

Cross Border Management (CBM) Domain Discussions at 35th UN CEFAC Forum

Date: 15th of October, 2020

Mr. R. Ananth
Domain Co-ordinator

Mr. Tahseen Khan
Vice Chair

Mr. Amar More
Domain Co-ordinator

AGENDA

Time	Topic	Speakers and Comments
12:00 – 12:15	Introductions by VC/DC	Tahseen Khan, Vice Chair, UN/CEFACT
		Amar More, Domain Coordinator, CBM
		R Aananth, Domain Coordinator, CBM
12:15 – 12:45	Guidelines for Standards-Based ICT for Government Development Strategies(proposed project)	Virginia Cram Martos, Proposed Project Leader
12:45 – 13:30	Cross Border Management Reference Data model project(ongoing project)	Zissis Palaskas, Project Leader
13:30 – 14:00	Digital Corridors (Proposed Project)	Amar More, DC-CBM
14:00 – 14:25	Blockchain based AEO mutual recognition data exchange (Proposed project)	Ananth R, DC-CBM
14:25 – 14:45	Land locked countries' corridor development guidance(proposed)	Amar More, DC-CBM
14:45 – 15:00	Q&A and Discussions	



CBM – DOMAIN UPDATE

- **New Domain Co-ordinators appointed**
- **Ongoing projects:**
 - CBM Reference Data Model
- **Proposal for 2021-2022 Program of Work**
 - Digital Corridors
 - Mutual recognition of AEOs
 - Standards based ICT for Govt Development strategies
 - Land locked countries corridor development strategies





Proposed Project

STANDARDS-BASED ICT FOR GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES - POW

Project Name	Strategy Link	SDG Target	Notes
Guidelines for Standards-Based ICT for Government Development Strategies	B and C	8.3 (from the list below) and 16.6 which is “Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels”	The idea is to show how the Regulatory Reference Data Model can be used as the basis for developing a National Strategy for ICT in government based on the principle of “Once-only data entry” and modular development. This will be based on the experience of governments – but illustrating, to the extent possible with practical examples, how their strategies could be enhanced through use of the Regulatory RDM.



Project Lead: Zisis Palaskas



Digital Corridors

Proposed Project

DIGITAL CORRIDOR – PROPOSAL FOR 2021-22 POW

Project Name	Strategy Link	SDG Target	Notes
Regulatory and non-regulatory cross-border digital corridors in Trade Facilitation for movement of shipment data and shipment status information	A, C, F	8.3, 9.1	<p>Develop Guidance Material for building Digital Corridors (G2G, B2G) for exchange of information including export declarations, vessel/flight manifests.</p> <p>The project will focus on publishing BRS for creating digital corridors between two airports, ports, countries and build upon the existing work done on Data Pipeline Carrier exchange (ST/SGB/2012/2; ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2010/15).</p>

DIGITAL CORRIDOR



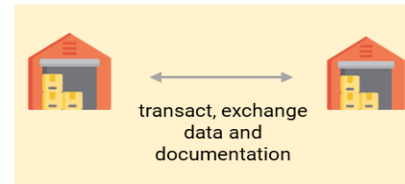
Digital Corridor

A Digital Corridor is an electronic platform that connects multiple entities to share the status of business activities and relevant information.

The digital corridor is established when a community platform at a location gets connected with the community platform at another location to exchange relevant data.

TYPES OF DIGITAL CORRIDOR

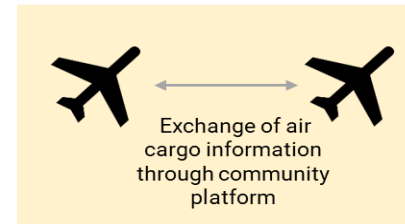
Enterprise to Enterprise



Port to Port



Airport to Airport



Regulatory Corridor



NEXT STEPS

1. We propose to launch the project through the following action items:

Develop Guidance Material for building Digital Corridors (G2G, B2G) for exchange of information including export declarations, vessel/flight manifests.

Publish BRS for creating digital corridors between two airports, ports, countries and build upon the existing work done on Data Pipeline Carrier

Use of IT initiatives like Blockchain in establishment of digital corridor.

2. CBM is seeking interests from experts with similar experience to lead this project or be part of this team.





REFERENCE DATA MODEL USING BLOCKCHAIN FOR EXCHANGE OF MASTER DATA – AEO AUTHORIZATION

Project Name	Strategy Link	SDG Target	Notes
Reference implementation for Exchange of AEO Authorizations between two/more border authorities/countries based on block chain	A, C, F	8.3, 9.1	<p>Explore the possibility of exchanging the List of AEOs between two countries or a group of countries.</p> <p>A reference implementation based on block chain using the above framework is envisaged.</p> <p>This implementation can serve as a template for developing common standards for exchange of master data between the countries.</p>

MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF AEO

- Two countries enter an agreement or arrangement to mutually recognize AEO authorizations
- AEOs are entitled to receive reciprocal benefits from partner country
- Most efficient information exchange is achieved through real-time electronic data sharing



EXCHANGE OF AEO INFORMATION

- Mutually agreed AEO IT systems by respective countries
- Data exchange once every 24 hours
- No automatic data sharing system





PROPOSED DATA EXCHANGE

- **Permissioned Consortium Block-Chain**
- Platform is management by both countries
- Storing AEO data at single location
- Restricted permissions with identified participants
- Integration with the digital systems of the country National Single Window or Customs Management System or AEO system
- Real-time Data visibility
- Acknowledgement of the data update



NEXT STEPS

- A reference implementation based on block chain is envisaged.
- CBM is seeking interests from experts with similar experience to lead this project or be part of this team.



