



# UNeDocs Extension Module for Integrated Data Exchange at Border Crossings

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# Agenda



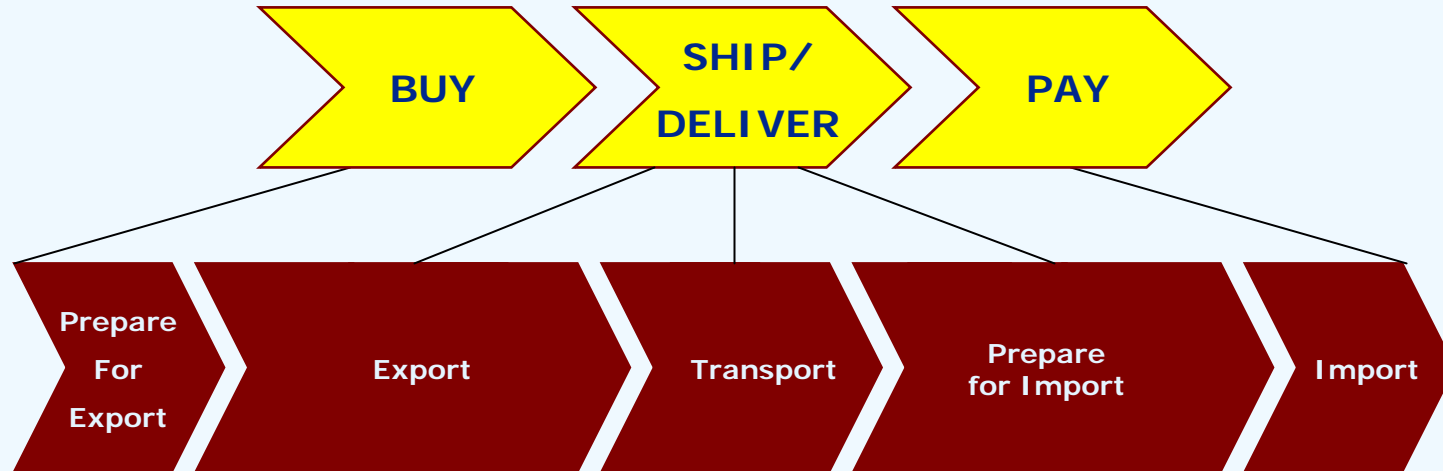
- ❖ Why has the Extension Module been developed
- ❖ What has been done?
- ❖ What assumptions had to be made?
- ❖ What are results of this Customs application exercise?
- ❖ Inputs and resulting documents
- ❖ Distinction between the Extension Module and the Customs Documents
- ❖ Benefits
- ❖ How countries can use this?

# Why has this Extension Module been developed?



- ❖ Any Cross Border data standard MUST include data structures to support required Regulatory processes
- ❖ Single Windows require eStandards with aligned Trade-Transport-Regulatory (Customs, Environment, Statistics, Accounting, Taxation etc.) data structures
- ❖ Demonstrate use of standards and best practice in Custom, transport and other industry sectors
- ❖ ..to be used as example in the technical workshop

# UNCEFACT UMM International Supply Chain Business Process Model



## INVOLVING

### Commercial Procedures

- Establish Sales Contract
- Order Goods or Services
  - Advise On Delivery
- Request Payment



