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Meeting with the Chair of the United Nations

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

Report by the Chair

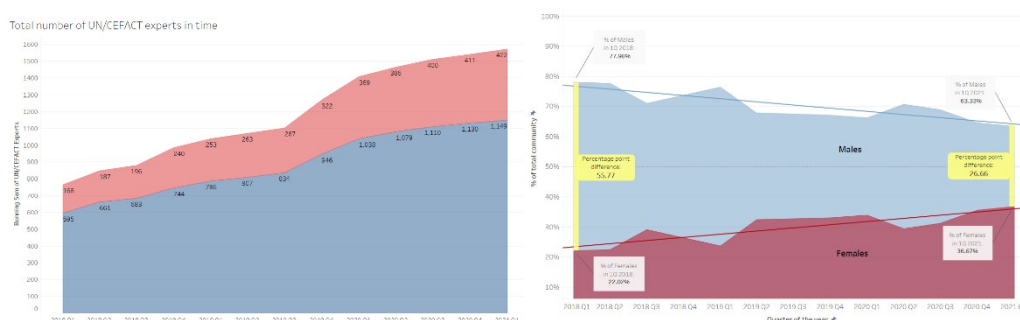# Report by the Chair of UN/CEFACT

1.   The Chair of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), Ms. Sue Probert (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), is pleased to submit her report to the 117th meeting of EXCOM on 8 July 2021.

2.   This report describes the main achievements of UN/CEFACT in the period April 2019 – May 2021 as well as major activities planned for the remainder of 2021 and for 2022. More information is contained in the UN/CEFACT session reports of its twenty-sixth session, held on 20 November 2020 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/2) and its twenty-seventh session, held from 19 to 20 April 2021 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/2).

3.   UN/CEFACT's activities in the reporting period are based on the Programme of Work 2019-2020, as approved by the UN/CEFACT twenty-fifth Plenary session on 8 to 9 April 2019 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/21).

4.   The organizational structure of UN/CEFACT is presented in Annex I.

I.   Achievements over the past twenty-four months

5.   The year 2020 has been marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, the reorganization of processes to accommodate to this new reality and efforts to build back better towards a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery that leaves no one behind. Trade facilitation and electronic business can play a key role in the trade facilitation-related aspects of these efforts which are led within the UNECE by UN/CEFACT. The pandemic also affected the UN/CEFACT Plenary, with both, negative and positive implications. In terms of challenges, the duration of the official meeting[1] was reduced from twelve to eight hours, requiring to shorten or remove certain agenda items. Hence, at a time when it is important to chart the way forward for UN/CEFACT, UNECE could not schedule all of these important discussions with member States during formal meetings. On the positive side, more delegations were able to join the meeting from various regions of the world, increasing accessibility and inclusiveness of the UN/CEFACT Plenary.

6.   The pandemic, and the increasing use of online communication and meeting tools also brought a peak of activity in standards development as participation by experts rose and projects were able to advance more rapidly. There are currently 1590 experts within UN/CEFACT. The percentage of women registering is increasing steadily from around 22% in 2018 to around 32% in the first quarter of 2021, reducing the gap of overall women registered (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Ration of men-women experts registered within UN/CEFACT (total number and registrations over the past two years). Source: UNECE internal records of UN/CEFACT registrations.

7.   Facilitating trade and ensuring that goods continue to move is key to maintaining or restoring growth to economies around the world to enable countries to pursue essential programs like the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

8.   During this period, UN/CEFACT has updated three key recommendations[2] and developed five new recommendations in support of trade facilitation.[3] Many of these can also be used by private sector stakeholders. The recommendations target major themes of relevance today including Single

Window implementation, trade information portals, disaster recover, and key code schemas used in nearly all cross-border transactions.

9. Further guidance material was developed to assist the implementation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).[4] A guide to assist National Trade Facilitation Bodies (NTFBs) to utilize UN/CEFACT deliverables was presented to the Plenary.[5] White papers were developed on key themes to clarify best practices and proposed ways forwards on topics such as blockchain, Single Window, disaster recovery and integrating Micro- Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME) in international trade.[6] Seven executive guides were also prepared in order to make the more technical deliverables of UN/CEFACT accessible to a non-technical audience.[7] A guide was also prepared on how to construct messages based on UN/CEFACT standards.[8]

10. UN/CEFACT also continued to develop and maintain its libraries, directories and codes lists which are essential to electronic data exchange not only within UN/CEFACT but also within other standards development bodies.[9] Over a dozen e-business standards were developed and published during this period covering key supply chain, finance, regulatory and technical processes.[10] Special attention has been put on the development of e-business standards in the transport and logistics domain and supported by the multiagency project under the United Nations Development Account entitled *Transport and Trade Connectivity in the Age of Pandemics*.[11]

11. Special attention was also given to advanced technologies and their impact on the e-business environment. The UN/CEFACT Advisory Group on Advanced Technologies (AGAT) developed guidance on how advanced technologies could assist in overcoming disruptions in international trade caused by the pandemic.[12] The AGAT further underlined how UN/CEFACT standards could be used to contribute to the implementation of a more digital economy.

