United Nations ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2023/INF.2

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
27 October 2023

Original: English only

Economic Commission for Europe

Executive Committee

Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

Twenty-ninth session

Geneva, 9 and 10 November 2023
Item 6 (c)(ii) of the provisional agenda
Recommendations, standards, and deliverables supporting implementation
Deliverables in support of implementation
Deliverables in support of the outcomes of the seventieth Commission session

Toolbox of United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business Instruments Related to the 2023 Commission Session*

Submitted by the secretariat

Summary

The seventieth session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) focused on the topic of "Digital and green transformations for sustainable development in the ECE region". In preparation to the Commission session and in response to the request of the ECE Executive Secretary, the Chair of United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) supported by the ECE secretariat produced a brief stocktake of pertinent tools and instruments. A toolbox comprising of already completed thematic actions and a short overview of relevant ongoing work was also presented at the 28th UN//CEFACT Plenary.

This informal document represents an updated version of the toolbox which demonstrates impact and relevance of UN/CEFACT standards designed to facilitate international trade and enhance economic cooperation. Covering a range of domains, these instruments serve as practical guides and frameworks for standardization, interoperability, and efficiency in global business processes.

The secretariat invites Heads of Delegations and Member States representatives to offer suggestions for enriching this document and welcomes extra-budgetary support for scaling up existing approaches that facilitate broad and effective use of the respective instruments including through capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities.

Document ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2023/INF.2 is submitted to the twenty-ninth session of the Plenary for information.

* This document has not been formally edited.

Inputs towards a Toolbox of ECE instruments related to the theme of the high-level segment of the seventieth Commission session: "Digital and green transformations towards sustainable development of the UNECE region"

a) Already available

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Executive Guides	Executive Guides (EG) are developed in order to provide a high-level overview in a single page of a given UN/CEFACT deliverable. They are meant to give a quick overview and explain where to find further information on the topic. Smart Connectivity (EG) This guide outlines the importance of common standards and common procedures in the cross-border exchange of trade related information. Transboundary Movement of Waste (EG) This guide highlights the electronic messages created by UN/CEFACT which can be used for the exchange of information related to the Basel Convention on transboundary movement of waste. Smart Containers (EG) This guide explains the functioning and advantages of using smart-devices on transport equipment in order to communicate status, improve security awareness, enhance product quality controls and improve compliance. e-CMR (EG) This guide explains the general background of the e-CMR (electronic consignment note), the UN/CEFACT e-CMR standard and how this can be used to improve the exchange of data. UN/LOCODE (EG) This guide aims to help governments, government agencies, industries and private companies to understand better how the UN/LOCODE codification system and how this can be used to improve the exchange of data.	Executive guides are used by all countries for the European Union area. With its global mandate, executive guides are also used in countries such as Central Asia and North America. Smart connectivity is also used by UNESCAP in its capacity building activities and the UNESCWA. E-CMR has been acceded to by 55 states around the world, thus making the use of the CMR obligatory in these countries. E-Invoicing are a key document in most export and import declarations and when customs receive them electronically this can facilitate risk analysis. In addition, efforts by authorities to reduce the VAT gap is			X

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	e-Invoicing / Cross Industry Invoice (EG) This guide aims to help governments, government agencies, industries and private companies to understand better how the UN/CEFACT CII e-Invoicing standard can be used to improve the exchange of data. UN/EDIFACT (EG) One of the cornerstone of UN/CEFACT standards, UN/EDIFACT provides a centrally maintained and controlled syntax that has been stable since the 1980s. Core Component Library and Core Component Technical Specification (EG) This is one of the bases of UN/CEFACT's role as semantic hub in the international standardization community. CCL is an encyclopaedia of all information which is pertinent in international trade. Small Scaled Lodging House Information Process (EG) Tourism is a major economic sector for many countries around the world. This standard helps smaller lodging facilities to promote their national tourism and diversify their tourism market. IMO FAL (EG) The IMO FAL declarations are obligatory for all maritime vessels entering ports. UN/CEFACT has worked closely with the IMO and other standards organizations to provide a clear standard for the electronic exchange of these requirements, based on its Multi-Modal Transport Reference Data Model (MMT RDM). Reference Data Models (EG) UN/CEFACT RDMs facilitate the use of international standards by packaging the information by the sector of activity. They provide the basic semantic library of all information and code lists necessary for data exchange in each sector. eCommerce (EG) Electronic Commerce – transactions between buyer and seller initiated on an online platform. Many of UN/CEFACT's existing standards can apply to this business process as outlined in this short guide.	increasingly becoming the main accelerator for the digitalization of business, reporting, inventory, trade and logistical documents. For example, taxpayers are increasingly required to use real-time clearance models with government tax authorities. In this case, organizations have to submit invoices to tax authorities, or to submit at least key invoice data in electronic format. Currently, UN/LOCODE includes over 103,034 locations in 249 countries and territories. It is used by most major shipping companies, by freight forwarders and in the manufacturing industry around the world. UN/EDIFACT is used by most international sectors, both in public and private domains, such as retail, transport and logistics, customs, healthcare, agriculture and insurance. No comprehensive information			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	Streamlining Formalities and Documentary Requirements (EG) This guide aims to explain the basis of streamlining formalities and documentary procedures related to the import, export and transit of goods. The goal is to assist governments to identify redundant information and to apply data harmonization and standardization tools and techniques to simplify these formalities.	on global implementation is available but statistics from one sector alone showed that UN/EDIFACT was used by more than 100,000 companies and organizations with a predicted growth of 10%.			
	Verifiable Credentials for Cross Border Trade Project The recent W3C Verifiable Credentials (VC) and Decentralised Identifiers (DID) standards represent a new opportunity for scalable exchange of high integrity verifiable data. Like the chip in an e-passport, VCs and DIDs allow any trade document to cryptographically verifiable by any party to whom it is presented. One challenge is that, as a new technology, awareness amongst policy makers of how best to leverage verifiable credentials is low. Furthermore, there are interoperability risks if adoption increases quickly without underlying semantic standards. Therefore, there is a need for guidance material in the form of a UN/CEFACT white paper. This initiative will pave the way for cross border mutual recognition of high integrity verifiable data. Use of Artificial Intelligence in Trade Facilitation The purpose of this project is to look at AI's role in trade facilitation in the context of UN/CEFACT's mandates and create whitepapers that focus on how AI can be used to facilitate trade processes and key issues that need to be looked into while leveraging AI capabilities in collecting, processing, analysing data and extracting inferences from the data. Cross Industry Supply Chain Track and Trace The purpose of the project is to create Business Process Models and Business Class Diagrams to document the business scenarios and business transactions involved in the exchange of information about asset (product, lot, pallet etc) traceability.				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Green Papers	Green Paper on Trade Finance as a tool for Trade Facilitation This paper articulates the linkages and complementarities of Trade Facilitation activities with the financing of international commerce under the broad array of Trade Finance and Supply Chain Finance solutions. Green Paper on Sustainable Tourism Experience Programs This paper on Sustainable Tourism aims to study how Experience Programs in tourism can be a catalyst to enhance local economies and promote decent employment at a micro-, rural level. According to the World Tourism Organization, international tourism in 2017 accounted for 1,340 billion USD of receipts, 55% of which represents leisure, recreation and holidays.	Communication from the Commission on Reaping the benefits of electronic invoicing for Europe		X	
Briefing Notes for UN SDG's	SDG 17 - Importance of Semantics within TF and Electronic Business This briefing note discusses the importance of clear semantic data-exchange standards and how this supports both the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA) as well as the United Nations SDGs. The UN/CEFACT aims to be the semantic hub for all trade-related data-exchange standards. SDG 12 - Sustainable textile value chains in the garment and footwear domain The garment and footwear (GF) industry has one of the highest environmental footprint, and risks for human health and the society. At the same time, the complexity and opacity of the value chain makes it difficult to identify where such impacts occur and to devise necessary targeted actions. In the next decades, fast fashion trends, coupled to growing demand in emerging economies, are going to intensify the effects on the environment and human health of practices and processes, and on working conditions. Key actors in the industry have identified interoperable and scalable traceability and transparency of the value chain, as crucial enablers of more responsible production and consumption patterns, in support of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDG 12 - Transparency in textile value chains This background paper discusses the importance of addressing information asymmetries in the clothing sector with regard to negative environmental, social and health impacts caused by products/production methods in textile value chains. SDG 12 - Responsible Production and Consumption	UN Flux Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/145 of 3 February 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 433/2012 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1236/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the transmission of reports and information to the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission. NEAFC has agreed on a new electronic reporting system for the communication of data between the contracting parties and the NEAFC Secretariat based on the UN/FLUX standard.		X	