### Transport Procedures

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



### Regulatory Procedures

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

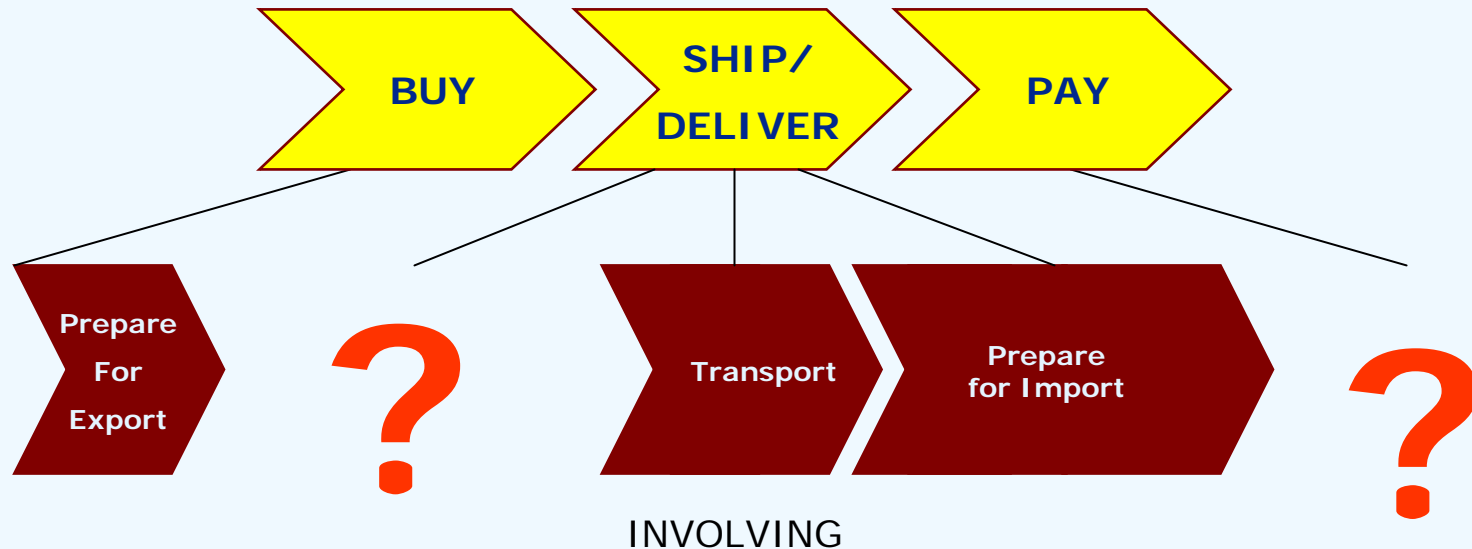


### Financial Procedures

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



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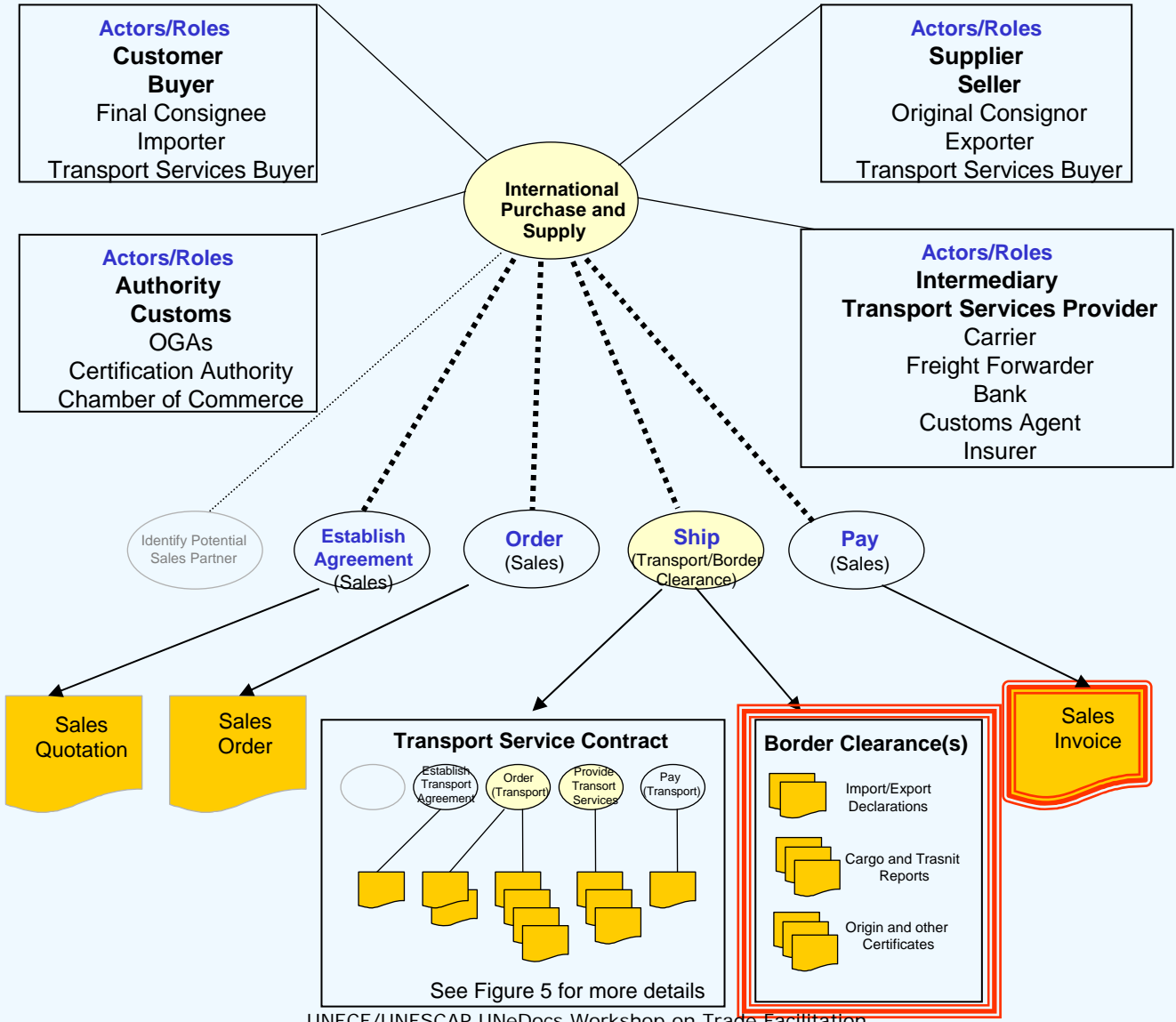


