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COMMITTEE ON TRADE

Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)

Twelfth session

Geneva, 22-24 May 2006

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Revision of UN/CEFACT draft programme of work 2005-2006

Draft proposal submitted by the Bureau

The present document is a revision of the UN/CEFACT Draft Programme of Work, 2004-2007. It takes into account the review of the Programme of Work by the Forum in September 2005 in Lyon and in March 2006 in Vancouver.

The current document is presented to the Plenary to implement the decision of the meeting of the Extended Bureau of the Committee on Trade in February 2006: ""The UN/CEFACT programme of work will be submitted to the Bureau and the Committee as a separate document after its discussion at the UN/CEFACT plenary session in May".

Supporting documentation:

TRADE/CEFACT/2005/8 UN/CEFACT Draft Programme of Work, 2004-2007

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Activity (TRADE/CEFACT/2005/8)	Description	Status	CEFACT Focal Point	Activities and outputs	Mandates	Explanatory notes
1.1.2 Standards for single window	As a follow up to the development and approval of UN/CEFACT Recommendation Number 33 - Recommendation and Guidelines on Establishing a Single Window to enhance the efficient exchange of information between trade and government - UN/CEFACT will establish a working group of existing Single Window operators to look at standards to ensure interoperability between Single Windows. This work will likely result in development of a Recommendation on a set of standards for such facilities.	Work in progress	TBG15 Chair (TBG15/TBG2/TBG4/TBG14)	Symposium on Single Window Standards and Interoperability, 3-5 May 2006. - The Symposium established a Stakeholder Group to assist Single Window operators in the simplification and harmonization of cross-border data exchange and the development of a Cross Border Reference Data Model to allow data interoperability for end-to-end trade transactions.	GA resolution 55/182 para 31	See document ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/25, Single Window Common Standards and Interoperability: http://www.unece.org/cefact/cf_plenary/plenary06/list_doc_06.htm
1.1.1 Single Window Rec 33	The "Single Window" environment aims to expedite and simplify information flows between trade and government and bring meaningful gains to all parties involved in cross-border trade. Essentially, a "Single Window" is a system that allows traders to lodge information with a single body, or entry point, to fulfil all import- or export-related regulatory requirements. Through the work of UN/CEFACT, the UNECE will develop a formal Recommendation for establishing and operating a Single Window for Trade Information and Procedures. The Recommendation will consist of a short formal section containing the core elements of the Recommendation, followed by four annexes with a more elaborate description of the Single Window and operational examples from trade and business.	Completed		Recommendation 33 : Recommendation and Guidelines on establishing a Single Window		ECE/TRADE/352: http://www.unece.org/cefact/publica/publi_index.htm

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1.1.10 Web services	Web services are a recent concept for the next generation of e-Business infrastructure technology, providing an internet-based set of specifications and services. The UN/CEFACT Electronic Business Strategy will be used to expand the e-Business architecture and the UN/CEFACT programme of work for capabilities and business content for web services.	Proposed	TMG Chair (TMG)	1. Assessment of requirements 2. Evaluation of available mechanism 3. Recommendation to CEFACT on implementation of web services		
1.1.11.1 Rec 12 - Maritime Transport Document Procedures	UN/CEFACT Recommendation 12, Measures to Facilitate Maritime Transport Document Procedures, was first approved in March 1979 and sought a change in official and commercial practice to: (i) minimise the use of negotiable transport documents and encourage the use of alternative sea waybills or other non negotiable transport documents; (ii) encourage the use of single original transport documents, and (iii) encourage the use of blank back and standard transport documents. However, this Recommendation has to be updated to take account of changes in electronic commerce and document handling. UNECE, through UN/CEFACT, will prepare this update and will encourage the use of electronic documents.	Work in progress	TBG15 Chair (TBG15)	Revised Recommendation 12		See UN/CEFACT Project Matrix, ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9/Add.1, Project Number: 31
1.1.11.2 Rec 6 - e-Invoice	Revision of UN/CEFACT Recommendation 6, Aligned Invoice Layout Key for International Trade to ensure that it contains the elements required to exchange information electronically, from the point of view of the user, the service provider and the legislator.	Work in progress	TB15 Chair (TBG15)	Revised Recommendation 6		See UN/CEFACT Project Matrix, ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9/Add.1: http://www.unece.org/cefact/forum_grps/tbg/projects.htm

