

Sustainable and Digital Trade Facilitation Week



8-12 July 2024



Palais des Nations Geneva





PARALLEL SESSION T&T

Fostering Sustainable Travel and Tourism through e-business Standards

Travel and Tourism Domain



Nancy Norris
Vice Chair, UN/CEFACT



Sachin Mehta
Domain Coordinator,
Travel and Tourism



Tain-Tsair Hsu,
Chairman
Commerce Development
Research Institute



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Mr. Sachin Mehta

Domain Coordinator, Travel and Tourism

MD Stuti Tourism Pvt Ltd



Mr. Tain-Tsair Hsu
Chairman
Commerce Development Research Institute



Mr. Tunghua Tai Leader, Project of CEFACT eneral Manager, Siloam Travel Agency



Mr. Kazuyoshi Itagaki Sub Leader, Project of CEFACT



Mr. Anthony Chien
Deputy of Director, CIDS,
Commerce Development Research Institute
Deputy Secretary General, AFACT



Mr. Tadashi Ishihara Sub Leader, Project of CEFACT Executive Supervisor of JTREC





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General Manager, Siloam Travel Agency



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Mr. Anthony Chien

Deputy of Director, CIDS,

Commerce Development Research Institute

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Mr. Tadashi Ishihara
Sub Leader, Project of CEFACT
Executive Supervisor of JTREC



Fostering Sustainable Travel and Tourism through e-business Standards

- This session will delve into the transformation of Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) pertaining to Electronic Press (EP) technical components that incorporate sustainability claims.
- It will explore the dynamics of package tours offered by both the Travel Agency and Destination Management Company & Destination Management Organization (DMC&DMO) within the travel industry, considering their alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Mr. Sachin Mehta
Domain Coordinator
Travel and Tourism

Sachin Mehta is the Founder and CEO of Stuti Tourism Pvt Ltd and a veteran in the tourism industry. Having completed his Travel and Tourism Techniques in 1992, he has been at the forefront of innovating and diversifying experiential and educational tourism. Sachin has played a pivotal role in developing many unexplored tourism destinations, successfully bringing them onto the tourism map. Additionally, he serves as the Travel & Tourism Domain Coordinator at the United Nations UN/CEFACT. contributing his extensive expertise to global tourism development.

Sachin Mehta, MD Stuti Tourism Pvt Ltd



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Mr. Tain-Tsair Hsu
Chairman
Commerce Development Research Institute

Mr. Tain-Tsair Hsu is currently the chairman of the Commerce Development Research Institute (CDRI), leading the team performance to grow annually (the revenue growth grows by about 75% in 2021 compared to 2016 when he first took over). He served as the mayor of Tainan City for nine years. During his tenure, he promoted the business competitiveness of urban culture. While being the economics lecturer at Chinese Culture University and Huagang Internship Bank's General Manager, he tackled the financial distress of 15 years. He was also a legislator for 15 years and has been ranked among the top ten outstanding legislators in "legislators" evaluations over the years. Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, New School for Social Research and Ph.D. Studies in Business Management, Rutgers University in USA is his highest education. He also owns a professional background in economics, finance, management and other related fields.



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Mr. Tunghua Tai
Leader, Project of CEFACT
General Manager, Siloam Travel Agency

UN/CEFACT Position Expert

Areas of Interest Travel / Tourism

Expertize

Business process modelling,

Communications / writing / web
development / advertising /video,

Data modelling, XML / schema
production / methodology



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Mr. Anthony Chien
Deputy of Director, CIDS,
Commerce Development Research Institute

He is also known as Anthony Chien. He is the Fellow of International Research **Digital** Commerce Research Division, Commerce Development Research Institute(CDRI) research and analysis the industry of the international digital commerce and communications with more than 20 years of experience in technology industry. The CDRI is also a semi-government research institute controlled by The Ministry of Economic Affairs(MOEA) of Taiwan. At the present, He is also both the expert of UN Centre for Trade **Facilitation** and **Electronic Business** (UN/CEFACT) and the chair of the TT&LWG and **Deputy Secretary General, Asia Pacific Council** for Trade Facilitation & Electronic Business (AFACT). Before he also has been the Deputy Convenor of the Liberalization Steering Group (LSG) of APEC Telecommunications and **Information Working Group.**