**Financial Procedures**

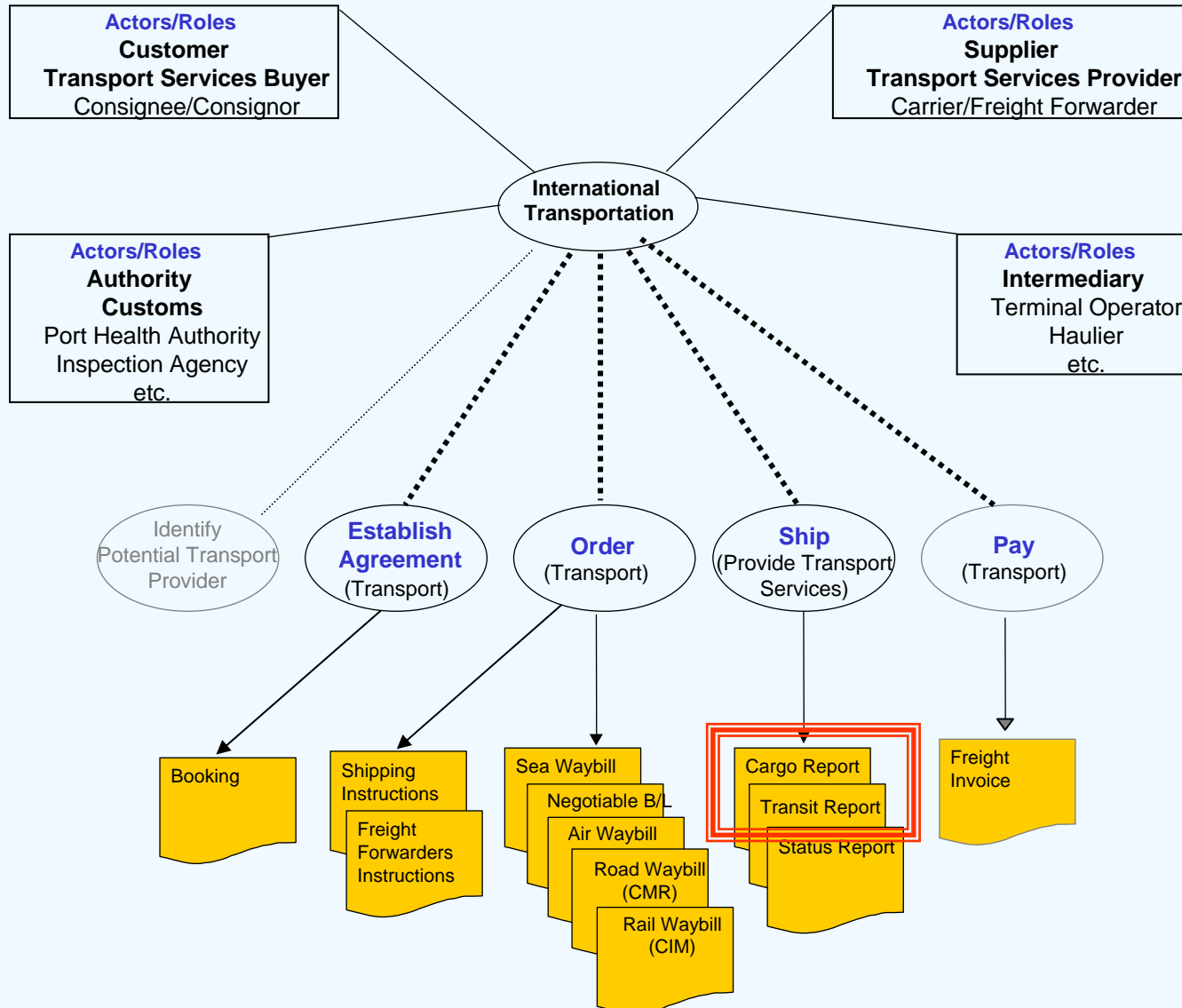
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