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	This briefing note discusses why decoupling economic development from environmental degradation and ensuring fair progress through more responsible production patterns and consumption practices, is essential for green and inclusive economic development. It provides an insight into how the work of the UN/CEFACT, with its policy recommendations, standards and tools, can help attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns". SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls This briefing note discusses why gender matters for trade and how the integration of the gender dimension into trade facilitation can help attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". It provides an insight into how the work of the UN/CEFACT, aimed at eliminating gender disparities, will increase the gains that can be harnessed from trade facilitation in terms of international trade opportunities, countries' competitiveness and sustainable economic growth. SDG 14 - Standard for message exchanges for the sustainable management of fisheries (FLUX) This briefing note illustrates the scope and potential applications of UN/FLUX standard messages, and how the UN/FLUX standard can help the fight against IUU and can prevent subsidising IUU and overfishing, in support of Sustainable Development Goal 14, of the United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDGs - Facilitating trade to feed the world This document explains how the standards and recommendations of the UN/CEFACT can support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Through its contribution to trade facilitation and supply chain optimisation, UN/CEFACT makes international and national logistics more efficient and cost-effective. As a result, the food produced is more likely to reach the market in good condition, be consumed and is less likely to be wasted. In this way, UN/CEFACT makes an important contribution to the eradication of hunger. SDGs - Contribution of block chain This briefing note discusses the possible contributions that blockchain, an emerging innovative technology, is making or could make to advance the achievement of the SDGs.	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/2266 of 6 December 2017 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1138 as regards certain deadlines for the use of UN/CEFACT standards in the exchange of information on fisheries. Member State systems should be capable of exchanging fishing activity data and sales-related data messages using the UN/CEFACT standard in accordance with Article 146g and 146h of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011. Data shall be transmitted between the Commission and the Member States based on the UN/CEFACT standards available on the Master Data Register page of the European Commission Fisheries website. International agreements with the Republic of Seychelles, the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, the Republic of Senegal, The			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
		Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Guinea Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Mauritius. Data shall be in UN/CEFACT format and shall be transmitted via the FLUX network provided by the European Commission. Commission Decision of 6 July 2016 regarding the open-source licensing of DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Integrated Fisheries Data Management software. The current IFDM suite contains the following information systems: FLUX Transportation Layer for the exchange of electronic messages according to the UN/CEFACT standard, the Union Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) tool for the monitoring of vessel positions and for which DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has developed three modules (Spatial, reporting and USM) as well as the VMS ERS Viewer which extends Union			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
		VMS with functionality for the visualisation of electronic fishing logbooks in the UN/CEFACT format. Communication from the Commission. An EU Strategy on Standardisation Setting global standards in support of a resilient, green and digital EU single market.			
Brochures	AGAT - Artificial Intelligence next steps UN/CEFACT – Overview – What is UN/CEFACT UN/CEFACT - Supporting implementation of the WTO TFA			X	
United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents - Recommendation 1	UN Layout Key for Trade Documents (Recommendation No. 1) presents the United Nations Lay-out Key for trade documents, the rules for the location of codes used in this context and introduces the United Nations System of Aligned Trade Documents. It should be read together with the "Guidelines for Application. Informative Annex to Recommendation No. 1", adopted in March 2001. (ECE/TRADE/270) - Guideline for Application	This recommendation has been put in place by 20 countries.	X		
Code for the Representation of Names of Countries – Recommendation 3 (Code List)	An internationally agreed code system to represent names of countries the ISO Standard provides a two- letter and a three-letter alphabetic code, for representing the names of countries, dependencies and other areas of special geopolitical interest for purposes of international interchange. The International Standard is intended for use in any application requiring the expression of entities in coded form. In order to represent this information in an unambiguous ways, this information can be coded. The code than becomes a unique and unambiguous way of representing information, in paper format as well as electronic exchange. The document or forms designer should require the use of codes that are used internationally, such as according to UNECE Recommendations listed below, including the UN/LOCODE, Incoterms, etc.	First published in 1974, it has since then become one of the world's most widely used standard solution for coding country names.	X		
National Trade Facilitation Bodies (NTFB) - Recommendation 4	Recommendation No. 4 Integrates Guidelines (in Annex) that provide a detailed description of the steps for establishing the NTFB, as well as a model terms of reference for an NTFB which countries use or customize based on their national context. It also provides a non-exhaustive list of those stakeholders that should be represented in a NTFB, including: importers, exporters,	As outlined in the UNECE regional report on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation 2021, 31 countries from the		X	