12. The secretariat has supported a number of countries with trade facilitation reforms, notably for the implementation of the WTO TFA[13], the establishment of a National Trade Facilitation Roadmap[14] and with the fourth Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation.

II. Major activities planned for 2021 and beyond

13. UN/CEFACT shall continue to **progress trade facilitation and support its implementation**. This will be achieved through further recommendations and standards to help implement the WTO TFA and the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The secretariat shall pursue capacity building activities and advisory services with the help of extra-budgetary funding. This will involve technical assistance for the development of national trade facilitation roadmaps, the establishment of national trade information portals and the organization of conferences and workshops in collaboration with key partners such as UNCTAD, the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the WTO. The UN/CEFACT Plenary also endorsed a *Call to Action on Improved Digitalization Through the Use of UN/CEFACT Standards* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/13) which will assist in gathering use cases of its freely available standards and better assess impact.

14. The recent COVID-19 pandemic has brought to light the **increasing demand for digitalization and dematerialization**. UN/CEFACT shall strengthen its already robust semantic data models and e-business standards; it shall also make best efforts to assist other organizations to align or adopt these models and standards. Further efforts shall be made to research and provide guidance on advanced technologies in support of UN/CEFACT work, including on blockchain, internet of things, artificial intelligence, application programming interfaces and similar.

15. Particular attention will be given to **circularity and sustainability** as developed in section IV below.

III.   Any proposed change to the subsidiary structure of UN/CEFACT

16.   A Programme of Work (PoW) for the period 2021-2022 is proposed. It aligns with the document *UN/CEFACT Prospective Directions* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2016/20/Rev.1). This document underlines the key activities planned during this period as developed in section II above. It proposes detailed information about key projects which are considered for development. It also stresses the importance of partnership with other organizations and communication/dissemination of the work developed. This document was approved by the 27th Plenary session (Plenary decision 21-18).

- The Executive Committee is invited to consider the above decision of UN/CEFACT for approval.

17.   In 2017, a Team of Specialist on Sustainable Fisheries had been established (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2017/16/Rev.2). At the 26th Plenary of the UN/CEFACT in November 2020, member States requested the secretariat to prepare a proposal for a new Mandate and Terms of Reference to broaden the scope of the Team of Specialists to cover other sustainable value chains. The Mandate and Terms of Reference of the Team of Specialists on Environmental, Social and Governance Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Circular Economy, as contained in document ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/23.Rev.1, was approved by the 27th Plenary session for a two year period (Plenary decision 21-24). This follow up work will concentrate on priority sectors for more responsible consumption and production patterns in line with SDG 12, and the circular economy transition.

- The Executive Committee is invited to consider the above decisions of UN/CEFACT for approval.

IV.   Follow-up to the 2021 session of the Economic Commission for Europe

18.   The 27th UN/CEFACT Plenary took place broadly at the same time as the 2021 Commission Session; the final decisions of the latter have therefore not yet been completely digested and integrated. UN/CEFACT does recognize the importance of circular economy as outlined in Chapter IV-B, of the Biennial Report of the UNECE Commission Session (E/2021/37 E/ECE/1494). Based on past decisions and related deliverables, UN/CEFACT is well placed to contribute to circular economy transition and these points are an integral part of the PoW 2021-2022 for consideration in section III above.

- Already, through its core work, UN/CEFACT directly contributes to circularity, for example with the move from paper-based processes to electronic data exchange. Further examples of digitalization are outlined in the sections above.

- The Team of Specialists on Environmental Social and Governance Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Circular Economy is well placed, among others, to scale up existing approaches that facilitate broad and effective use of the appropriate instruments and to consider developing proposals in its respective PoW, including possible collaboration across subprogrammes, for impactful and measurable solutions that promote a circular economy. In this sense, this Team of Specialists will be one of the focal points within UN/CEFACT on issues of circularity.