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1.1.11.3 Rec 20 - Units of measure	UN/CEFACT Recommendation 20, Codes for Units of Measure used in International Trade, establishes a single list of code elements to represent units of measure for length, mass (weight), volume and other quantities (including units of count). 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, at three levels UN/CEFACT is currently preparing a substantive revision to this Recommendation covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalising of specific units of measure that have questionable usage • Updating and extending the list of units of measure • Enhancing the contents, format and presentation of Recommendation 20. 	On-going	ICG Chair (ICG)	Corrections to Recommendation 20		ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9 page 3 Minor revision.
1.1.11.4 UN/EDIFACT	UN/EDIFACT comprises a set of internationally agreed standards, directories and guidelines for electronic data interchange (EDI), and in particular interchange related to trade in goods and services between independent, computerized information systems. The UN/EDIFACT directories, or the Trade Data Interchange Directory (TDID), currently comprise a set of over 200 message structures that are used in such diverse sectors as transport, administration, finance, health care and architecture. UN/EDIFACT messages enable enterprises worldwide to exchange vital business information and to coordinate and optimise their supply chain processes. Today, UN/EDIFACT remains the sole internationally accepted standard for the electronic interchange of business information.	Work in progress	ICG Chair (ICG)	Audit and publication of 2 directories per year	ECOSOC decision 1997/225	D.05A, D.05B, and D.06A completed. D.06B to be produced after the New Dehli Forum in October 2006: http://www.unece.org/trade/untdid/welcome.htm

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1.1.11.5 UNLOCODE	<p>UN/LOCODE defines in a precise and unambiguous way locations used in international trade. It is a five-character code system that is used throughout international trade to designate locations whenever there is a need for a coded representation for the names of ports, airports, inland clearance depots, inland freight terminals and other transport related locations, such as places of receipt and delivery, which are used for goods movements associated with trade (for example, locations where Customs clearance of goods can take place), or otherwise proposed by Governments. UN/LOCODE integrates other important location lists such as IATA Airport codes, the Lloyds Register for ports and codes of the Universal Postal Union. UNECE maintains this code set and database on an ongoing basis (7000-8000 requests for updates and other changes per year).</p> <p>Maintenance and extension of the UN/LOCODE system includes update and extension of the list of locations as required by UN/LOCODE users and development of an Internet-based registration and dissemination system for UN/LOCODE.</p>	On-going	UN/LOCODE Group Chair	Audit and publication of 2 directories per year		2005-1, 2005-2, 2006-1 completed. 2006-2 to be published in September 2006: http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.htm

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1.1.11.6 Code related UNECE Recommendations	<p>UN/CEFACT maintains and periodically updates a number of Recommendations related to codes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNECE Recommendation No. 3 - ISO Country Code for Representation of Names of Countries; • UNECE Recommendation No. 5 - Abbreviations of INCOTERMS; • UNECE Recommendation No. 7 - Numerical Representation of Dates, Time, and Periods of Time; • UNECE Recommendation No. 8 - Unique Identification Code Methodology - UNIC; • UNECE Recommendation No. 9 - Alphabetical Code for the Representation of Currencies; • UNECE Recommendation No. 10 - Codes for the Identification of Ships; • UNECE Recommendation No. 15 - Simpler Shipping Marks; • UNECE Recommendation No. 17 - PAYTERMS – Abbreviations for Terms of Payment; • UNECE Recommendation No. 19 - Codes for Modes of Transport; • UNECE Recommendation No. 21 - Codes for Passengers, Types of Cargo, Packages and Packaging Materials; • UNECE Recommendation No. 23 - Freight Cost Code - FCC; • UNECE Recommendation No. 24 - Trade and Transport Status Codes; • UNECE Recommendation No. 28 - Codes for Types of Means of Transport. 	On-going	ICG Chair (ICG)			http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.htm