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	freight forwarders, carriers, customs, other government agencies, banks, insurance companies and others. UN/CEFACT Recommendation No. 4 is complemented by UN/CEFACT Recommendation No. 40 on "Consultative Approaches, Best Practices in Trade and Government Consultation on Trade Facilitation Matters", which provides suggested complementary and alternative forms and approaches to consultation and offers a qualitative methodology to improve the very core of the consultative process.	UNEE region have implemented this recommendation.			
Abbreviations of INCOTERMS – Recommendation 5 (Code List)	Harmonization and partnership are key elements to ensure interoperability of international standards. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has worked with partner organizations to ensure that the guidance we provide on topics like international trade are harmonized with their work. One key success story is the partnership with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) which results in this recommendation. The purpose of ICC Incoterms is to provide a set of international rules for the interpretation of the most commonly used trade terms in international sale contracts. Devised and published by ICC, they are at the heart of world trade.	Widely used in international commercial transactions or procurement processes and their use is encouraged by trade councils, courts and international lawyers. The terms are used by over 45 million companies in 100 countries.	X		
Aligned Invoice Layout Key For International Trade - Recommendation 6	Recommendation No. 6 presents the terminology, description, data fields, and application principles of the aligned invoice layout key and includes the layout key. i.e Aligned Invoice Layout Key for International Trade	Directive 2014/55/EU used in foreign trade, a commercial invoice is a customs document. It is used as a customs declaration provided by the person or corporation that is exporting an item across international borders.	X		
Numerical Representation of Date, Times and Periods of Time – Recommendation 7 (Code List)	The recommendation establishes a method for a standardized and unambiguous all-numerical designation of a given date, a given time of the day and a given period of time. It applies in all cases where these data are presented as separate entries in numerical form but not when they are part of a plain language text. It has been developed pursuant to standard ISO-8601 "Data elements and interchange for- mats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times"		X		
Unique Identification Code	Unique Identification Code Methodology – UNIC, Recommendation No. 8 originally entitled "Common Access Reference", provides a unique reference number for each international trade		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- Recommendation 8	transaction linking goods with documents and replacing other references, where feasible, with this unique identification code.				
Alphabetic Code for the Representation of Currencies – Recommendation 9 (Code List)	The name of a currency is a data element frequently used in documents and telecommunication messages exchanged between parties in international trade transactions. Correct transmission and reception of this data element is of vital importance, and each element (currency) must be identified uniquely. The international standard ISO 4217 described its scope as the establishment of "a three-letter alphabetic code and an equivalent three-digit numeric code for the representation of currencies and funds". The code is designed to be equally suitable for automated or manual applications.	The ISO 4217 code list is used in banking and business globally. In many countries the ISO 4217 alpha codes for the more common currencies are so well known publicly that exchange rates published in newspapers or posted in banks use only these to delineate the currencies, instead of translated currency names or ambiguous currency symbols. ISO 4217 alpha codes are used on airline tickets and international train tickets to remove any ambiguity about the price.	X		
Codes for the identification of Ships – Recommendation 10 (Code List)	In order to ascertain the needs and preferences of the shipping industry in respect of standard codes for identifying ships, the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) conducted a research during 1995-96, the results of which were presented to the forty-fourth session of WP.4 in September 1996 (document TRADE/WP.4/R.1253). On the basis of the proposal made by ICS to use the International Maritime Organization's Ship Identification Number Scheme for the unique identification of ships, WP.4 agreed to request the secretariat to prepare a new revised version of the Recommendation with the new name "Codes for the Identification of Ships" in the official format which is in the Annex to this document.		X		
Documentary Aspects of the Transport of Dangerous Goods -	Recommendation No. 11 sets forth actions to harmonize information requirements and to simplify documentary procedures for the transport of dangerous goods in order to decrease complexity and increase accuracy and efficiency.		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Recommendation 11					
Measures to Facilitate Maritime Transport Documents Procedures - Recommendation 12	Recommendation No. 12 simplifies, rationalize, and harmonize the procedures and documents used to evidence the contract of carriage in maritime transport. It encourages the use of sea waybills or other non- negotiable transport documents instead of negotiable transport documents, such as bills of lading. This should facilitate the introduction of electronic data interchange.		X		
Facilitation of Identified Legal Problems in Import Clearance Procedures - Recommendation 13	Facilitation of Identified Legal Problems in Import Clearance Procedures		X		
Authentication of Trade Documents - Recommendation 14	Recommendation No.14 seeks to encourage the use of electronic data transfer in international trade by recommending that Governments review national and international requirements for signatures on international trade documents, in order to eliminate the requirement for paper documents by meeting the requirement for signatures through authentication methods or guarantees, which can be electronically transmitted. In 2014, the title of the Recommendation was changed from the original "Authentication of Trade Documents by Means Other Than Signature."			X	
Simpler Shipping Marks - Recommendation 15	Recommendation No. 15 describes a simple and standardized approach to identify cargo in order to reduce costs, mistakes, confusion and shipment delays. The Standard Shipping Mark established in this Recommendation should be used for marking on packages moved internationally by all modes of transport, for reproduction in related documents and for data elements in trade related information technology applications.			X	
UN/LOCODE: Code for Trade and Transport Locations –	The Recommendation No. 16 recommends the use of a five-character code system, the UN/LOCODE to designate locations such as ports, airports and inland freight terminal etc. that are places of receipt and delivers used of the goods movement of international trade. The code is based on the two-letter alphabetic code for the representation of names of countries, ISO 3166-2.	UN/LOCODE is used by most major shipping companies and also by the universal Postal Union	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Recommendation 16 (Code List)	Example: CH ISO 3166 for Switzerland, CHGVA UN/LOCODE for Geneva, Switzerland. The following executive guide provides additional information.	(UPU). UN/LOCODE's website is regularly visited, accounting for 6% of all "hits" to the UNECE website.			
Payment Abbreviations for Terms of Payment – Recommendation 17 (Code List)	The Recommendation No. 17 provides abbreviations for certain terms of payment, referred to as "PAYTERMS", for use in international trade transactions, commercial transactions relating to the provision of goods and/or services, as appropriate.			X	
Facilitation Measures Related to International Trade Procedures - Recommendation 18	Recommendation No. 18 outlines measures related to the movement of goods, grouped according to the phases of an international trade transaction, which on their own would not justify an independent formal recommendation, but which Governments should consider implementing. Each section describes the application area, outlines the procedures and describes the particular problems for which facilitation measures are provided.			X	
Code for Modes of Transport – Recommendation 19 (Code List)	Information on the mode and means of transport as used for the movement of goods and/or persons is required for many purposes and is communication in paper documents or electronic data exchange. This Recommendation establishes a common code list for the identification of the modes of transport. It applies in cases where a coded representation is required to specify the mode of transport. It is intended for use by commercial, administrative and regulatory parties concerned with the transport of goods and/or persons at national, regional and international levels. The codes defined herein may be used in manual and/or automated systems such as those that support EDI and electronic business, for the exchange of information regarding the modes of transport.			X	
Codes for Units of Measure Used in International Trade – Recommendation 20 (Code List)	This Recommendation establishes a single list of code elements to represent units of measure for length, mass (weight), volume and other quantities (including units of count) and covering administration, commerce, transport, science, technology, industry etc. The code elements provided for in this recommendation are intended for use in manual and/or automated systems for the exchange of information between participants in international trade and of other economic, scientific and technological activities.		X		
Codes for Passengers, Types	A code list to specify various types and methods of packaging with a view to the subsequent creation of codes for names of packages most frequently used in trade. The aim was to provide a	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
of Cargo, Packages and Packaging Materials – Recommendation 21 (Code List)	link between documents and goods and facilitate the identification of goods and other cargo handling operations during transport.	of 16 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulations (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards model animal health certificates, model official certificates and model animal health/official certificates, for the entry into the Union and movements within the Union of consignments of certain categories of animals and goods, official certification regarding such certificates and repealing Regulation (EC) No 599/2004, Implementing Regulations (EU) No 636/2014 and (EU) 2019/628, Directive 98/68/EC and Decisions 2000/572/EC, 2003/779/EC and 2007/240/EC. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1158 of 5 August 2020 on the conditions governing imports of food and feed originating in third countries following the			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
		accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/608 of 14 April 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/628 of 8 April 2019 concerning model official certificates for certain animals and goods and amending Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/759 as regards these model certificates			
Layout Key for Standard Consignment	Recommendation No. 22 can be used as a basis for the design of standard consignment instructions intended to convey instructions from either a seller/consignor or a buyer/consignee to a freight forwarder, carrier or his agent, or other provider of service, enabling the movement	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/628 of 8 April 2019 concerning	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Instructions - Recommendation 22	of goods and associated activities. The Recommendation describes the required information at a generic level. Implementers should define the information in detail, taking into account the latest requirements on dangerous goods and on security in transport. A good example of standard consignment instructions are the FIATA forwarding instructions.	model official certificates for certain animals and goods and amending Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/759 as regards these model certificates.			
Freight Cost Code (FCC) – Recommendation 23 (Code List)	Documents such as Rail or Road Consignment Notes, Sea Waybills, Air Waybills, Invoices, etc. usually include a variety of freight costs and other charges incurred in the course of a transport operation. The terminology used to describe those freight costs and other charges vary from one mode of transport or handling site to another. Especially for automated procedures based on trade data interchange it is imperative to harmonize the concepts and the terminology with respect to freight costs and handling charges. This is particularly relevant in connection with the development of standard message specifications for electronic data exchange. This recommendation applies in all cases where descriptions of freight costs and other charges have to be stated in plain language or in coded form in trade data interchange, be it in paper documents or by electronic means.		X		
Trade and Transport Status Codes – Recommendation 24 (Code List)	In international trade, there is a requirement to exchange information about the status of consignments, goods, equipment or means of transport at a certain time or place in the logistic chain. For tracing and tracking purposes, the concept "transport status codes" has been introduced and EDIFACT messages have been developed to contain this information. In order to ensure consistency in the exchange of information concerning the status of goods, consignments and/or equipment, a common understanding of the concepts "Transport status" and "Status reason" is necessary. Transport status: a snapshot of the position and/or condition of consignments, goods and/or equipment at any point in time or place within the full transport or logistical chain. Status reason: an explanation or justification of the status of consignments, goods and/or equipment. The codes provided for in this Recommendation are intended for use in manual and/or automated systems for the exchange of information between all participants in international trade.		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
United Nations/Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) - Recommendation 25 UNTDED (ISO 7372)	Recommendation No. 25 supports coordinated action by Governments to promote UN/EDIFACT as the single international standard for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) between public administrations and private companies in all economic sectors worldwide. Over 200 UN/EDIFACT messages are available for the exchange of data and are updated twice a year. Recent directories can be viewed here: UN/EDIFACT Directories - 2021. An Executive Guide can be found here: Executive Guide UN/EDIFACT. The United Nations Trade Data Element Directory (UNTDED) is a Directory comprising a set of data elements intended to facilitate an open interchange of data in international trade. These data elements can be exchanged with any means, paper or electronic, in particular they can be used within a certain set of interchange rules, e.g. UN/EDIFACT D21B. The UNTDED is continuously updated, based on reviews by the Maintenance Agency, a joint UNECE - ISO body authorized by UN/CEFACT and by the ISO Council, entrusted with its maintenance in order to keep the UNTDED/ISO7372 up to date to meet changes and new requirements in trade.	UN/EDIFACT is used by most international sectors, both in public and private domains, such as retail, transport and logistics, customs, healthcare, agriculture and insurance. No comprehensive information on global implementation is available but statistics from one sector alone showed that UN/EDIFACT was used by more than 100,000 companies and organizations in 2014 with a predicted growth of 10%. UN/EDIFACT accounts for over 90% of all electronic data interchange (EDI) messages exchanged globally. A large range of companies (including over 100 000 in the retail sector), and throughout international supply chains use EDIFACT. For example, more than 7 million EDIFACT messages are exchanged each year in the French agricultural supply chain. Commission Regulation (EU) No 164/2010 of 25 January	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
		2010 on the technical specifications for electronic ship reporting in inland navigation referred to in Article 5 of Directive 2005/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on harmonised river information services (RIS) on inland waterways in the Community.			
The Commercial Use of Interchange Agreements for Electronic Data Interchange - Recommendation 26	Recommendation No. 26 promotes use of interchange agreements between commercial parties using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) in connection with international commercial transactions. It includes a Model Interchange Agreement for international use. Designed for bilateral agreements between two trading partners, the Model Interchange Agreement can be implemented in multilateral relationships.	Directive 2014/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on electronic invoicing in public procurement Text with EEA relevance	X		
Preshipment Inspection - Recommendation 27	Recommendation No. 27 encourages using the WTO instrument regarding pre-shipment inspections (PSI) where such inspections are considered necessary as an interim measure, while discouraging the practice of PSI in general.			X	
Types of Transport Means – Recommendation 28 (Code List)	The identification of the type of means of transport is frequently required in information exchange in trade and transport. The means of transport such as aircraft, road vehicles, railway engines, barges, and deep-sea vessels, are often identified by a registration number. Such registration numbers invariably do not contain any element that would indicate the type the means of transport to which the number relates. Therefore, a separate method is required to identify the specific type of means of transport. This Recommendation applies in cases where a coded representation is required to specify the type of means of transport. It is intended for use by commercial, administrative and regulatory parties concerned with the transport of goods and/or persons at national, regional and	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1744 of 17 September 2019 on technical specifications for electronic ship reporting in inland navigation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 164/2010.	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	international levels. The codes defined herein may be used in manual and/or electronic data exchange.				
Electronic Commerce Agreement - Recommendation 31	Recommendation No. 31 proposes a model for a contractual approach to electronic commerce operations. This approach takes into consideration the need for a framework of basic provisions to be agreed by business entities combined with the flexibility required to conduct day-to-day commercial transactions.	11 countries were using and promoting the Electronic Commerce Agreement for computer-to-computer transactions. However, it was noted that most companies were using computer-to-computer agreements and were fully aware of the provisions of Recommendations 31.	X		
E-Commerce Self-Regulatory Instruments (Codes of Conduct) - Recommendation 32	Recommendation No. 32 emphasizes the need for the development, support and promulgation of voluntary codes of conduct for electronic business so as to support the development of international trade, and calls on Governments to promote and facilitate the development of relevant self-regulation instruments, national and international accreditation schemes, codes of conduct and trust mark schemes.	Ten countries upheld and promoted Codes of Conduct for electronic commerce. In addition, in seven countries, companies had partially (in once case: mostly) adopted voluntary instruments (Codes of Conduct) in their e-commerce relations. In nine countries, companies that had adopted voluntary instruments (Codes of Conduct) in their ecommerce relations were partially aware of the provisions of Recommendation No. 32, E-Commerce Self-Regulatory Instruments.	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Single Window Recommendation - Recommendation 33	Recommendation No. 33 on Single Window is a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, individual data elements should only be submitted once. In addition, participating authorities and agencies should co-ordinate their controls through the Single Window. It may provide facilities for payment of relevant duties, taxes and fees. In practical terms, it aims to expedite and simplify information flows between trade and government and to bring meaningful gains to all parties involved in cross-border trade. The Single Window is generally managed by a lead agency, usually Customs, enabling the appropriate governmental authorities to access relevant information.	Commission Staff Working Document Impact Assessment Report. Accompanying the document Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013			X
Data Simplification and Standardization for International Trade - Recommendation 34	Recommendation No. 34 recommends a simple four-stage process to achieve a national, simplified, and standardized dataset to meet government information requirements. The publication also adds to the suite of products offered by UN/CEFACT to assist with establishment of a Single Window.				X
Establishing a legal framework for international trade Single Window - Recommendation 35	Recommendation No. 35 extends support to countries by helping them to address legal issues related to national and cross-border exchange of trade data required for Single Window operations.				X
Single Window Interoperability - Recommendation 36	Recommendation No. 36 covers the interoperability between two or more electronic Single Windows in different countries or economies. It addresses the fundamentals needed for the exchange of information beyond the domain of a National Single Window.				X
Single Submission Portals (SSPs) - Recommendation 37	Recommendation No. 37 on Single Submission Portals (SSPs) are private-sector driven initiatives that can help economic operators to not only fulfill their declarative obligations through a single portal, but also propose information exchange between economic operators creating a seamless use of information along the entire supply chain. These can come in many forms, from Port Community Systems, Cargo Community Systems to Customs Clearance Systems and				X