LAND LOCKED CORRIDORS

Project Name	Strategy Link	SDG Target	Notes
Land locked countries Corridor development strategy (process/documents standardization and electronic flow/management)	A, C, F	8.3, 9.1	<p>Develop guidance material (Best Practices/reference implementation) for electronic exchange of information for cross border trade across land borders especially on transit procedures.</p> <p>Identify the list of documents, possibility of standardization, harmonization and simplification of processes, to create digital infrastructure for faster movement of goods across land borders.</p>

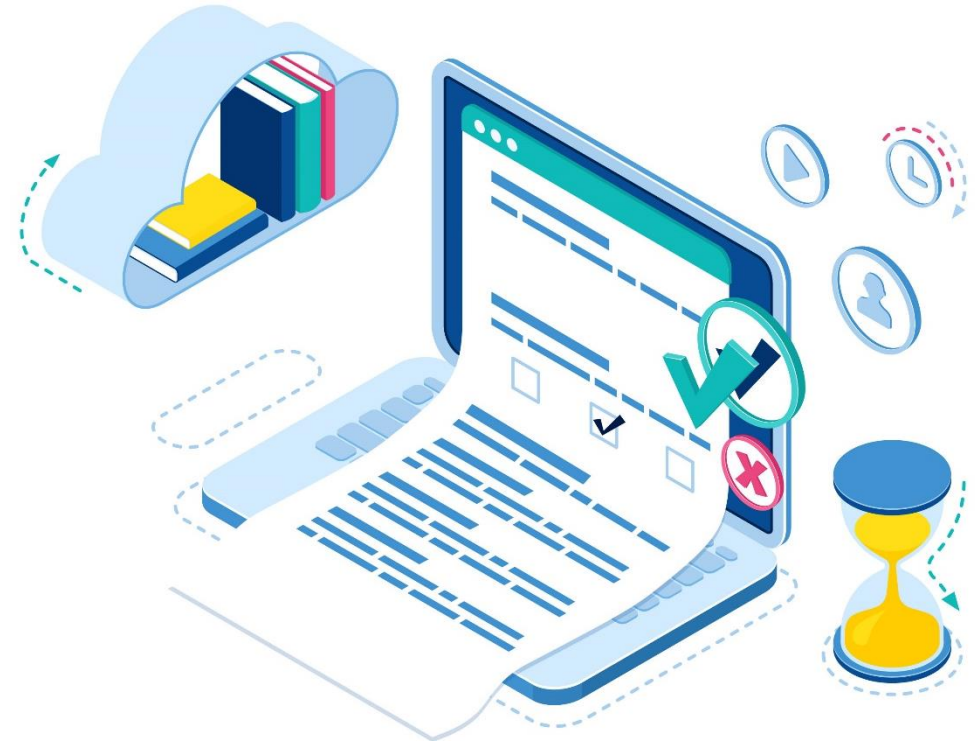
CURRENT ISSUES IN BORDER CLEARANCES FOR LAND LOCKED COUNTRIES

- Long queues of trucks
- Inspections and clearances are done at the border instead of in the hinterlands
- Getting documentation to the border is time consuming and costly
- Lack of all concerned clearance authorities at the land border

Types of border formalities	Commercial cargo vehicles (trucks)	Commercial passenger vehicles (buses and coaches)	Private vehicles (cars)
Passport control	Quick	Slow	Quick
Customs formalities	Slow	Quick	Quick
Transport inspection	Required	Required	None

CURRENT LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- Cargo Manifest
- Commercial invoice
- Packing List
- Trade Permits (Import/Export/Transit)
- Cargo release order
- Road manifest
- AWB / BL
- Certificate of Origin under FTA
- Commodity specific Permits from origin country



PROPOSED DIGITAL DATA TRANSFER

- Cross border certificate exchange in UN/CEFACT XML
- Authorization communicated in advance to border agency
- Truck arrival at Entry Transit border
 - Driver passport checking
 - Physical Inspection of container
 - Container is sealed
- Transit permit issued
- Exit transit border
 - Seal checking
 - Transit permit verification
 - Transit permit closure

NEXT STEPS

- Identify the list of documents, possibility of standardization, harmonization and simplification of processes, to create digital infrastructure for faster movement of goods across land borders.
- CBM is looking at experts having knowledge of these processes to participate in this project or to lead this





Any Other proposals from members from members for a project Under Cross Border Management Domain?

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THANK YOU