Sustainable and Digital Trade Facilitation Week



8-12 July 2024







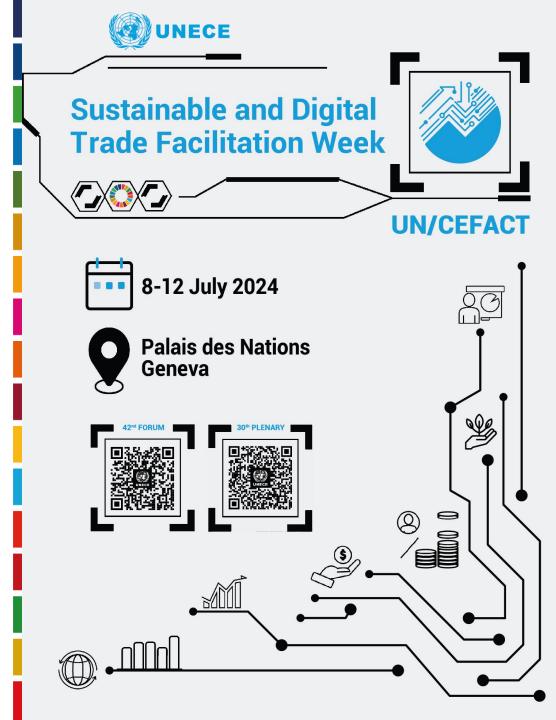
Travel Agency and DMC&DMO Package Tour Project

-Business Requirement Specification (BRS)

Mr. Tunghua Tai / Founder, Siloah Travel / tunghua.tai@gmail.com

Dr. Anthony Chien / Deputy Director of CIDS, Commerce Development Research Institute / anthonychien@cdri.org.tw

10 July 2024





I. Introduction

- The United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) is spearheading a crucial initiative to standardize data exchange in the travel industry.
- This Business Requirement Specification (BRS) outlines the framework for a Package Tour Reference Data Model Project, addressing the evolving landscape of travel agencies, Destination Management Companies (DMCs), and Destination Management Organizations (DMOs).
- As the industry grapples with the dominance of Online Travel Agencies (OTAs) and the rise of Free Individual Travel (FIT), this project aims to empower traditional agencies and DMCs/DMOs by establishing standardized protocols for data exchange, ultimately enhancing the creation and management of comprehensive package tours.





II. Project Purpose and Scope

- The primary objective of this project is to develop a comprehensive reference data model that integrates of package tour management. This model will serve foundation for enhancing operational efficiency, customer experiences, and boosting the competitive travel agencies, DMCs, and DMOs in an increasingly market.
- The scope encompasses the entire lifecycle of tours, from initial planning and pricing to booking travel feedback. By standardizing data formats and the model aims to reduce errors, eliminate ensure information reliability across various platforms systems used by industry stakeholders.







Travel Agency and DMC & DMO Package Tour Project

Project purpose(1/4)

- "Package Tour" has been the most popular way of travel in the past century.
- Hundreds of thousands travel agencies and Destination Managing Company (DMC) and Destination Managing Organization (DMO) are servicing travelers in this industry, since Internet was invented.
- Big OTAs (Online Travel Agency) are prominent in the industry, using IATA airline standards, and OTA (Open Travel Alliance) hotel booking standards, traditional travel agencies and DMCs/DMOs are being left behind at this Internet travel trend.
- They don't have a sector relevant standard for exchanging data between each other.





Project purpose(2/4)

- In this OTA era, people tend to travel FIT (Free Individual Traveler), but the fact is distinctions suitable for FIT is limited by security condition, transportation convenience condition and language barrier etc., the result for FIT is finally most travelers stay in big city.
- OTAs are only "matching platform" for traveler and travel resources.
- The opportunity and requirement are for Travel Agency coordinating with DMCs can provide service and knowledge added value to design better itinerary and bring travel to wider choice of destinations.





Project purpose(3/4)

- Before actual travel occur, the product in travel industry is only "information", no physical products exist, and most of travel agencies and DMCs are small and medium business entity where currently no open standards exit.
- Currently the big OTAs are all making their own API rules them self, without a global API standard, OTAs connecting each other by using all different API standards are very big and expensive task already.
- Without recognized open standards SME MSME travel agencies are inhibited from contributing to the industry.





Project purpose(4/4)

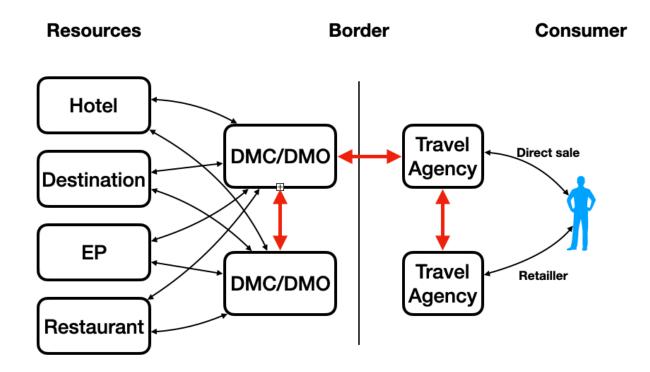
- The small Travel Agencies to develop software to connect to different OTAs by different API standards is nearly mission impossible, open global standards as produced by UNECE-UN/CEFACT and the purpose of this project will overcome this challenge.
- The challenge facing the SME travel Agency is the same os faced by SME's in global trade of goods.
- UNECE-UN/CEFACT mission is to produce standards bridging the gap between large corporate bespoke platforms and SME engagement in the industry.
- The purpose of this project is to design a set of API standard for exchanging "Itinerary", "Quotation", "Package Tour", "Traveler", and "Review" data between for travel agencies (including traditional travel agencies and OTAs), between travel agencies and DMCs, and between DMC to DMCs.





