently working on a joint project proposal with ITC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) to develop a traceability framework in the garment sector.

41. The United Nations Regional Commissions have taken a joint approach to trade facilitation. It was designed to enable the UNRCs to present a joint view on key Trade Facilitation issues – particularly from the regional and interregional level, and to enhance the effectiveness of technical assistance and capacity building initiatives. Following the publication of the second edition of the Global Report (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2018/18) and the Regional Report (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2018/17) on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade, the third edition of these reports is expected to be completed by 2019, with preliminary results to be jointly presented by the five Regional Commissions at the WTO Aid for Trade meeting in July 2019.

Annex I

Key deliverables and events of UN/CEFACT and its secretariat

Deliverables and events during the period June 2018 – March 2019 that support the WTO TFA

1. The approval of a new Recommendation n°37 on Single Submission Portals (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/6).
2. The maintenance and publication of the Core Component Library versions D.18B and D.19A and the associated XML schemas, Business Requirement Specifications (BRS) and Requirement Specification Mappings.
3. The maintenance and publication of the UN/EDIFACT directories versions D.18B and D.19A.
4. The maintenance and publication of relevant code lists.
5. The finalization of two White Papers on Blockchain. The first covering a general overview of Blockchain/Distributed Ledger Technology (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/9) and the second on the technical application of this technology on UN/CEFACT deliverables (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/8).
6. The White Paper on real-time Smart Container data for supply chain excellence (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/10).
7. Events organized by UN/CEFACT and its secretariat that supported Trade Facilitation during this period include
    a) the second UN/LOCODE Advisory Group meeting of November 2018 (see ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/23);
    b) the conferences during the Hangzhou Forum on
        i. “Internet of Things in Trade Facilitation Use Cases and Examples of Implementation” on 15 October 2018;
        ii. “Blockchain in Trade Facilitation: Looking Toward Implementation” on 15 October 2018;
        iii. “Showcasing of Transport & Logistics deliverables: Concrete applications of Trade Facilitation through automation” on 16 October 2018;
        iv. “Orchestration Focal Point – Conference Showcase UN/CEFACT semantic specifications in a way that suits implementers of web platforms” on 16 October 2018;
        v. “Cross-border eCommerce on 17 October 2018;
    c) High-Level Political Forum 2018 side event “Blockchain for transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies” on 11 July 2018 in New York;
    d) eB-MoU “Webinar on internet of Things” on 12 September 2018;
    e) “Single Window implementation approach and data sharing: Connectivity for the Western Balkans” on 15-16 November 2018;
    f) the 5th UNECE “International Conference on Single Window” of November 2018 in Morocco (see ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/16);
    g) “Single Window: Interoperability, data sharing and digital trade” on 10-11 December 2018.

Deliverables and events during the period June 2018 – March 2019 that support the UN SDGs

8. The approval of a new Recommendation n° 43 on Sustainable Procurement (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/7).
9. The Green Paper on Sustainable Tourism – Experience Programs (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/11) as well as use cases (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/INF.4).
10. The publication of a Briefing note prepared by the UNECE secretariat on sustainable textile value chains in the garment and footwear domain for SDG12 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/26).
11. The publication of a Briefing note prepared by the UNECE secretariat on the importance of semantics within trade facilitation and electronic business for SDG17 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/27).
12. Events organized by UN/CEFACT and its secretariat that supported Trade Facilitation during this period include
    a) the second Team of Specialist on Sustainable Fisheries meeting of January 2019 (see ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/INF.5);
    b) the conference during the Hangzhou Forum, on "Towards a circular economy – Traceability and transparency for Sustainable Value Chains (Use Cases and Examples of Implementation), 17 October 2018.

