

Standardization on Cargo Insurance Data

Tom Shinya

Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance (Japan)

Member of

IUMI (International Union of Marine Insurance)

- Digitalization Forum
- Cargo Committee
- Education Forum

Standards for Cargo insurance

- Standards for Cargo insurance was developed in the '90s (UN/EDIFACT IFTMCA Insurance Cargo Advice)
- Currently policies/certificates are issued as PDF or paper
- When “TradeWaltz” started it’s service, the insurers came up with a unified insurance data format based on updated practice.

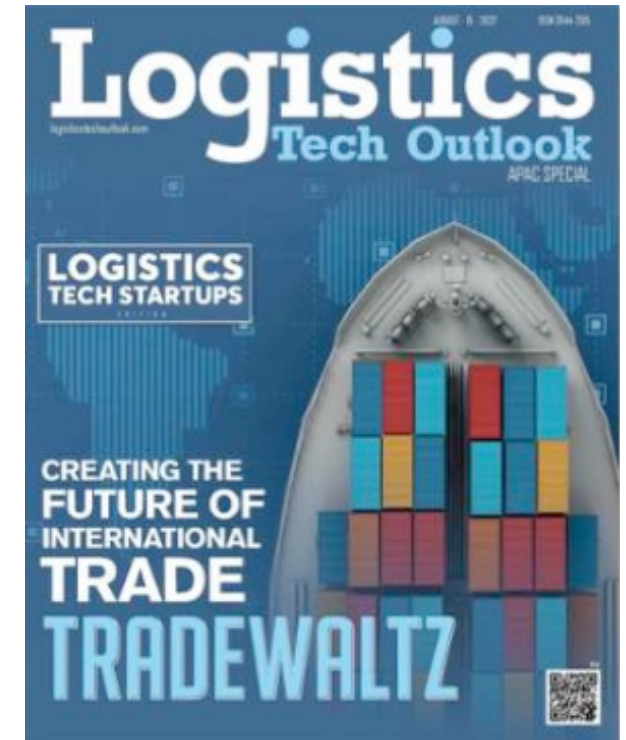
TradeWaltz

- Platform for exchanging blockchain based trade documents
- Started service in 2022
- Now active in Japan with 60 large corporations using the system
- Starting to connect with other platforms(mainly Asian countries)



Toward an Open and Global Trade Ecosystem

International trade is a highly complicated system that involves many different types of participants and as such, is considered impossible to digitalize with existing technologies. Using blockchain technology, we are building a new platform, "TradeWaltz®", that will enable all participants to share information and



- CIDA(Cargo Insurance Data Association) was established (<http://cargo-insurance-data.com/>)
- CIDA is disclosing the unified data set used on the TradeWaltz platform.

CIDA Cargo Insurance Data Association

our mission | why standards? | leadership | members | standards | **Contact us**

CIDA

Cargo Insurance Data Association

About us

Cargo Insurance Data Association (CIDA) is a nonprofit and independent organization established by global marine insurers. Our purpose is to facilitate digitalization on trade from the insurance sector.

Our mission

In order to facilitate the seamless digital trade transactions, interoperability is the key. Interoperability will be achieved by standardization of data formats. Our mission is to create neutral and simple data standards with the harmonization of marine cargo insurers.

Why standards for insurance?

Why standards for insurance?

Cargo insurance certificate/policy is an essential document for international trading. Trading is transforming into paperless and digital nowadays. This means Cargo Insurance certificates/policies are transforming into digital format so it could be transferred digitally, along

Raising awareness

“Unified data format among platforms/countries is needed!”

IUMI EYE December 2021

30



Global standardisation on trade documents



Tom Shinya
Deputy General Manager, Marine Underwriting Dept. Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. and IUMI Data and Digitalization Forum member

Digitalisation on trade documents is becoming operational on a worldwide basis. There is one matter that needs improvement however when the next level of digitalisation comes about, and that is the standardisation of data. Shipping documents (such as bills of lading) and insurance documents (such as cargo insurance certificates/policies) are essential documents for trade and are now becoming digitalised. This digitalised data will be exchanged among the parties involved in the trade, for instance, the cargo insurance certificate/policy data will be transferred such as:

Insurer/Broker → Shipper → Purchasing bank → Issuing bank → Consignee → Claims settling agent

If each insurer has different datasets (such as data field definition or definition of terms, etc.), this will not be user friendly since it will prevent data being imported into their internal systems. In other words, there is no interoperability. For instance, if the consignee or the claims settling agent seek to transfer the insurance data into their internal system automatically (which is the beauty of digitalisation), the data needs to be unified regardless of who the insurer is. Else the users will need to set up a different Application Programming Interface (API) for each of the insurers (which is unrealistic) or manually type the data into their system. For that reason, digital platforms require a certain “dataset rule”. Two years ago a common dataset standard for the digital platforms had been agreed between the

However, that is not enough. If each platform has different dataset standards, the same problem will occur to the users. This is the reason global standardisation is needed.

Within the shipping industry, there has been an initiative for standardisation on digital bills of lading so it will be acceptable for banks, insurers, and customs on a worldwide basis. All the major container liners have come together and formed the Digital Container Shipping Association (DCSA) and they are pursuing this initiative. With this programme gaining momentum it is safe to assume that our industry will need to work on the same sooner or later. Again, bills of lading and insurance documents are assigned and transferred together.