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	Freight Forwarder Systems. There are event specific eCommerce platforms targeting specifically MSMEs to access international markets.				
Trade Information Portals (TIP) - Recommendation 38	Recommendation No. 38 addresses the importance of accessing accurate information about the rules governing international trade and how to achieve this through a Trade Information Portal (TIP). The recommendation details the different types of information for such a portal, base implementation consideration as well as the key success factors. As a key aspect of international trade, it is expected that many countries around the world have already or soon will implement a Trade Information Portal. This recommendation will be accompanied by an e-business standard to help facilitate the exchange of such information.				X
Consultation Approaches - Recommendation 40	Recommendation No. 40 is to Inform governments and the business community of approaches to effective consultations that are flexible, transparent, fair, accountable and participatory. It presents the basic principles, different forms and levels of consultation and includes in annex a toolbox and checklist.				X
Public-Private Partnerships in Trade Facilitation - Recommendation 41	Recommendation No. 41 aims to inform government agencies and private sector stakeholders about key components and best practices for PPPs in Trade Facilitation. Based on success stories and lessons learned from traditional PPP projects, it provides detailed guidance on specific aspects, such as the governance, supporting information technology and infrastructure, and potential risks to consider in project implementation.				X

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Establishment of a Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM) - Recommendation 42	Recommendation No. 42 aims to inform government agencies and private sector stakeholders about approaches to effective consultations that will be flexible, transparent, fair, accountable, and participatory. It addresses issues such as information sharing, preparations prior to consultations, and measures that aim at building a trust-based dialogue. When available, best practices in the field of consultation are provided. The goal is to present flexible and diverse approaches to consultations and inspire successful solutions.	TTFMM was initially developed in consultation with national governments and experts to address the pressing need for the countries in the Asia and Pacific region to establish their own sustainable mechanism for monitoring the effectiveness of trade and transport facilitation reforms and measures and identifying solutions to streamline and optimize the trade and transport process. Many countries around the world, including those in Asia and the Pacific, have made efforts to facilitate trade and transport.			X
Sustainable Procurement - Recommendation 43	Recommendation No. 43 on the procurement process often prioritizes the cost aspect and is attributed to the best cost effectiveness. However, with more environmental and social awareness in modern society, the cheapest solution may not always be the most sustainable. This recommendation outlines the considerations that should be taken into account in order to move towards a more sustainable procurement process. It proposes a checklist to evaluate vendors and procurement propositions and also proposes considerations for a supplier code of conduct.	Commission Staff Woking document on evaluation of the 2004 Action Plan for Electronic Public Procurement. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52010SC1214&qid=1647359842160			X
Cross-Border Facilitation	Recommendation No. 44 advocates to governments the importance of building national capacity and capability to cope with a large influx of humanitarian relief. The sudden onset of a disaster				X