- Traceability and transparency of sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear industry is an increasingly important topic for consumers interested in making more environmentally and ethically aware choices. Traceability of value chains is also a key element for making value chains more circular. In partnership with the ITC and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and with funding of the European Union, UN/CEFACT has published a recommendation, a call to action, e-business standards and its secretariat has published guidance on this topic.[15] The goal is to provide companies with

a harmonized and standardized approach to exchange data about the sustainability performance of products, processes and facilities, to ensure that the actors involved throughout the value chain speak the same language, and that sustainability claims are reliable. In the context of the project, the secretariat is leading the operationalization of this toolbox of instruments in a blockchain environment, and in conjunction with industry players in conducting pilots in the textile and leather value chains.

- Regulating international trade in endangered species is another important dimension of a circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources. The secretariat has established a task force on CITES electronic exchange in order to promote the electronic exchange of such permits. The Task Force allows stakeholders to exchange experiences, initiate projects, synchronize national developments and identify gaps in capacity building and standards development. This builds upon the e-business standards of UN/CEFACT such as eCert and eQuality and the capacity building of the secretariat on Single Windows and national trade facilitation roadmaps.

- During the reporting period a number of events were hosted in support of circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources. Building upon this work, UN/CEFACT plans to develop a Sustainable Development and Circular Economy Reference Data Model and continue to develop and maintain the standards noted above.

19.   Based on the above and the work of its subsidiary bodies, UN/CEFACT is well placed to respond to the decision of the 69th Commission, which, among others, requests Sectoral Committees to consider how to enhance the impact of relevant existing ECE instruments, to foster circular and more resource efficient approaches, including by proposing ways to identify, assess and fill gaps in governance and good practices.

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

20.   The UNECE secretariat servicing UN/CEFACT (the UNECE Economic Cooperation and Trade Division) will continue to pursue synergies with the UNECE Transport Division. Collaboration will continue on transport facilitation (TIR and Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods Conventions); road transport (CMR Convention) for which UN/CEFACT has developed the eCMR standard and now is working to cover all documentary requirements for road transport; and dangerous goods, in order to propose the UN/CEFACT semantic base for other information exchange requirements of the Transport Division's working groups. This directly supports the UNECE nexus theme on "Sustainable Mobility and Smart Connectivity."

21.   The Economic Cooperation and Trade Division will also continue to foster synergies with the Environment Division, among others, in support of the UNECE nexus theme on "Sustainable Use of Natural Resources", and with UN/CEFACT tools such as the e-Basel standards (in support of the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste), the e-CITEs standard (in support of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) and the FLUX standards (assisting to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing).

VI.   Technical cooperation activities

22.   Through its multiple projects, the UNECE secretariat has continued to support countries' reform efforts for trade facilitation and e-business, particularly in emerging economies in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. This has included the development of training materials for National Trade Facilitation Committees in partnership with UNCTAD and ITC; joint advisory missions with UNCTAD and ITC, notably to Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in March 2019; assisting Tajikistan in empowering its National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) and developing a national trade facilitation roadmap in partnership with the UNECE Market Access Section; supporting Kyrgyzstan in the development of the national trade facilitation roadmap; development of the national trade information portal in collaboration with ITC and the NTFC

webpage for increased access to trade-related information; supporting the Kyrgyz Economic University to conduct training courses on trade facilitation; supporting Georgia to conduct a Business Process Analysis study on export of pharmaceuticals to Central Asia; among others.

22.   The UNECE secretariat has continued to play an active role in the meetings of the Annex D+ organizations, led by the WTO, which coordinates the efforts of international organizations in support of WTO TFA implementation through its Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility. Further assistance has been brought to economies in transition within the UNECE region for implementation measures of the WTO TFA in which UNECE and UN/CEFACT have a comparative advantage. This included the organization of workshops and studies.

VII.   Cooperation with other organizations

23.   The secretariat continues to take a lead role in the joint approach to trade facilitation of the five United Nations Regional Commissions (decided in Beirut in January 2010). The third edition of the Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade was completed in 2019[16], covers 120 countries and features a jointly developed online portal (untfsurvey.org) to help countries visualize and compare the implementation of measures across regions and economies. The fourth edition of the Survey and regional report on the results of the Survey are under way.

24.   In 2019 and 2020, the UNECE secretariat, in partnership with the ITC and the United Nations Environment Programme, has been leading sessions on sustainable and circular economy approaches, which focus on the key role that innovation and advanced technologies can play in accelerating action for the green transition while looking into challenges and opportunities for emerging economies (Geneva, March 2019; New York, July 2019; Geneva, March 2020).