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1.1.11.7 UNTDDED- ISO7372	The international standard ISO 7372 was developed by UNECE as the UNTDED (United Nations Trade Data Elements Directory) and adopted by Technical Committee, ISO TC/154. The UNTDED defines data elements for administration, commerce, and industry and is maintained by a joint ISO-UNECE maintenance agency. Under this joint maintenance agency, UN/CEFACT will complete a revision of ISO 7372 through ISO TC/154.	Completed		Completed Revision 2005 of UNTDED - ISO 7372 published		ECE/TRADE/362, http://www.unece.org/cefact/publica/publi_index.htm
1.1.3 Legal aspects of Trade Facilitation	UN/CEFACT will work on preparing Recommendations to address problems and develop best practices and standards regarding the legal aspects of trade facilitation around the world. This work will be carried out in association with other relevant international bodies, including the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).	Proposed	(LG)	To be reviewed pending the review of the programme of work by the Legal group	GA resolution 55/182 para 30	
1.1.4 maintenance of E-Business standards	Development and continued maintenance of specifications is an ongoing effort sponsored by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) and UN/CEFACT. Technical committees for various web services standards, the ebXML Registry and Repository, Messaging, Collaborative Partner Profiles and Agreements are hosted by OASIS. Business Process, Business Requirements, Naming and Design Rules, UN/CEFACT Registry and Core Components are categories of work continuing in UN/CEFACT, Additional architecture work is underway in UN/CEFACT (details provided in the "Overview of UN/CEFACT Outputs"). UN/CEFACT and OASIS are committed to the coordinated development of standards.	Work in progress	(ICG, TMG)			Description of the activity to be revised by ICG and TMG

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Activity (TRADE/CEFACT/2005/8)	Description	Status	CEFACT Focal Point	Activities and outputs	Mandates	Explanatory notes
1.1.5 Development and maintenance of CEFACT methodologies	Development and maintenance of the UN/CEFACT methodologies to capture and document Business and Trade Facilitation requirements in formats for these to be analyzed, generalized, registered, communicated and transmitted.	Work in progress	FMG	UMM, BPSS, Architecture etc.		See ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/10 Consolidated Document Set: http://www.unece.org/cefact/cf_plenary/plenary06/list_doc_06.htm
1.1.6 Development and maintenance of registry/repository	Development and maintenance of the Registry and Repository for UN/CEFACT Specifications and Standards	Work in progress	ICG Chair (ICG)	Pilot Repository		
1.1.7 BRS	Development, collection, maintenance and collaboration at the international level of requirements for trade facilitation and electronic business from business sectors, governments and enterprises.	See UN/CEFACT Project Matrix, ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9/Add.1	TBG			See UN/CEFACT Project Matrix, ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9/Add.1, Standard Type = Business Specification
1.1.8 RSM	Development and maintenance of mappings to transform business requirements into formal technical specifications.	Work in progress	TBG	See UN/CEFACT Project Matrix, ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9/Add.1		Description of the activity to be revised by ICG and TBG
1.1.9 UNeDocs	UN/CEFACT will develop, publish and maintain a coordinated set of international electronic trade documents (UNeDocs) as a UN/CEFACT international trade document standard. This will include a comprehensive cross-domain document data model based on Core Components for UN/EDIFACT and XML document structures, document presentation methodologies and box completion guidelines.	Work in progress	TBG2 Chair (FMG, TBG2)	publication and maintenance of a set of standard international trade documents, Certificate of Origin, Seaway Bill, Stakeholder meeting, UNeDocs toolkit	GA resolution 55/182, para 31	Activity moved to the UN/CEFACT Project Matrix, ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9/Add.1, Project Number 49: http://www.unece.org/cefact/forum_grps/tbg/tbg2_edocs/tbg2_edocs.htm

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Activity (TRADE/CEF ACT/2005/8)	Description	Status	CEFACT Focal Point	Activities and outputs	Mandates	Explanatory notes
1.2.1 Trade Facilitation and security	Security is playing an increasingly important role in international trade. However, there is a danger in the current environment that unilateral and uncoordinated measures on trade security could emerge. Such measures could impede trade flows and could become a new non-technical barrier to trade, particularly for developing economies and small and medium enterprises. UN/CEFACT will promote the further development of information and documentary standards to support the advance presentation of cargo information, such as the United Nations Layout Key (UNLK), UNeDocs, the United Nations Directories for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) and the United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE). UN/CEFACT will also promote the establishment of Single Window facilities. The needs and requirements of industry and governments for standards related to supply chain security management will also be explored. Any work emanating from this will be driven by trade requirements and demands and will be coordinated with the World Customs Organizations (WCO) and other relevant organizations.	Pending	TBG15	Work pending subject to specific and explicit request by member states	CTIED, TRADE/2004/18	Activity moved to the UN/CEFACT Project Matrix, ECE/TRADE/CEFACT/2006/9/Add.1, Project Number 41.
1.2.10 Support for Trade Facilitation in CIS	Through the office of the Regional Adviser for Trade Facilitation, the Trade and Timber Division provides advice to UNECE Member States on trade, trade facilitation and e-business issues, works closely with and actively supports initiatives undertaken by SECI, and the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SP), TTFSE, SPECA, and other organizations/institutions/initiatives.	Work in progress	Bureau	Agreed Trade Programme for the SPECA Trade Group	GA resolution 55/182 para 31, 55/191	To be reviewed by the Bureau