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Measures for Disaster Relief - Recommendation 44	often results in relief providers and national administrations being unclear about importation requirements and procedures for needed relief items. This policy recommendation supports governments by providing key considerations and practices for implementing preparedness measures for the facilitation of a large influx of humanitarian relief after a disaster. Specific attention is provided to the immediate emergency response phase of a sudden onset disaster scenario.				
Minimum Standards for Ship Agents and Ship Brokers - Recommendation 45	Recommendation No. 45 draws attention to the vital role that ship agents and ship brokers play in the economic success of a voyage and the safety of the crew, acting as an intermediary between a ship and a port. This recommendation outlines the minimum standards to which a ship agent or ship broker should adhere, both ethically and professionally. It is closely aligned to the obligations of the International Maritime Organization's FAL Convention while also reflecting the current environment of dematerialization.				X
Enhancing Traceability and Transparency of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector - Recommendation 46	Improving traceability and transparency has become a priority for the garment and footwear industry. Consumers, governments, and civil society are demanding responsible business conduct and are calling upon the industry to identify and address actual and potential negative impacts in the areas of human rights, the environment, and human health. The objective of this recommendation is to establish a mechanism that enables governments, industry partners, consumers, and all other relevant stakeholders to make risk-informed decisions, overcome information asymmetry, communicate, and achieve accountability for sustainability claims (including those for regulatory compliance) and anchor business models to responsible business conduct.		X		
Pandemic Crisis Trade-Related Response - Recommendation 47	Recommendation No. 47 outlines measures to mitigate the adverse impact of a pandemic such as COVID-19 on trade flows. Such pandemics have revealed the challenges of facing a health crisis and its impact on society and economies which could potentially leave lasting scars on the global economy.				X
Technical Specifications	JSON LD Web Vocabulary This project will deliver a high-quality JSON-LD vocabulary published to a well-known UNECE Domain and maintained throughout the ongoing development of the CCL, RDMs, and code lists. The vocabulary will be both human readable and machine readable and will support the international community in the development of interoperable APIs, IoT streams, and Verifiable Credentials.	A survey of top 10 million websites reveals that only 25.1% of websites use JSON-LD structured data. Google has expressed that JSON-LD is their preferred structured	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	Application Programming Interface Technical Specification (API Tech Spec) Multiple groups within UN/CEFACT wish to develop standard Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) as part of the set of technical deliverables from their project. The RDM2API project demonstrated that it is possible to go from the semantics of UN/CEFACT towards APIs. This project aims to develop a technical specification in order to move from Reference Data Model (RDM) based deliverables to a standardized API which retains the richness of information available in RDMs. Core Components Data Type Catalogue 2.01 - 2003; defines the rules for developing Core Data Types and Business Data Types to define the value domains for Basic Core Components Basic Core Component Properties, Basic Business Information Entities, and Basic Business Information Entity Properties. Core Component Technical Specification 2.01 (CCTS) - 2003; 2.01 Corrigendum 1 (CCTS) - 2007; The Core Components Technical Specification defines a meta model and rules necessary for describing the structure and contents of conceptual and logical data models and information exchange models. The CCTS is described using the Unified Modeling Language (UML). It does not require UML in its implementation. Core Component Business Document Assembly 1.0 (CCBDA) - 2012; 1.1 (CCBDA) – 2021 This document describes how to construct syntax independent Business Documents based on UN/CEFACT Core Components and defines the basic structure of Business Documents in a syntax and technology neutral way. CCBDA Message Construction Guideline 1.0 - 2020 This guideline describes how to construct UN/CEFACT compliant XM messages according to Core Component Business Document Assembly Technical Specification (CCBDA). XML Naming and Design Rules 2.0 (NDRs) - 2006; 2.0 Corrigendum 1 (NDRs) - 2006; 2.1 (NDRs) - 2014; 2.1.1 (NDRs) - 2021	data. Using JSON-LD becomes more important as Google Assistant becomes more ubiquitous in the home and the automobile. RDM is used by at least 35 countries worldwide, with a focus on European countries.			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	This UN/CEFACT – XML Naming and Design Rules Technical Specification describes and specifies the rules and guidelines that will be applied by UN/CEFACT when developing XML schema. This technical specification provides a way to identify, capture and maximize the reuse of business 190 information expressed as XML schema components to support and enhance information interoperability across multiple business situations. UML Profile for Core Components (UPCC) Version 1.0 - 2008 UN/CEFACT metamodels for business information (CCTS) and business process modelling (UMM) provide conceptual metamodels. For these to be usable with common modelling tools that support UML and to be able to use UML infrastructure for validation the conceptual models need to be mapped to the UML meta-model. This document provides a mapping of the CCTS to UML as a formal UML profile. Exchange Header Envelope (XHE) 1.0 - 2020 This specification defines a business oriented artefact either referencing (as a header) or containing (as an envelope) a payload of one or more business documents or other artefacts with supplemental semantic information about the collection of payloads as a whole. This is distinct from any transport-layer infrastructure header or envelope that may be required to propagate documents from one system to another. An exchange header envelope describes contextual information important to the sender and receiver about the payloads, without having to modify the payloads in any fashion. Procedures for RDM & Associated Artefact Publication 1.0.0.9 - 2017 The business goals of this document are to define how to the functional requirements, publication formats and publication procedures relevant for the publication of Reference Data Model artefacts. Modelling Methodology (UMM) Foundation Module v1.0 - 2006 Base Module v2.0 - 2011 Foundation Module v2.0 - 2011 Guide in a Nutshell v2.0 - 2011				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	UN/CEFACTs Modeling Methodology (UMM) is a UML modeling approach to design the business services that each business partner must provide in order to collaborate. It provides the business justification for the service to be implemented in a service-oriented architecture (SOA). In this paper we briefly describe the steps of UMM and the resulting artifacts.				
Buy Ship Pay Reference Data Model (BSP RDM) BRS	Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model - Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model (BSP-RDM) BRS is to describe the requirements for a generic Reference Data Model (RDM), generalizing the concepts of the Multi-Modal Transport Reference Data Model (MMT-RDM) and the Supply Chain Reference Data Model (SCRDM), leading to the development, publishing and improving the maintenance of a Business Standard, which can be applied by country and regional administrations and industries. The Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model has taken a holistic approach to develop a reference data model based on the UN/CEFACT Core Component Library (CCL) which brings together the data exchange requirements of international cross-industry trade and multimodal transport processes including related insurance, customs and other regulatory documentary requirements. It can be applied by any country, region or industry community to provide the definitions of contextualised transport-related data exchange documents which can be integrated into software solutions for traders, carriers, freight forwarders, agents, banks, Customs and Other Governmental Authorities etc.		X		
Supply Chain Reference Data Model (SCRDM) BRS RSM WP - Cross Industry Catalogue - Cross Industry Quotation - Cross Industry	The SCRDM is a business standard which can be applied by countries, regions or industries to provide the definitions of contextualised supply chain data exchange structures which can be integrated into software solutions for traders, agents, banks, Customs and Other Governmental Authorities etc. The SCRDM is a reference data model based on the UN/CEFACT Core Component Library (CCL). The UN/CEFACT Core Components Business Document Assembly Technical Specification (CCBDA) solution referenced in this specification presents a methodology for developing business documents being shared or exchanged amongst and between enterprises, governmental agencies and/or other organizations in an open environment.	Directive 2014/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on electronic invoicing in public procurement. The European standard on electronic invoicing should be based on existing technical specifications developed within the framework of European standardisation organisations such as CEN (CWA 16356-MUG and	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Quotation Proposal - Cross Industry Quotation Proposal - Cross Industry Quotation Proposal Result - Cross Industry Request for Quotation - Cross Industry Request for Quotation Response - Cross Industry Order - Cross Industry Order - Cross Industry Order Change - Cross Industry		CWA 16562-CEN BII), and should take into account other relevant technical specifications developed within the framework of international standardisation organisations, such as UN/CEFACT (CII v. 2.0). Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1870 of 16 October 2017 on the publication of the reference of the European standard on electronic invoicing and the list of its syntaxes pursuant to Directive 2014/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. UN/CEFACT Cross Industry Invoice XML message as specified in XML Schemas 16B.			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Order Response - Cross Industry Despatch Advice - Cross Industry Receipt Advice - Cross Industry Export Packing List - Cross Industry Export Packing List - Cross Industry Remittance Advice - Cross Industry Remittance Advice - Cross Industry Scheduling - Cross Industry					

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Consumption Report - Cross Industry Demand Forecast - Cross Industry Demand Forecast Response - Cross Industry Inventory Forecast - Cross Industry Supply Instruction - Cross Industry Supply Notification - Cross Industry Invoice - Cross Industry Invoice - Material Safety Data					

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Sheet (MSDS) - Market Research Information - Market Research MSI Request Response - Market Research MSI Request					
Multi Modal Transport Reference Data Model (MMT-RDM) BRS RDM Executive Guide - International Forwarding & Transport - Transport Booking - Shipping Instruction - Waybill - Transport Status Report/Request - Transport Equipment	The MMT reference data model is a holistic approach to develop a reference data model based on the UN/CEFACT Core Component Library (CCL) which brings together the data exchange requirements of international multimodal transport processes including related trade, insurance, customs and other regulatory documentary requirements based on the integration of trade facilitation and e-Business best practices.	MMT RDM is used in several pilot projects, experts analysed the transformative capacity of UN/CEFACT standards and MMT RDM: e.g., digital twin exercises of exports of wood materials from Belarus to Serbia and bitumen and meat between Azerbaijan and Ukraine. Experts are now working on a blueprint for a converter between solutions for railway cargo and multimodal transport between countries in Asia, Eurasia, and Western Europe. The European Commission is working now on the implementation of the Electronic Freight Transport	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Status Report/Request - Consignment Status Report/Request - Road Consignment Note (eCMR) - Air Consignment Security Declaration - Air Dangerous Goods Declaration - Air Waybill - Maritime Bill of Lading - Rail CIM-SMGS (URL) - Rail SMGS Consignment Note - Rail CIM Consignment Note - Rail Wagon List		Information Regulation (eFTI), considering the use of the MMT RDM as the common interface for multimodal data exchange.			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- Inland Waterway Bill - Smart Containers IOT Device Notification - Pipeline Data Exchange Standard (PDES) - IMO FAL Compendium - Verified Gross Mass (VERMAS)					

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Traceability and Transparency in the Textile and Leather - Part 1: High-Level Process and Data Model BRS - Part 2: Use Cases and CCBDA Data Structures BRS o Product Transpa	"Enhancing Traceability and Transparency for Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector" has developed a recommendation, guidelines and electronic business standards on traceability and transparency for sustainable value chains in the textile and leather sector in support of more responsible production and consumption patterns, in line with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developement.1 The UN/CEFACT Textile & Leather Process and Data Model supports business processes to improve traceability and sustainability in the garment and footwear sector. All necessary traceability and sustainability information entities have been tied to the key information entities of the traceability framework. Through this framework, the sector is able to indicate its own specific information exchange requirements while complying with the overall relevant process and data structures. The data model can be applied by countries, regions or industries, and can be integrated into the software solutions of traders, agents, banks, customs and other governmental authorities, among others.		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
○ renc y Mes sage Trac eabil ity Even t Mes sa					