25.   The UNECE secretariat has developed its role in the multi-stakeholder eTrade for All platform. In connection with such initiatives, it has partnered with the ITC and UNCTAD to organize focus sessions on digital trade facilitation (UNCTAD eCommerce Week, April 2019 and April 2020, Geneva). Furthermore, the UNECE Regional Report on *Post-Pandemic COVID-19 Economic Recovery: E-Commerce and Trade Facilitation* is under finalization as part of the series of studies coordinated by UNCTAD and undertaken in cooperation with the United Nations Regional Commissions under the eTrade for All initiative.

26.   The UNECE secretariat engaged in the eighteenth Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Conference of the Parties (August 2019, Geneva) and has continued to support the CITES secretariat and its member States in the fight against illegal wildlife trade through the development of the eCITES standards and through the organization of workshops to support countries in their efforts to digitalize CITES permits. UNECE and ESCAP also host the Task Force on Electronic CITES Permit Exchanges pilots which provides a platform for interested parties to engage in cross-border exchange of CITES permits.

27.   Blockchain/distributed ledger technology has been a major subject during this past period. UN/CEFACT and its secretariat have collaborated with other organizations to provide clarity and to explain the importance of clear semantic standards in this field. In particular, during 2019 and 2020, and jointly with United Nations SDG Lab, the UNECE secretariat has led several inter-agency meetings to facilitate the exchange of information and lessons learned about ongoing blockchain projects and related work in the United Nations system of organizations (e.g. the World Food Programme, United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], the United Nations Office at Geneva, UNCTAD, the WTO, the World Health Organization, the ITC, and the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations System).

28.   The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has supported the promotion and dissemination of UN/CEFACT recommendations and standards for advanced technologies and due diligence in industry value chains by engaging the UNECE secretariat in the finalization of publications (e.g. OECD Discussion paper "Is there a role for blockchain in responsible supply chains", 2019), and hosting UNECE sessions at the OECD Blockchain Policy Forum and OECD Due Diligence Forum (February and September 2019, and February 2020, Paris).

29. The UNECE secretariat has been cooperating with several European Commission Directorate-Generals (DGs) over the past years.

    a) In 2019-2020, UNECE participated regularly in the Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF) subgroup workshops, studying the documentary requirements in transport and logistics and their dematerialization. UN/CEFACT semantic standards are well positioned to assist this group with its data requirements. Two European Union-sponsored projects supporting the DTLF are also directly supported by UN/CEFACT experts.

    b) The European Union Directorate-General for Taxation and the Customs Union (DG TAXUD) has been very supportive of UN/CEFACT work on recommendations. DG TAXUD and the European Union Member States were active in the revision of Recommendation No. 33 on establishing a Single Window, and how this will apply to a Regional European Single Window.

    c) The Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) has engaged in work with the UNECE Team of Specialists on Sustainable Fisheries and has funded communication activities to support the dissemination of the FLUX standard.