Major activities planned in the future short and medium term (2019-2020)

13. The revision of the corner-stone Single Window guidance, Recommendation n°33, aiming to modernize the content while remaining stable for the organizations which have referenced its base principles; this will likely be ready for presentation at the Plenary in 2020.
14. The "Core Principles in the Operation of Single Window" recommendation project is looking at the various risks inherent in Single Windows and how to resolve these, also likely for presentation at the Plenary in 2020.
15. The revision of Recommendation 16 on Location Codes for Trade and Transport (UN/LOCODE) and should likely be ready to be presented to the 2020 Plenary.
16. A new recommendation on the "Readiness for disaster relief importations" plans to be ready for presentation to the 2020 Plenary.
17. The "Integrated Services for MSMEs to International Trade" project (ISMIT) will develop a White Paper and should be presented to the Plenary in 2020.
18. The "Mapping Project to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) FAL Compendium" will provide a concrete data model which will support the dematerialization of the FAL Forms and which is being proposed as the basis of the IMO Single Window initiative.
19. The "Data Pipeline" project seeks to produce a model to capture data at its source in order to improve data quality for border agencies; this has been studied as a possible model for Single Window in some countries.
20. The "Blockchain" project should finalize the sectoral challenges and examples which was presented to the UN/CEFACT Plenary as a work in progress (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/INF.3). A separate project on inter-ledger interoperability for the exchange of preferential certificates of origin.
21. The "Purchase Order Finance" aiming to develop technical standards to streamline financing requests.
22. The "Cross-Industry Invoice repository" grouping together examples of use of the UN/CEFACT electronic invoice standard to guide users on its possible implementations.

23. The "Waste Management" project aiming to develop technical standards for measuring and managing waste and reinforcing our existing standard on Cross Border Movement of Waste (Basel Convention).

24. A general project on Internet of Things shall look into the different use cases and the potential impact on UN/CEFACT standards. A separate, specific project on "Smart Containers" has already delivered a White Paper on the topic (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/10) and shall develop technical specifications.

25. The "Buy-Ship-Pay" Reference Data Model project aiming to create an overarching model to supply chain and transport/logistics in order to ensure continued harmonization as well as the "Accounting and Audit Reference Data Model" project aiming to harmonize standards available in this area.

26. UN/CEFACT work also aims to support the SDGs with a number of projects currently being developed, including:

    a) Traceability will continue to be a major topic pursued during the next twelve month period, including further guidance on sustainable textile (especially skins and agri-based textiles).

    b) An "e-Quality Certificate" project responds to an identified need for standard electronic messaging to certify the quality of meats, fruits, vegetables and potentially also consumer products.

    c) The sustainable tourism green paper (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/11) shall work on a white paper and on technical artefacts to facilitate the electronic exchange of this information.

    d) The Team of Specialists on Sustainable Fisheries will also continue to study the FLUX standard to see if it may benefit from further adjustments.

Events during the period June 2018 – March 2019 where UN/CEFACT and/or its secretariat were presented:

A. Events to support the WTO TFA

    a) June 2018, UNCTAD Trade Facilitation University in Belgrade;

    b) October 2018, WTO Public Forum in Geneva;

    c) October 2018, OSCE Transit and the WTO TFA in Astana.

B. Events to support the UN SDGs

    a) March 2019, UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in Geneva.

C. Events to support Single Window implementation and Trade Facilitation in general

    b) June 2018, Single Window Conference, Odessa;

    c) June 2018, WCO IT Conference, Lima;

    d) June 2018, WCO Conference, Baku;

    e) July 2018, HMRC Brexit meeting, London;

    f) September 2018, SPECA Economic Forum, Almaty;

    g) November 2018, UNECE 5th Single Window Conference and Portnet 4th Annual Single Window Conference and International Port Community Association Annual Conference in Casablanca;

    h) January 2018, UN/CEFACT Transport and Logistics Domain Interim Meeting, Paris;

    i) February 2019, UN OCHA, Humanitarian Networks and Partnership Week in Geneva;

j) February 2019, Kedge Business School Conference on Electronic Exchanges in Marseille;

k) March 2019, UNESCAP 6th Asia Pacific Trade and Investment Week in Bangkok;

l) March 2019, UNECE National Trade Facilitation Roadmap Workshop in Dushanbe.