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Activity (TRADE/CEFACT/2005/8)	Description	Status	CEFACT Focal Point	Activities and outputs	Mandates	Explanatory notes
1.2.2 Implement- ation of Trade Facilitation Benchmarking (base line study)	The secretariat, working together with the UN/CEFACT, national trade facilitation promotion organizations and other organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), will assist selected member States to implement benchmarking activities based on the Guide and Recommendation on Trade Facilitation Benchmarking.	On-going	Bureau	Indicators of implementation of CEFACT standards		TRADE/CEFACT/2005/34, Plan for an Implementation study
1.2.3 E-Med	The objective of this project is to increase the competitiveness of companies in the Mediterranean region in regional and global markets. It aims to simplify and harmonize trade procedures throughout the transaction chain; implement automated processes and information technology for administration and commerce; and facilitate the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in electronic business. It focuses on trade among the non-EU Mediterranean countries that are members of UNECE, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia or the Economic Commission for Africa. Under the project, UNECE developed e-learning tools for trade facilitation based on Recommendation 18 (in support of the Mediterranean project). These tools will also be available for training in other areas and projects.	Completed		Seminars and tools.	ECE decision D(49)	http://www.unemed.net/

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Activity (TRADE/CEFACT/2005/8)	Description	Status	CEFACT Focal Point	Activities and outputs	Mandates	Explanatory notes
1.2.4 Implement- ation of Single Window (Repository of Single Windows)	UNECE will work with key strategic partners (WB, WCO, ICC, UN Regional Commissions, etc) to assist selected member States in assessing their need for and approach to the implementation of a Single Window. The "Single Window" environment aims at expediting and simplifying information flows between trade and government and bringing meaningful gains to all parties involved in cross-border trade. Essentially, a "Single Window" is a system that allows traders to lodge information with a single body to fulfil all import- or export-related regulatory requirements	Work in progress	TBG15 Chair (TBG15)	Publication of Single Window Repository. The Repository includes case studies from countries that have already operational, or soon to be operational, Single Windows. Each case study is based on a standardized template, designed to give potential operators an overview of the main issues that need to be addressed, the tools available and the steps that need to be taken for establishing a Single Window.		http://www.unece.org/cefact/single_window/welcome.htm
1.2.5 Capacity- building for Trade Facilitation in Transition economies	The UNECE will carry out an assessment study of established trade facilitation organizations (PRO organizations) in transition economies in order to determine their current operational status, activity level, resources, funding arrangements. The main purpose of the study will be to identify the lessons learned from current operations and determine future capacity building requirements. Based on the findings, follow-up activities will be implemented to support capacity-building, beginning with a workshop for national trade facilitation organizations that will be held in September 2004	Work in progress	Regional Advisor	Public-Private sector dialogue in developing trade facilitation strategies: http://www.unece.org/cefact/nat_bodies.htm	GA resolution 55/182 para 31	http://www.unece.org/cefact/nat_bodies.htm