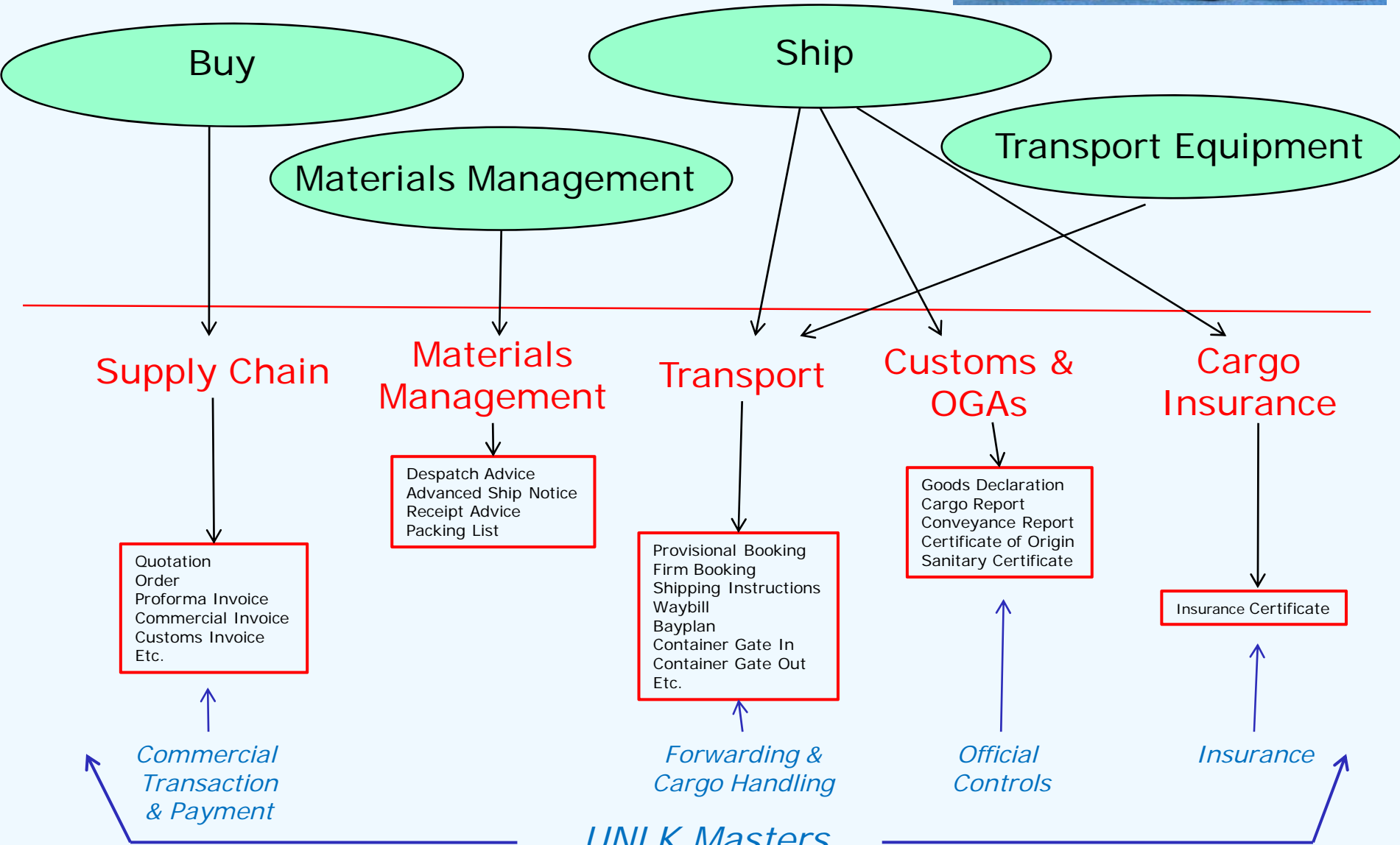
# Sales Contract View and data for Customs