D. Events to support National Trade Facilitation Body Implementation,

a) June 2018, UNECE Support for a NTFB in Baku;

b) September 2018, CAREC NTFB meeting in Turkmenistan;

c) November 2018, UNCTAD Africa NTFB Meeting in Addis Ababa.

E. Events related to e-Commerce,

a) June 2018, WCO e-Commerce working group meeting in Brussels;

b) June 2018, WTO MSME group on Trade in Geneva;

c) October 2018, OSCE e-Commerce training in Chisinau;

d) October 2018, WCO e-Commerce working group meeting in Brussels

e) February 2019, WCO 5th e-Commerce meeting in Brussels.

F. Events related to digitalization of documents

a) June 2018, IMO FAL 42 meeting in London;

b) June 2018, EU DG MOVE DTLF meeting in Brussels;

c) September 2018, ISO TC204 meeting on intelligent transport in Budapest;

d) October 2018, UNECE Documentary Procedures meetings, Kiev;

e) November 2018, ZugFerd EuroFactura meetings near Dusseldorf;

f) January 2018, EU DG MOVE DTLF meeting in Brussels;

g) January 2018, IMO FAL contact group in Brussels;

h) February 2019, UNECE Inland Transport meeting side event on Digitalization and eDocuments in Geneva;

i) March 2019, EU DG MOVE DTLF meeting in Brussels.

G. Events related to semantic interoperability and data models

a) June 2018, EU DG Connect meeting on SEMIC 2018 in Sofia;

b) September 2018, ICAO Air Cargo Development Forum in Zhengzhou;

c) October 2018, WCO Data Model Project Team meeting in Brussels;

d) October 2018, UNECE Data harmonization and data modelling meeting in Sofia;

e) October 2018, ISO TC154 meeting in Hangzhou;

f) November 2018, IATA 1st Air Cargo Trade and Development Day in Geneva;

g) November 2018, ISO TC46 meeting in Geneva;

h) November 2018, UNECE Data harmonization and data modelling meeting in Skopje;

i) November 2018, UNCTAD Multi expert meeting in Geneva;

j) November 2018, OSCE International standards meeting in Astana;

k) November 2018, OECD Global Maritime Logistics Dialogue meeting in Brussels;

l) December 2018, Electronic Business MoU Management Group meeting in Geneva;

m) December 2018, UNECE Data harmonization and data modelling meeting in Minsk;

n) January 2019, WCO Data Model Project Team Meeting in Brussels;

o) February 2019, SMDG general assembly meeting in Rotterdam.

H. Events related to traceability

a) July 2018, UNCTAD Ocean Conference meeting in New York;

b) July 2018, OEI Steering Group on eCertificate in Paris;

c) October 2018, FAO/WHO CCFICS 24 meeting in Australia;

d) January 2019, OECD side event with EU-ITC on Sustainable Garment in Paris;

e) February 2019, EU DG DIGIT Week of Industry meeting in Brussels;

f) February 2019, OECD Due Diligence Forum in the Garment and Footware Industry in Paris.

I. Events related to Blockchain and new technologies.

a) June 2018, Cyber Security event in India;

b) July 2018, UN High Level partnership Forum in New York;

c) September 2018, Electronic Business MoU Management Group Internet of Things Webinar online;

d) October 2018, ISO PC308 meeting on Chain of Custody in Rasunda;

e) October 2018, ISO PC307 meeting on Blockchain in Moscow;