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
ge					
Animal Traceability BRS	The objective of standard is to standardize the Business Processes, the Business Transactions and the Information Entities of the technical description and information of animal traceability data exchange. The Business Process is the detailed description of the way partners intend to play their respective role, establish business relationship and share responsibilities to interact efficiently with the support of their respective information system.		X		
BSP eQuality BRS RSM - BSP eQuality Acknowledgement - BSP eQuality Certificate	The eQuality certificate is a unique document that issued by an authority, which states that the product meets certain qualification criteria. The document is signed and uniquely marked by the issuing authority.		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Electronic SPS Certificate (eCert) BRS	The current practice of the exchange of government-to-government certification associated with the import of agricultural commodities represents a major opportunity to improve the integrity and business processes of importing border authorities.	This standard has been implemented by: China, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, China, Chile, Ecuador, EU, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Russia, South Korea, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Türkiye, USA, Ukraine, VAE, Vietnam Multilateral – IPPC, OIE, CODEX, UNCTAD, UN/CEFACT	X		
Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) BRS	RASFF enables information to be shared efficiently between its members (EU Member State national food safety authorities, Commission, EFSA, ESA, Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Switzerland) and provides a round-the-clock service to ensure that urgent notifications are sent, received and responded to collectively and efficiently. Thanks to RASFF, many food safety risks had been averted before they could have been harmful to European consumers.	In 2020, a total of 3862 original notifications were transmitted through RASFF, of which 1430 were classified as alert, 572 as information for follow-up, 791 as information for attention, 1056 as border rejection notification and 13 as news notification. Compared to 2019, the number of alert notifications, implying a serious health risk of a product circulating on the market, rose by 22%	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
		The largest category of notifications concerns official controls on the (internal) market2. An official control is typically carried out at a business opera- tor (manufacturer, wholesaler, storage, retailer etc.) and involves an inspection and possibly a sample taking for the purpose of analysis. There can how- ever be other triggers for a RASFF notification: the most important ones are company's own-checks, which have gained significantly in importance due to the ethylene oxide incident (see under "Pesticide residues" heading further down in the report). Other particular triggers for RASFF notifications are consumer complaints and food poisoning incidents. There is yet another special type of notification that has emerged strongly over the past few years, identified as "monitoring of media", which mainly points to monitoring			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
		of products sold online i.e. e-commerce. RASFF is in place in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Food Safety Authority, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.			
Electronic Data Exchange Proxy BRS RSM	The purpose of the project is to create Business Process Models and Business Class Diagrams for documenting the business scenarios and business transactions involved in the authorization given by an agricultural party to one or more parties to allow for the exchange of data on their behalf.		X		
Electronic Animal Passport (Cattle Registration Information Exchange) BRS	The purpose of the Electronic Animal Passport is to define the animal registration data exchange processes for all animal registration offices, and the development and installation of an electronic animal passport.		X		
Electronic Laboratory Observation Report (eLabs) BRS RSM	The objective of this project is to standardize the Business Processes, the Business Transactions and the Information Entities of the technical description and information of the laboratory observations on agricultural samples.		X		
Fisheries Language for Universal eXchange (FLUX) BRS	the FLUX (Fisheries Language for Universal eXchange) project aims at defining a universal and efficient data exchange "language" compatible with (but not limited by) regulations and international requirements.	This standard has been implemented by: EU, Thailand, Brazil, Uruguay, DGMARE, Spain, France,	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- FLUX Response Message Details - Fishing Activity (FA) - FLUX FA Query Message Details - FLUX FA Query Response Message Details - FLUX FA Report Message Details - Sales Domain - Query Message Details - Sales Report Message Details - Sales Response Message Details		Northeast Agribusiness and Feed Alliance (NEAFA).			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- Vessel Position Domain - Vessel Position Message Details - Vessel Position Query Message Details - Vessel Domain - Report Vessel Information Details - Response Message Details - Fishing License Authorization and Permit (FLAP) Domain - FLUX FLAP Query Message Details - FLUX FLAP Query					

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Response Message Details - FLUX FLAP Request Message Details - FLUX FLAP Response Message Details - Master Data Management (MDM) Domain - FLUEX MDR Domain - FLUX MDR Query Message Details - FLUX MDR Return Message Details - Aggregate Catch Data Report (ACDR) Domain					

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- ACDR Message Details - FLUX ISR Message Details - FLUX ISR Query Message Details - FLUX ISR Response Message Details					
Crop Data Sheet Process (eDAPLOS) BRS	Farmers must be able to produce reliable records about input and techniques used on crops (type of input, rate and date of application), and on livestock conditions (like the nature of feed, the quantity of feed and the use of drugs). Demand for traceability implies that farmers are able to register data in the same manner despite the variety of software used for management purposes or the way in which products are sold.		X		
Traceability of Primary Natural Products BRS	The project 'Product Traceability Data Exchange' is the follow up of the project on Animal Traceability Data Exchange (v1.0 ODP5). At the first stage, we have focused on the movements of animals or groups of animals from one location to another and in this second stage we will focus on the movements of animal and plant products.		X		
Electronic Crop Report (eCROP) BRS	This standard describes the use cases for the exchange of production and cultivation data (crop recordings) in arable farming, horticulture and aquaculture for plant products (seaweed, mussels, fish)		X		
Electronic Proxy Message	The purpose of the project is to create Business Process Models and Business Class Diagrams for documenting the business scenarios and business transactions involved in the authorization given by an agricultural party to one or more parties to allow for the exchange of data on their behalf.		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Entry Message Details BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the information entities and the business processes, of the Accounting Entry used by the enterprises in the Journal, Ledger, and Audit Business Processes.		X		
Journal List Message Details BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the information entities and the business processes, of the List of Journal used by the enterprises.		X		
Accounting Message Details BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the transmission of information Business Process and Business Information Entities regarding the technical description of accounting and financial information.		X		
Bundle Collection BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the archiving organization of accounting books and linked supporting documents and, more generally, all that is directly or indirectly concurring to produce the financial results of entities.		X		
Chart of Accounts Message Details BRS RSM	The Enterprise Financial Structure, commonly known as the Corporate Chart of Accounts, provides the hierarchal set of revenue, expense, and balance sheet accounts by both legal entities and lines of business.		X		
Journal Book Message Details BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the information entities and the business processes, of the Journal used by the enterprises in the Journal, Ledger, and Audit Business Processes.		X		
Ledger BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the information entities and the extraction business processes, (occasionally snippets only) of the Ledger or sub-Ledgers used by the enterprises based on the one hand - on the Chart of accounts standard data model (to be developed in CCL09B) and on the Accounting Entry standard data model and on the other hand - on audit business processes and/or matching entry lines contained into customers / suppliers opposed accounts of different parties.		X		
Trail Balance BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the information entities and the business processes, of the Accounting Trial Balance used by the enterprises in the Accounting and Audit Business Processes.		X		
Financial Reporting BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardize the Business Processes, the Business Transactions and the Information Entities regarding the technical description and information of the financial reporting, and by extension, any kind of information reporting due or issued by an entity, being for internal or external purpose.		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Accounting in Supply Chain Process BRS	The purpose of this document is to define the Accounting Token usage to contribute to the reshuffle of non-stop changing business landscape with the aim to link the supply chain process with the globally bookkeeping processes.		X		
Small-scaled Lodging House Information Process Executive Guide BRS RSM - Lodging House Information Request Details - Lodging House Information Response Details	The objective of this document is to standardise the exchange of specific lodging house information between trading parties. The transactions to request the information from a buying party, like a travel agent or a consumer, and to respond to this from the supplying party or the lodging house are specified, and the business information entities required for these transactions are detailed in this document.		X		
Small-scaled Lodging House Reservation Information Process Executive Guide BRS RSM - Lodging House Reservation Request Details - Lodging House			X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Reservation Response Details					
Small Scaled Lodging House Travel Product Information Details BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to standardise the exchange of travel product information for a specific lodging house between trading parties. The travel product information sent from a supplying party or a lodging house, or requested from a buying party, such as a travel agent or a consumer, is specified and the business information entities required for these transactions are detailed in this document.		X		
Transboundary Movements of Waste BRS RSM - TMW Cancellation Message - TMW Certificate of Waste Receipt Message - TMW Certificate of Waste Recovery Disposal Message - TMW Confirmation of Message Receipt - TMW Movement	This project aims to standardize business process and information entity in the area of Tracking of Waste Movements as required by the ratified parties of the United Nations Environment Program's Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.	The standard is currently in use for hazardous waste transports between Austria and Switzerland only There are around 50 to 100 hazardous waste transports between Austria and Switzerland per day – from the Austrian perspective, this is only around 7% of the total number of transports per day There are at least 3 B2A transmissions per transport (announcement, confirmation of waste receipt, confirmation of the completion of waste treatment) The European Commission prepares digitalization for all of the EU, both on legal	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- Announcement Message - TMW Notification Acknowledgement Message - TMW Notification Decision Message - TMW Notification Submission Message - TMW Transport Statement Message - TMW Further Notification Request		provision level (new Waste Shipment Regulation draft) and on technical level (IMSOC). There are draft technical specifications for this EU level EDI, and those specifications are based on the UN/CEFACT standard On a global level: Over 2 trillion metric tons of hazardous and other waste generated per year; at least 13 million tons of hazardous waste is moving from country to country each year (numbers from 2017); Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019 laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components (the IMSOC Regulation).			
Project Schedule and Cost Performance Management BRS	The objective is to enable the ability for the various entities involved in the execution of a project to exchange relevant project management related schedule and cost data throughout the life of a project using a standardized information exchange process and data content framework.		X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- Acknowledgement - Contract Summary Data - Cost Data - Cost Schedule - Data Specification - Data Specification Profile - Data Specification Query - Data Specification Request - Funding Data - Network Schedule - Project Artefact - Project Artefact Profile - Project Artefact Query					