# Transport Service Contract View and data for Customs



# UNeDocs BIM Document Families & Relationships to the UNLK Masters





# What has been done?



- ❖ The UNeDocs Workbase data structures have been reviewed against the WCO Data Model structures and best practice
- ❖ As a result, approximately 20 to 30 data elements have been added with the intention to be submit these to UN/CEFACT in order to be included into the next UNeDocs Workbase version and to become part of the UNeDocs ratified Business Standard during 2008
- ❖ a set of documents has been developed based on the updated UNeDocs workbase including import/export goods declarations and import/export cargo reports

# What assumptions had to be made?



- ❖ The WCO Data Model V2.0 covers both 'invoice driven' and the classic more consignment orientated Customs goods declarations – The Extension Module only covers the latter case
- ❖ Submissions to CEFACT for UNeDocs workbase extensions have to be fully aligned with the Business Requirements Document (ref. ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2007/8 3 May 2007) which covers only the typical current status quo of Customs reporting requirements

# Inputs and resulting documents



## **The following sources have been used as inputs**

- ❖ WCO data model V2.0 (especially EDIFACT MIGs with their precise semantic),
- ❖ UNeDocsUK, Ireland, ASEAN CEPT FormD, Germany (ATLAS system), G7 Customs data model, RosettaNet PIP 3B18, UK-Malaysia-Pilots, Thai Export Declaration and others as available (data models, EDIFACT Guidelines, XML)

## **The resulting documents include UNeDocs draft documents for**

- ❖ Export Goods declaration, both one step and two step
- ❖ Import Goods declaration, both one step and two step
- ❖ Cargo Report, both export and import

# Distinction between the Extension Module and the Customs Documents



## Extension module

Will be submitted to UNCEFACT UNeDocs as part of standards work if requested by the participants of this workshop

## Customs Documents

User defined way of reusing standard data; maintained and organized by user community or Standard Organisation; defined by UN Rec 1 as national, regional and industry specific applications

# Benefits for the users



- ❖ A solution based on open eBusiness standards (compliant ebXML and ISO Core Component)
- ❖ Faster and cost saving implementation of Single Windows: Integrated Buy→Ship→Pay
- ❖ Holistic, integrated solution for the main Cross Border processes Trade-Transport-Customs-Certificates
- ❖ Refinement decisions can be made where the expertise is - regional, national and industry specific responsibilities within a Global Framework

# How countries implement it?



1. Take the Customs application data as a starting point to develop their own national ISO Core Components and ebXML applications
2. Map EDIFACT and legacy XML solutions
3. Identify gaps and request further data requirements to the standard
4. Specify refinements, add regional and legal definitions, translations through:
  - ❖ Identifying the maintenance agencies for the Customs Applications
  - ❖ Organizing the co-operation within regional, industry specific and/or national application groups

# Contacts



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