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1.2.6 Development of Guide and Recommendation for Trade Facilitation Benchmarking	Trade Facilitation Benchmarking relates to the measurement of specific trade facilitation procedures and activities, usually against an agreed standard. Benchmarking allows countries to measure their performance developments over time and against other countries and is an important tool in identifying areas needing attention and improvement. Through the work of the UN/CEFACT, UNECE will develop a "Guide to Trade Facilitation Benchmarking". Depending on the feedback and the level of interest generated through this guide, UN/CEFACT may develop a formal recommendation on this topic.	Completed	TBG15 Chair (TBG15)	Development and publication of a 'Guide to Trade Facilitation Benchmarking		
1.2.7 Guide to Trade Facilitation Implementation	The secretariat will work together with the UN/CEFACT to develop a, "Guide to Trade Facilitation Implementation". This will provide countries with a step by step guide to determine where best to simplify and harmonize trade procedures.	Work in progress	TBG15 Chair (TBG15)	Development and publication of a 'Guide to Trade Facilitation Implementation' and capacity-building seminars for developing countries.		
1.2.8 Inter-regional Trade as an engine of growth	Capacity Building project to strengthen Trade Facilitation implementation in UN member States. Includes all five Regional Commissions (ECLAC Lead Agency). Through a series of 15 regional and 2 interregional capacity building workshops, the project will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the knowledge and understanding of governments and business regarding trade facilitation and the role of ICT • Enhance the use of ICT by SMEs in trade facilitation, and • Build national capacities in trade facilitation negotiations. In addition, the project will develop a tool for the alignment of trade documents using the UN Layout Key. A repository of national aligned trade documents will also be established.	Work in progress	Secretariat	UNDA project among all regional commissions.	ECOSOC resolution 1991/76 para 1.	1. See supporting document UNDA 4th Tranche

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1.2.9 Czech-project	Through the joint UNECE – Czech Republic project, “Support of trade facilitation measures and UN/EDIFACT implementation in selected Eastern European Countries,” cooperation has been established with several CIS countries that have contributed to the implementation of UNECE’s Recommendations. As an example, the work of the national trade facilitation body in Ukraine recently resulted in the adoption by the Parliament of a law on the “Strategy for Ukraine as a transit country.” To speed up the movement of documents and ensure equivalency between paper and electronic documents, the trade facilitation body has also prepared laws on electronic documents and electronic signature. The former has already been adopted by the Parliament. Activities under the project also included a mission to Uzbekistan to explore the feasibility of establishing a national trade facilitation body.	Work in progress	Regional Advisor		GA resolution 55/182, para 31	
1.3.1 Trade Facilitation strategy	Trade facilitation aims to make trade transaction processes easier, more efficient and more cost effective. This generally involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplifying and harmonizing overall trade procedures (and where possible and desirable, the elimination of unnecessary ones); • simplifying, standardizing and harmonizing the many documents required for a trade transaction; • simplifying and co-ordinating administrative procedures at border crossings, especially those related to Customs but also including other agencies such as Health, Safety and Security; • enhancing the flow of information that controls the goods throughout the transaction process (through the application of information and communication technology, the standardization of electronic data elements, etc); • simplifying payment systems to ensure that the transaction is completed and the seller gets paid . 	Completed	Bureau	Document		TRADE/CEFACT/2005/6: http://www.unece.org/cefact/cf_plenary/plenary05/list_doc_05.htm

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	<p>• enhancing trust assessment through a better exchange of information.</p> <p>Applying this total trade transaction approach, UN/CEFACT defines trade facilitation as “the simplification, standardization and harmonization of procedures and associated information flows required to move goods from seller to buyer and to make payment”. Within this definition, procedures are the activities, practices and formalities required for the movement of goods in international trade. Information flows include both data and documents. This view of trade facilitation encompasses both the cross border and other processes involved in international trade as already described.</p> <p>The complexity and cost of the trade transaction process deters many potential exporters and importers, and especially small and medium enterprises, from entering the global market place. This is especially the case in developing and transition economies, particularly landlocked countries and countries distant from their main markets. UN/CEFACT’s standards, recommendations and tools can assist countries and companies to overcome these constraints.</p>					

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1.3.2 E-Business strategy	UN/CEFACT's vision is to provide "simple, transparent and effective processes for global commerce". It's principal focus is to facilitate international transactions, through the simplification and harmonization of processes, procedures and information flows to enable sustainable global commerce. UN/CEFACT's strategy to achieve this is to analyze and understand the key elements of international processes, procedures and transactions and working for the elimination of constraints in order to develop methods to facilitate processes, procedures and transactions, including the relevant use of information technologies. This e-Business strategy will focus on leveraging the "information technologies" that constitute its corpus and collaborating with other standards development efforts in order to deliver a cohesive set of standards, guidelines and recommendations.	Completed	Bureau	Document		TRADE/CEFACT/2005/7: http://www.unece.org/cefact/cf_plenary/plenary05/list_doc_05.htm
1.3.3 Trade Facilitation within WTO	UN/CEFACT will support UNECE in ensuring that its instruments are fully considered in the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation and are utilized to the fullest extent possible in any related outcome.	Work in progress	Bureau	Capacity-building workshops around articles V, VIII and X on request by WTO member states or Regional groupings	CTIED resolution ECE/TRADE/21 0, para 25	