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
- Project Artefact Request - Report Structure - Reporting Calendar Data - Resourcing Data - Schedule Calendar Data - Thresholds					
Electronic Agreement Templates and Process BRS	The objective is to create a non-refutable, legally executed, electronic model agreement and predictable standard process for a supply chain business application. Partners will be enabled to enter electronic business agreements to exchange their specific enterprise versions of the agreement and then negotiate a consensus of that agreement to specify the terms and conditions of their business arrangement. This process must include the designation of a standard mechanism for authenticating digital signatories and identity verification and validation.		X		
Legal Notice Publication BRS RSM	The objective of this document is to provide a standard for the Business Processes, the Business Transactions and the Information Entities used in the process of publication and dissemination of notices with a legal obligation or recommendation for publication. It also covers notification of authorities in the context of such notices, e.g., for reasons of transparency and monitoring. The document identifies the stakeholders and messages exchanged.		X		
Transfer of Digital Records BRS	The purpose of this specification is to simplify the transfer of custody of digital records from one records system to another. This is achieved by specifying a standard representation for a record during the actual relocation of the records from one system to the other, and a simple process for performing this relocation.		X		
Digital Product Conformity	The purpose of this project is to define a functional architecture, capable of operating across different stages of product supply, that would enable digital access to valid and current product conformity attestations containing linkages to substantiating data (such as the product digital twin				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Certificate Exchange BRS	and the authority under which an attestation was issued). These general concepts involved are described within the UN/CEFACT Digital Product Conformity Certificate Exchange White Paper. The project will identify and define the business scenarios and transactions involved in accessing product conformity attestations, as well as relevant operational and legal aspects necessary to enable process mapping. This project will help to ensure UN/CEFACT standards can be integrated into emerging digital product conformity systems.				
Cross Industry Supply Chain Track and Trace BRS	The purpose of the project is to create Business Process Models and Business Class Diagrams to document the business scenarios and business transactions involved in the exchange of information about asset (product, lot, pallet etc) traceability.				

b) Under preparation (contained in PoW 2022 or 2023 of the subprogramme)

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Executive Guides	Open Finance (Under Development)				X
White Paper	Open Finance White Paper The project aims to produce a Whitepaper on Open Finance in order to investigate how the application of innovative API-based financial services could support Trade Facilitation. To this end, the Whitepaper will focus on the definition of Open Finance, elucidating its main characteristics and evolution worldwide. In doing so, it will also analyze the relevance of new players that are taking part in this cutting-edge scenario. Particular attention will be put on a few innovative financial use cases that could be applied to facilitate trade and support the financial value chain at the international level.			X	

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	AI in TF White Paper Artificial intelligence (AI) is shifting global value chains and international trade pattern. Artificial intelligence (AI) has a transformative effect on international trade. Specific applications in multiple areas such as analytics and cognitive services are diminishing trade barriers. *Methodology to Subset RDM based Messages* This project aims to develop a methodology to assist business process automation specialists to easily create a subset of the RDM based master messages for their own supply chain or sector specific requirements. This would tailor a master message to the target industry-specific elements and produce a message subset (and children subset) that could be used as a basis for international trade operations. It is expected that this methodology would make it easier for organizations to implement and exchange with others within a specific sector or group of trading partners. Transparency at Scale Digital Solutions for Trust, Resilience and Sustainability: Verifiable Credentials in Supply Chains This project will deliver a new UNECE recommendation document that will provide guidance to nations on the implementation of scalable supply chain traceability, transparency and trust frameworks that will enhance sustainability and resilience. Buy Ship Pay Data Exchange structures for Trade Finance Facilitation This project will be focused on developing, maintaining and publishing the semantic foundation to support the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR) implementation by reducing existing trade finance barriers caused by the continued reliance on the exchange of paper documents. In order to support the implementation of MLETR for title transfer, this project will develop data exchange structures as subsets of the Buy/Ship/Pay Reference Data Model (BSP RDM) to support key trade				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	finance data exchanges as part of the UNECE "digital and green transformations for sustainable development in the ECE region" strategy. Geofencing Facilities The purpose of this paper is to define the rules for their respective facilities and outlining the methodology, providing consistency and a drive towards quality geofences that can be used and trusted in industry. Parcel Goods Traceability in Last-mile Delivery This project aims to adapt logistics to the 4th Industrial Revolution and post-COVID-19 realities. With unmanned processes and non-contact services on the rise, the focus is on integrating emerging technologies like robots and drones for last-mile delivery and unmanned operations. The goal is to enhance accuracy and reliability in tracking parcel goods across diverse logistics data sources, including autonomous vehicles, IoT devices, and unmanned facilities. This involves maintaining transparency from producers to end consumers, accommodating varied stakeholder needs, and managing discontinuous delivery stages effectively. The project seeks to establish efficient, seamless traceability for both manned and unmanned vehicles, enhancing supply chain performance. Data Governance for Trade Facilitation The purpose of this project is to look at Data Governance especially in Trade Facilitation (TF) in the context of UN/CEFACT's mandates and create a whitepaper that focuses on studying existing Data Governance and presenting best practices for existing systems that can act as a guide for future implementation. Digital Identity Standardization for Trade Facilitation The purpose of this project is to evaluate how legal entity and asset identification is managed in cross border paperless trade. The project will				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	evaluate entity-level trust services and the advantages given mutual recognition across entities involved in the supply chain. It will test the hypothesis that the current lack of a consistent identifier for the many actors involved in cross-border movement of goods and related service hinders the development of effective IT-support systems and limits digitalization efforts by trade standards organizations. For example, digital validation of legal entity identity is a foundational element of trust services.				
Standards & Messages Under Development	Single Window Assessment Methodology (SWAM) The project involves developing a standard methodology for assessing the level of development of the Single Window based on indicators systemized from international recommendations and best practices of countries. The project will strengthen the capacity of countries to understand the goals and objectives of the Single Window implementation and reveal the directions for further simplification of trade procedures. Cross Industry Multimodal Trace & Track (White Paper BRS HTML XSD) This white paper provides a high-level overview as the foundation for developing the business requirements specifications (BRS) document for the project. The BRS will then serve as the guide for the creation of the data models and further standards necessary for supporting digitized track and trace for any single or multimodal transportation scenario. This paper attempts to bridge gaps that exist in the identification schemes used to identify consignment movements and commercial systems. IoT for Trade Facilitation White Paper II The Internet of Things is a network of connected devices that contain sensors and other embedded devices that are able to gather, connect and exchange data. The Internet of Things has quickly become one of the most important technology trends of this decade. In the context of trade facilitation, the Internet of Things will play a crucial role as it enables the collection of timely and accurate data, some of which	Single Window (SW) is a recognized trade facilitation instrument, which more than 120 countries have adopted according to Recommendation No. 33, UN/CEFACT (Word Economic Forum, 2019). Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1962 of 28 October 2015 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy. All messages shall be exchanged based on the UN/CEFACT P1000 standard. Only data fields, core components, objects and well formatted Extensible Markup Language (XML) messages according to the	X		

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	was previously not available, and its seamless integration into the flow of information used for supply chain management. The growth of the Internet of Things has led to the development of smart devices and new applications using the data that they generate in order to facilitate processes and drive efficiency in trade, agriculture, climate control, water and energy management, healthcare, foreign trade, supply chain etc. UN/CEFACT Chain Project White Paper Blockchain technology can contribute to the facilitation of achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals, while strengthening governance and evidence based decision making process. The proposed project scope is: (1) To develop a framework/mechanism for development and implementation of Blockchain services infrastructure, which will be compatible and in line with European Blockchain services infrastructure and usable or extendable globally; (2) To create a Whitepaper on strategy for development and implementation of interoperable global blockchain technology infrastructure, taking into consideration existing standards for implementation of cross border Blockchain infrastructure in an interoperable manner: within this we will use the references on suggested way forward for UN/CEFACT, as mentioned in the Chapter 6 of UNECE, UN CEFACT White Paper of Technical Applications of Blockchain to UN/CEFACT deliverables, regarding (i) UN/CEFACT architecture reference model for an interoperable inter-ledger framework with support for resource discovery, trade data semantics and legal and regulatory aspects, (ii) process modelling in support of Smart Contracts to test, deploy and implement use cases and (iii) Blockchain application data needs. Whitepaper on strategy for development and implementation of interoperable global blockchain technology infrastructure will have an intention to serve as a tool for development of use cases using blockchain services infrastructure and framework for sandbox implementations for the use cases with relevance for SDGs.	XML Schema Definition (XSD) based on the UN/CEFACT standardisation libraries shall be used. Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on Blockchain and the EU single market: what next? (own-initiative opinion).			