    d) The UNECE secretariat is also engaging with the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) and the Directorate General for the Environment (DG ENV) on work to advance the sustainability and circularity of value chains in the textile and leather sector in European Union Member States and other regions of the world.
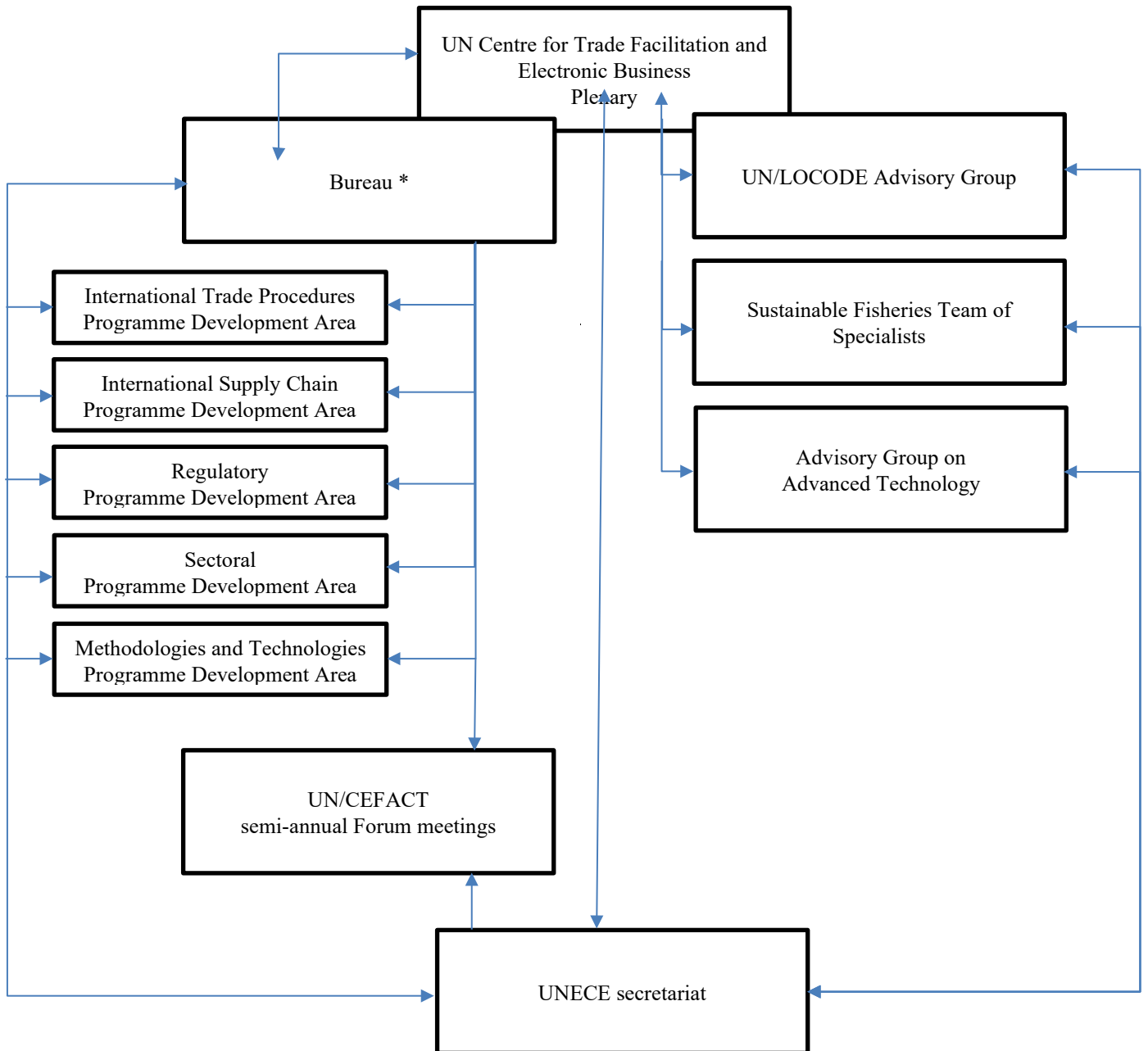
30. Activities with the Eurasian Economic Commission and within the United Nations Special Program for Central Asia (SPECA) are detailed in a separate report from the Trade Division Regional Advisor (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.2 and ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.1).

31. The signatories to the Electronic Business Memorandum of Understanding—the UNECE, the International Standards Organization (ISO), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)—met several times during this period 2019-2021 to discuss developments and topics of joint interest. To this end, webinars have been organized on key topics such as the traceability, internet of things and accessibility. The UNECE held the position of Secretariat of this group throughout 2020. The meeting reports were provided to the Plenary for information (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.5 and ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.9).

32. The UNECE secretariat has closely followed the official Category-A liaisons with ISO technical committees (TCs). These include ISO TC 46 (Information and documentation), ISO TC 154 (Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration), ISO TC 204 (Intelligent transport systems), ISO TC 307 (Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies), ISO TC 308 (Chain of custody), ISO TC 295 (Audit data services) and the Category-B liaison with ISO TC 68 (Financial services).

33. The UNECE secretariat and UN/CEFACT Chair have been active liaisons with ISO TC 154. Several items have been advanced during this period such as a new standard for eCommerce logistics (ISO DIS 23354) and Electronic Data Interchange for Administrations, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) syntax.