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1.3.4 WSIS and ICT for development	The Trade Development and Timber Division acts as the secretariat for the UNECE Information Society Team. The Division provides support to special UN ICT initiatives, including acting as the focal point for the United Nations ICT Task Force, and provides input to the UN-wide process for the 2005 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Specific activities will include: participation in the High-Level Organizing Committee (HLSOC); participation in the three PrepCom meetings for the Summit; liaison with the WSIS Executive Secretariat regarding the possible organization of preparatory meetings and side events at the Tunis Summit; helping to organize one or two sub-regional meetings; possible work on a joint project with the other regional commissions; liaison with other regional commissions; and preparation of contributions by the UNECE Executive Secretary and senior management to the WSIS debate.	Completed	Bureau	Roadmap for Paperless Trade, Summary of the June 2006 International Forum		http://www.unece.org/forums/forum05/welcome.htm

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1.3.5 Contributions to sustainable development	Trade and Sustainable Development is an important element of UNECE's Trade Development Strategic Action Plan for 2004-05. UN/CEFACT's work in trade facilitation helps to promote sustainable economic and social development by encouraging more efficient use of resources at any given level of trade transactions, primarily in the areas of transport and paper use. This work also enhances the sustainable participation of SMEs in trade by reducing procedural and cost barriers. Therefore, the work contributes to the WSSD goals of enhancing the capacities of developing countries to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities and narrowing the digital divide. 48. In environmental/hazardous goods control, trade facilitation makes possible improved tracking and handling as well as reduced border-crossing delays, thus contributing to the WSSD goal of preventing damage resulting from the trans-boundary movement of such goods.	Work in progress	Bureau	Hazmat BRS that promotes International Standards for the transport of Dangerous goods, Revision of Recommendation 11		

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1.3.6 R&D of Trade Facilitation Policy	<p>UN/CEFACT prepares policy papers on key trade topics for discussion at high-level meetings throughout the planning period. For example, papers on trade security and the income distribution impact of Trade Facilitation were prepared for the May 2003 International Forum on trade facilitation. Possible other areas for research and policy development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies and approaches for implementing trade facilitation in transition economies • Establishing a UN/CEFACT Trade Facilitation Policy Group • Facilitating trade in services • Capacity-building and implementation of trade facilitation within the WTO • 20 years of trade facilitation PRO organizations – current practices, lessons learned and future requirements • Measuring trade facilitation implementation • Trade facilitation strategies for landlocked countries • Public/private sector models for implementing trade facilitation • Options for funding trade facilitation implementation • Regional versus global approaches to trade facilitation implementation • Benefits and costs of trade facilitation • Trade facilitation and development • Trade facilitation case studies in transition and developing economies – lessons learned and recommendations for the future • Cooperation with the UNECE Working party on Customs questions affecting transport (WP.30) <p>Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the computerization of the TIR procedure.</p> <p>As this is a large agenda, UN/CEFACT will necessarily be highly selective in its approach to these topics.</p>	Work in progress	Bureau		GA resolution 55/191 para 2, CEFACT 8th session in 2002:	

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1.4.1 Trade Facilitation Forums	Building on its expertise in trade facilitation in organizing such events and on the created network of contacts, UN/CEFACT will host trade facilitation forums in 2005 and 07. They will focus on the opportunity for policy debate and formulating solutions for cooperation between countries on different level of development, between the public and private sectors, between the business community and civil society.	Completed	Secretariat	Forum in June 2005 on Paperless Trade mandated by the CTIED	CTIED resolution	ECE/TRADE/371 A Roadmap towards Paperless Trade: http://www.unece.org/cefact/publica/publi_index.htm
1.4.2 Promotion and communications	At its meeting in May 2004, the Bureau established a Marketing Portfolio to promote UN/CEFACT deliverables, monitoring implementation, collecting feedback and requirements and developing capacity-building/technical presentations.	On-going	Bureau			