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	Methodology to Subset RDM based Messages This project aims to develop a methodology to assist business process automation specialists to easily create a subset of the RDM based master messages for their own supply chain or sector specific requirements. This would tailor a master message to the target industry-specific elements and produce a message subset (and children subset) that could be used as a basis for international trade operations. It is expected that this methodology would make it easier for organizations to implement and exchange with others within a specific sector or group of trading partners. Critical Minerals Traceability and Sustainability This project supports the UN focus on extractive industries and builds on the UN/CEFACT role & capabilities to deliver digital standards for sustainable supply chains. The purpose of this project is to uplift verifiable critical raw materials supply chain resilience and sustainability through digital standards for data and trust. Resilient supply chains are designed to avoid risky dependencies and can withstand disruptions. Sustainable supply chains are designed to minimize environmental impacts and maximise human welfare. Equality Certificate The purpose of the project is to create the business models and business class diagrams for documenting the business scenarios and business transactions involved in the issuing and the exchange of the electronic quality certificate. Cross Industry Multimodal eNegotiation (BRS HTML XSD) The projects will build on the existing data pipeline model and the future CBM-RDM model to create a white paper and guidance material for exchange of data through multimodal digital corridors.				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	Transfer of MLETR Compliant Titles This project is to create the clear guidance on how to achieve the requirements outlines in the MLETR for electronic transferable records. This guidance is proposed as a White Paper. It is likely that this will be a use case of using Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT); this will build upon the work already done within UN/CEFACT on Blockchain. Accounting and Audit Reference Data Model (RDM BRS HTML XSD) The project will consider existing standards that are openly accessible and free of charge in the area of audit data representation and accounting in general with the aim to create an initial Reference Data Model on the subject. The three standards mentioned above will be considered in a first round, but others are welcome to actively join the work to propose others as well. There are no known efforts to harmonize the accounting and audit data specifications provided by UN/CEFACT, XBRL and the OECD. There are, however, a number of disparate efforts to explore innovation in the area of audit data to enable financial, internal and government auditors in improving audit data quality through increased innovation, such as advanced audit data analytics and using Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies to create a new, public, transparent, cryptographically-supported, immutable audit trail, enabled by standardized syntax and semantics. Code Lists and Identifiers Guide for the Garment and Leather Sector Project The project's purpose is to publish a reference guide for code lists and identifiers for the Garment and Leather sector, which can be used for information entities residing in the textile and leather data model. The code lists and identifiers can be internal (developed and published by UNECE/UNCEFACT or external (developed and published by other standards developing organizations.				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	EXTENSION TEXTILE AND LEATHER BRS PART 2: Use case and CCBDA data structure supporting product circularity The project's purpose is to update and publish the Textile and Leather BRS (Business Requirement Specification) part 2 with an additional use case and CCBDA (Core Component Business Document Assembly) data structure to support the reuse and recycle stages of the value chains through a digital representation and exchange of circular product and material data. Experience Program RDM (BRS HTML XSD) The purpose of this project is to develop technical artefacts on experience programs (EPs). EPs are being offered more and more in the travel and tourism domain not only locally and regionally but also globally. Digital information on such programs allows established tourism operators, travel agencies and virtually anybody to access and benefit from them. In the autumn of 2017, the Travel/ Tourism Domain of UN/CEFACT started the Green Paper project to present EPs as an emerging tourism trend. The Green Paper was published in April 2019. This project shall add the necessary technical artefacts to the BRSs of "Small-scaled Lodging House Travel Product Information Process and Small-scaled Lodging House Reservation Information Process" by considering the deliverables from the work of the Green Paper project. Cross border Inter-ledger exchange for Preferential CoO using Blockchain (BRS HTML XSD) Facilitating paperless trade has been an important objective of UN/CEFACT's deliverables. Free Trade Agreements that are signed between countries require that a Certificate of Origin must accompany every shipment in order to avail a reduced duty rate. At present most Certificates of Origin are paper documents that are slow and expensive to produce, presenting a non-tariff barrier to exports Electronically verifiable digital origin evidence will therefore help streamline the process, reduce costs and reduce compliance issues at the border. But any digital solution needs to				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	address the issues of digital trust, mutual recognition, data sovereignty, auditability and traceability. A potential solution to this problem could be the use of Blockchain based distributed ledger technology to create a cross-border inter customs ledger. This project will be a natural extension to the Blockchain project to facilitate a specific use case of paperless trade using distributed ledgers. CBM Reference Data Model (BRS HTML XSD) Reference Data Models (RDMs) provide a comprehensive subset of the UN/CCL and its associated code lists with all the information pertinent to a sector of activity such as Buy-Ship-Pay (BSP RDM), Supply Chain Management (SCRDM) or Multi-Modal Transport (MMT RDM). Many government agencies already use data coming from these RDMs as well as other processes which are well documented in the UN/CCL. There are also many using other relevant standards for other regulatory processes. Problems of alignment may occur when trying to link UN/CEFACT RDMs and data libraries to data models of other organizations, especially for regulatory purposes. This project aims to provide a Regulatory Reference Data Model within the UN/CEFACT semantic library in order to assist authorities to link this information to the standards of other organizations. Cross-border multimodal digital corridors for regulatory related movement of consignment data and consignment status information for trade facilitation A multimodal corridor in international trade comprises three base elements relating to cargo moving from place A to B: (1) change of mode of transport; (2) crossing international borders; (3) change of international modal convention (e.g. CIM to SGMS). This project will concentrate on the related regulatory aspects. Movement of cargo through International (air/ocean/land) borders is delayed due to lengthy and complex regulatory clearances. In reality, several research projects have shown large amount of data reusability between origin and destination e.g. customs declarations, carrier manifests etc. If re-usability of data is established and information on cargo status is exchanged between origin and destination then it removes non-tariff barriers to trade between countries and their respective land/sea				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
	ports and airports. Several countries, land/sea ports and airports are exploring the possibility of establishing such data and logistics corridors but do not find any standard guidance material on the same. The purpose of this project is to create regulatory-related guidance material on multimodal corridor set ups and further build on the existing data pipeline model to create Linkage and establish appropriate standards for exchange of information between ports and airports of two countries. Recommendation for Trade information Portal With the rapid implementation of Single Window system, the development of Trade Information Portal should be taken into consideration as it requires similar nature of governance/framework to implement it i.e. coordination of information gathering/updates from various government agencies, harmonization/unification of enquiry points and process/procedures to be published etc. Cross Industry Supply Chain Lite (BRS HTML XSD) The current, complete Cross-Industry Invoice (CII) covers all supply chain operations and takes into consideration all potential complexities of any industry. The deliverable also accommodates any mode of transport. The resulting deliverable is rather large and complex and can deter some companies – notably MSMEs – from picking up the standard. This project aims to develop a subset of the CII that will be functional for a majority of operations and compatible with regulatory requirements in a majority of countries. This would strip away the industry-specific elements and produce a generic invoice that could be used as a basis for international trade operations. It is hoped that this lighter subset would be easier for organizations to implement and exchange with others. It would be suggested that any extensions to cover industry-specific elements either use directly the complete CII or they make extensions solely based on the CII.				

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Technical Specification (Under Development) Critical Minerals Traceability and Sustainability BRS	In line with the UN sustainability goals and building on the success of the Textile & Leather traceability project, this project seeks to develop a traceability and sustainability framework for critical raw materials (CRM1). This project supports the UN focus on extractive industries and builds on the UN/CEFACT role & capabilities to deliver digital standards for sustainable supply chains. The purpose of this project is to uplift verifiable critical raw materials supply chain resilience and sustainability through digital standards for data and trust.		X		
Buy Ship Pay Data Exchange structures for Trade Finance Facilitation BRS	This project will be focused on developing, maintaining and publishing the semantic foundation to support the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR) implementation by reducing existing trade finance barriers caused by the continued reliance on the exchange of paper documents. In order to support the implementation of MLETR for title transfer, this project will develop data exchange structures as subsets of the Buy/Ship/Pay Reference Data Model (BSP RDM) to support key trade finance data exchanges as part of the UNECE "digital and green transformations for sustainable development in the ECE region" strategy.				x
Parcel Goods Traceability in Last-mile Delivery BRS	This project aims to adapt logistics to the 4th Industrial Revolution and post-COVID-19 realities. With unmanned processes and non-contact services on the rise, the focus is on integrating emerging technologies like robots and drones for last-mile delivery and unmanned operations. The goal is to enhance accuracy and reliability in tracking parcel goods across diverse logistics data sources, including autonomous vehicles, IoT devices, and unmanned facilities. This involves maintaining transparency from producers to end consumers, accommodating varied stakeholder needs, and managing discontinuous delivery stages effectively. The project seeks to establish efficient, seamless traceability for both manned and unmanned vehicles, enhancing supply chain performance.				x

Tool/Deliverable *(pls provide hyperlinks to additional information)*	Description *(max 100 words per entry, pls – you may add links to relevant documents for reference)* *(For reference, pls refer to a sample format for the toolbox prepared for the 69th session here)*	Impact *(pls include measurable qualitative and quantitative data, if available)*	Legal/policy framework	Policy analysis	Good practice
Travel Agency and Destination Managing Company API Reference Data Model RDM	The project aims to establish API standards in the travel industry, addressing challenges faced by traditional travel agencies, Destination Managing Companies (DMCs), and Online Travel Agencies (OTAs). This project, aligned with UNECE-UN/CEFACT's mission, seeks to create API standards for sharing "Itinerary," "Quotation," "Package Tour," "Traveler," and "Review" data. By promoting standardized data exchange between travel agencies, DMCs, and OTAs, this project aims to facilitate seamless collaboration, empower SMEs, and enhance the travel industry's efficiency and inclusivity.				x
API Transformation of EPs Technical Artefacts with Sustainability Claims	This project aims to transform the Experience Programs Technical Artefacts Project (P1082) into a user-friendly API, using UNCEFACT's specs for trading Experience Programs (EPs) via smartphones. By integrating sustainability details, possibly from the Business Standards for Sustainable Tourism Project (P1078), the API offers buyers in-depth sustainability insights during transactions.				x