I believe it is time to take action in our industry as well.

Standardization of trade document data: A critical step forward, not least for cargo insurers



Published: 12 December 2022

International standards are an essential pillar for world trade to function smoothly. They have the potential to reduce transaction costs and are relevant for all economic players which engage in cross-border trade, whether it is an SME or a multinational enterprise. A lack of cooperation on international standards can in contrast lead to discrepancies and disruptions to cross-border trade.



Digitalisation is on the rise across all sectors and is a major enabler for global trade. To maximise the benefits of this trend, it is key to develop digital solutions and standards for trade document data which are interoperable, transparent and seamless for all users, including marine insurers.

In this webinar [Tom Shinya](#), Deputy General Manager, Marine Underwriting Department at Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance, discuss the importance of standardised trade document data from a cargo insurance perspective. This is complemented by a presentation from [Hannah Nguyen](#), Director – Digital Ecosystems from the ICC Digital Standards Initiative at the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), who provides an update on initiatives that are underway to facilitate the standardisation of trade data and the critical role of international standards in accelerating digital transformation.

The session is moderated by [Patrizia Kern](#), Head Marine, Director at Swiss Re Corporate Solutions & Chair of IUMI's Data & Digitalisation Forum.

Please click here to access the [RECORDING](#), the [SLIDES](#) of Hannah Hguyen and the [SLIDES](#) of Tom Shinya.

特集
特集 海上保険

貨物保険証券のデジタル化と課題

東京海上日動火災保険株式会社 海上業務部長 専門次長 株式会社トレードワズ 取締役 (非常勤)

新谷 哲之介

1. 保険証券デジタル化の現状

近年、Web3.0と呼ばれる技術の革新的展開により、デジタル領域における新たなビジネスが生まれている。その一つに、貿易において流通する書類をデジタル化し、ペーパーレス環境を実現するプラットフォームビジネスがある。日本では、2020年に事業に先駆けて、貿易関係の諸業界を網羅するプラットフォームであるTradeWatzが発足した。

TradeWatzは、2022年4月に本格商用版がリリースされ、日々機能の拡充が順次進捗しており、利用者が増加の一途を辿っている。海外でも豊富なプラットフォーム事業者が現れ、国際間でプラットフォームが相互に接続をしようとする動きが生じている。

TradeWatzの創設は、2016年に筆者などが中心となり、東京海上日動火災保険株式会社と株式会社NTTデータとで貿易書類のプラットフォームによるデジタル化の検証を行ったのが発端点であるが、これが事業化され、システムの実装が定

上野博司イメージアット (©Aristo vector/Shutterstock.com)

づくにつれ、諸々の新たな課題が認識された。そもそも、貿易業務のデジタルプラットフォームという前例のないビジネスの黎明期に、未知の課題が出現するのは当然ともいえるが、本稿では貨物保険証券をデジタル化する過程で認識された二つの課題を紹介したい。

まず、予め貨物保険証券の貿易における役割について簡単に触れておきたい。貿易における貨物保険は、国際的に完結される貨物が保険の目的であり、たとえばCC条件の売買であれば、荷主が被保険者として保険会社と結んだ保険契約は、被受人へ譲渡され、これに伴って保険契約上の被保険者も被受人に変わることとなる。

また保険証券は、たとえば引取であれば、保険会社 → 荷主 → 買取銀行 → 発行銀行 → 被受人と遷送される。TradeWatzが機能的に目指しているのは、こうした一連の保険証券の流通を、デジタルデータの回付に変えることである。それは、現在であれば貿易関係者の各々オフィスにおいて行われる次のような工程、すなわち保険証券の提出、申込みの受け、証券発行、証券送付、証券受領、業務手帳、銀行送付、書類預け、海外送付等

間を接続すれば済むわけではない(図が異なれば、同じ保険証券データであっても配列される項目自体が異なっていたり、あるいは同名の項目であっても、その意味や用途に微妙な差異がある場合もある。また、項目の名称も認識も合致した際にデータの座敷が足りず情報が入りきらない、などというような課題も起こる。

このようにデータ項目の有無(例: Place of Issueという項目の有無)、データ項目の定義(例: 同じ名称の項目はあるが語彙に差異がある)、データの形式(例: number型)などごとくプラットフォーム間で異なっていたり、プラットフォーム間の情報流通に支障を来す。つまり、プラットフォーム間のインターオペラビリティ(相互運用性)が必要となる。

また、流通する情報もデジタル化することで得られる見直しとして、関係者データ入力業務がなくなることも期待される。すなわち、多様な形式で紙書類を社外から受信する場合、その紙書類上の情報を自社システム内にデータ化しようとするならば、原則としてその紙面の情報をタイプし入力する必要があるが、データとして受信するので

30 KALIN 2022.11
2022.11 KALIN 31

Standards needed on;

- difference of data items (e.g. “shipper reference number”, “place of issuance”, “vessel IMO number”...)
- difference of data formats (e.g. “varchar 30 characters”, “integer 8 characters”)
- difference of the definitions (same item name but some difference of definition by countries)