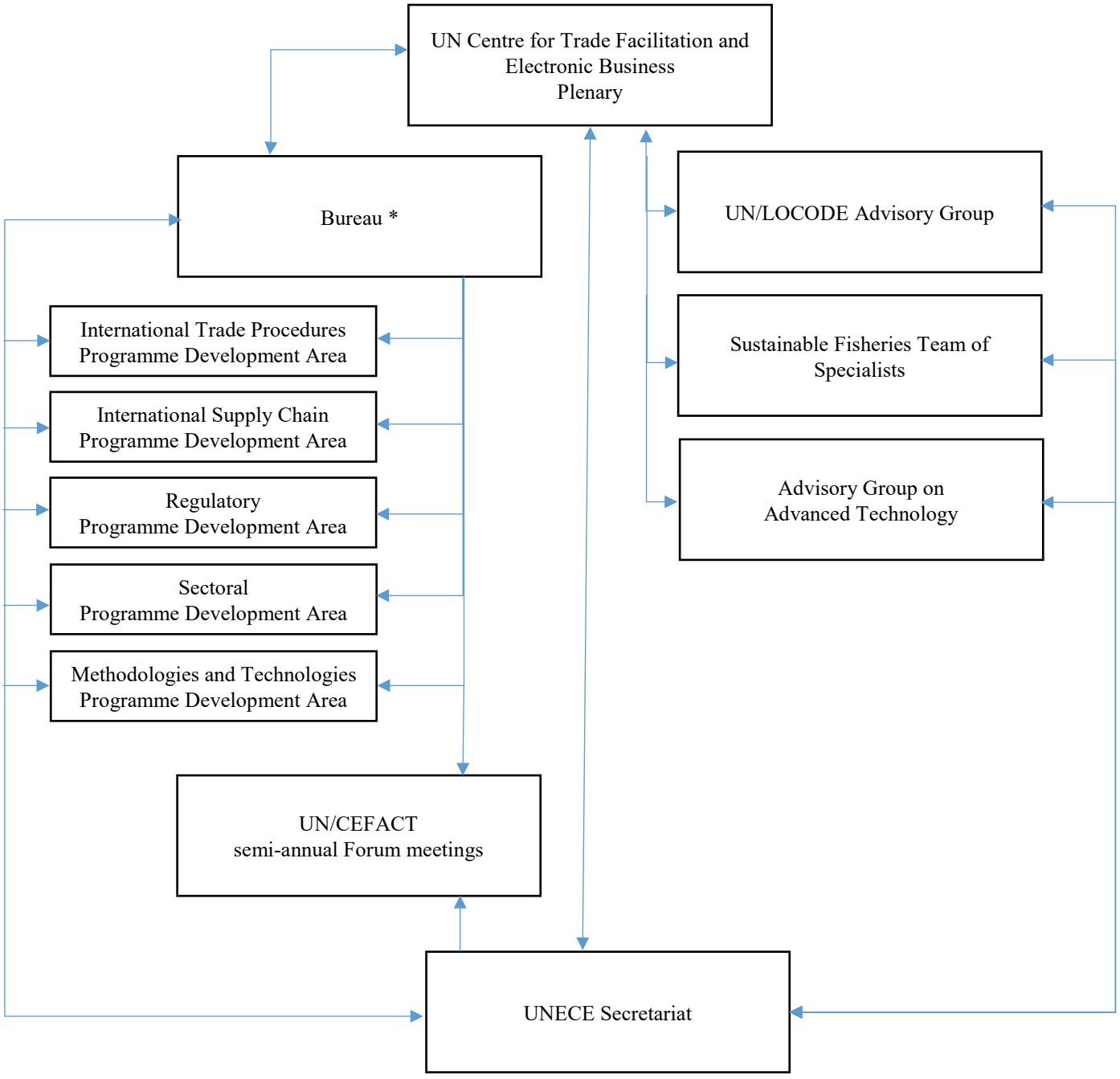
f) November 2018, WTO Blockchain conference in Geneval;

g) December 2018, EU ICT 2018 event in Vienna;

h) January 2019, European Blockchain Hub “Blockchain for SDG Tour” in Kuala Lumpur;

i) January 2019, Kasetsart University Focus Group on Thailand Digital Transformation – Blockchain for Trade Finance meeting in Bangkok.

Annex II
Organizational structure of UN/CEFACT and its Bureau



* The Bureau structure and distribution of Programme Development Areas are regularly updated on the UN/CEFACT website at: http://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/un-centre-for-trade-facilitation-and-e-business-uncefact/about-us/programme-development-areas-pdas.html