Annex I
Organizational structure of UN/CEFACT and its Bureau, as of 19 April 2021

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│     and Electronic Business          │
│            Plenary                   │
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│    Bureau *      │        │  UN/LOCODE Advisory Group │
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│ International Trade       │  │ Sustainable Fisheries     │
│ Procedures Programme      │  │ Team of Specialists       │
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│ International Supply Chain│  │ Advisory Group on         │
│ Programme Development Area│  │ Advanced Technology       │
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* The Bureau structure and distribution of Programme Development Areas are regularly updated on the UN/CEFACT website at: http://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/un-centre-for-trade-facilitation-and-e-business-uncefact/about-us/programme-development-areas-pdas.html

[1] The UN/CEFACT Plenary scheduled for April 2020 had to be replaced by an informal virtual consultation, subsequently followed by a hybrid Plenary meeting of one day only (four hours) in November 2020. The April 2021 Plenary was held as a hybrid meeting and was able to have two days of translation (eight hours). UN/CEFACT Plenaries are normally two days of face-to-face meeting totalling twelve hours.

[2] *Revision of Recommendation No. 33: Recommendation and Guidelines on Establishing a Single Window* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/7), *Revision of Recommendation No. 16: United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/8); *Revision of Recommendation No. 5: Abbreviations of INCOTERMS* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/10).

[3] *Recommendation N° 38: Trade Information Portals* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/6); *Recommendation N° 44: Cross-Border Facilitation Measures for Disaster Relief* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/7); *Recommendation No. 45: Minimum Standards for Ship Agents and Ship Brokers* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/8); *Recommendation No. 47: Pandemic Crisis Trade-Related Response* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/9); *Recommendation No. 46: Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/10).

[4] *Training Material on the Implementation of Single Window* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.5); *Training Material on the Use of International Standards* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.6); and *Training Material on National Trade Facilitation Bodies* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.7).

[5] *Guide for National Trade Facilitation Bodies on How to Use UN/CEFACT Standards and Tools* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.8).

[6] *White Paper on Integrated Services for MSMEs in International Trade* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/11]; *White Paper on the Core Principles for Managing Risks and Contingencies in the Operation of a Systemically Important Single Window* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/12]; an update of the *White Paper Overview on Blockchain in Trade* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2019/9/Rev.1].

[7] *Transboundary Movement of Waste* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/13]; *Enhancing Quality of Supply Chain Data* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/12]; *Smart Container* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/15]; *Smart Connectivity* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/16]; *Trade Information Portals*; *Cross-Industry Family of Supply Chain Standards* and *Transport and Logistics Standards in Support of COVID-19* [ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/14].

[8] *Message Construction Guideline for Core Component Business Document Assembly*

[9] UN/EDIFACT Directory (versions D.19A, D.19B, D.20A and D.20B); UN/LOCODE Directory (versions 2019-1, 2019-2, 2020-1 and 2020-2); UN/CEFACT Core Component Library (versions D.19A, D.19B, D.20A and D.20B); UN/CEFACT SML Schema Library (versions D.19A, D.19B, D.20A and D.20B); revisions 14, 15 and 16 of Annex II of *Recommendation N° 20: Codes for Units of Measure Used in International Trade*; revisions 10 and 11 of Annex V and VI of *Recommendation N° 21: Codes for Passengers, Types of Cargo, Packages and Packaging Materials with Complementary Codes for Package Names*; revision 10 of the Annex of Recommendation N° 23: Freight Cost Code.

[10] Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model; Cross Industry Export Packing List; Purchase Order Financing; Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), Textile and Leather Traceability and Transparency; Exchange Header Envelope; and Application Error and Acknowledgment).

[11] Cross-Border Delivery; Smart Container; Data Pipeline; International Forwarding and Transport; and modal specific version of the latter standard for rail, maritime and inland waterway

[12] Report on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on international trade and logistics and the ways advanced technologies can help overcome such disruptions.

[13] The secretariat has further supported the implementation of the WTO TFA, notably in the four target countries under its 11th Trance United Nations Development Account project (Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Republic of North Macedonia, Ukraine).

[14] The secretariat supported the Kyrgyz Republic in kickstarting multiple trade facilitation measures aimed at implementation of the WTO TFA as well as building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic through these measures. A draft National Trade Facilitation Roadmap, 2021-2025 has been presented to the National Trade Facilitation Council of the Kyrgyz Republic.

[15] *Recommendation No. 46:Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/10), *Call to Action for Recommendation No. 44* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6/Rev.1), *Executive Summary for Policymakers: Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/11), *Policy Brief – Harnessing the Potential of Blockchain Technology for Due Diligence and Sustainability in Cotton Value Chains* (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/12), *Report – Enhancing Sustainability and Circularity in the*

Garment and Footwear Sector: Policy Developments and Industry Perspectives on Traceability and Transparency (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.3), Business Process Analysis for Sustainability and Circularity in Textile Value Chains and Business Process Analysis for Sustainability and Circularity in Leather Value Chains.

[16] See (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/17)