Project scope (1/2)

- The project enables replacing the current emails and spreadsheets used to exchange tour package data between Travel Agencies (mostly SME's) and Destination Managing Company (DMC) and Destination Managing Organization (DMO) with harmonized data and comments.
- (Ref red arrows in the diagram below). This will deliver additional semantic data definition
 into the CCL, RDM establishing the ability to write standardized APIs.







Project scope (2/2)

- The project is to produce definitions and Reference Data Models (RDM) on Travel Agency,
 Destination Managing Company (DMC) and Destination Managing Organization (DMO) API.
 It does not deliver a certification system but it provides elements upon which certification or
 labeling systems could be build.
- The project will also deliver components of future recommendations to government to facilitate, promote Travel Agency, Destination Managing Company (DMC) and Destination Managing Organization (DMO).
- The project will take in consideration work which has been produced by UN/CEFACT on White Paper on the technical applications of Business Standards for Sustainable Tourism being a subset of sustainable tourism products.
- ITEMS:
 - 1. Itinerary, 2. Quotation, 3. Tour, 4. Traveler, 5. Review
- PHASES:
 - 1. Design, 2. Marketing, 3. Booking, 4. Traveling, 5. After Travel





Travel Agency Data Exchange

- 1. Big picture for Travel Industry
- 2. Existing API Standards
- 3. Package Tour vs FIT
- 4. How Package Tour Works Without API
- 5. 5 Travel Phases and Data Exchange
- 6. Open Data for Travel Industry
- 7. Challenges for Travel API





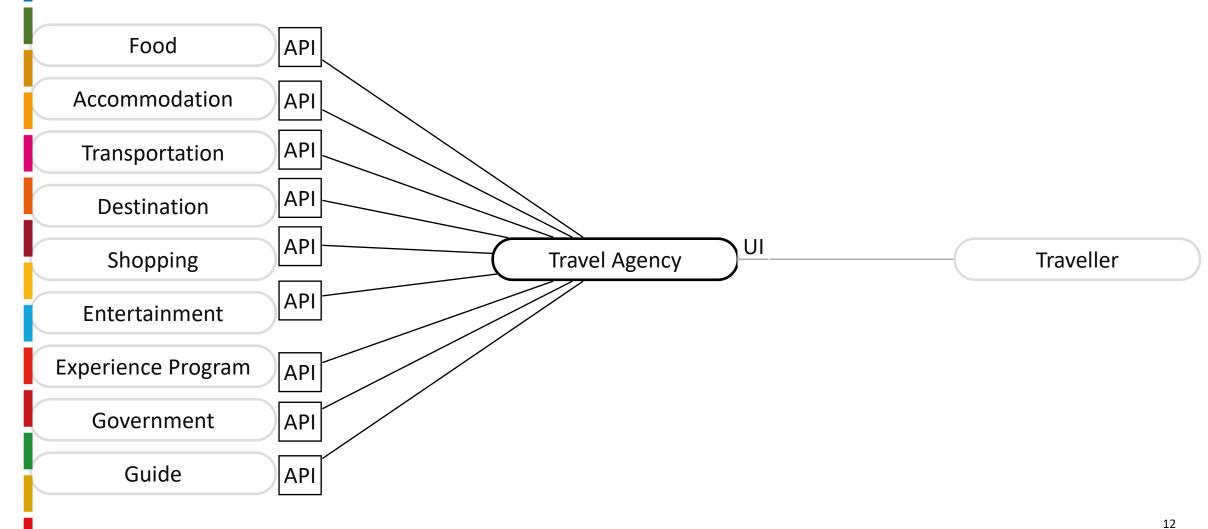
Travel Industry

		Existing API Standard	
Food	Restaurant		
Accommodation	Hotels, B&B, Lodging House Open Travel Alliance (XML), SLH		
Transportation	Airline, Train, Cruise NDC by IATA (XML)		
Destination	Museum, National Park		
Shopping	Gift Shops		
Entertainment	Theater, Opera, Theme Park		
Travel Agency	Agency, DMC, DMO, Guide		
Local Government	Tourism Bureau		
Experience Programs	Culture Experience, Activities, Excursion	FP project	
Traveler			





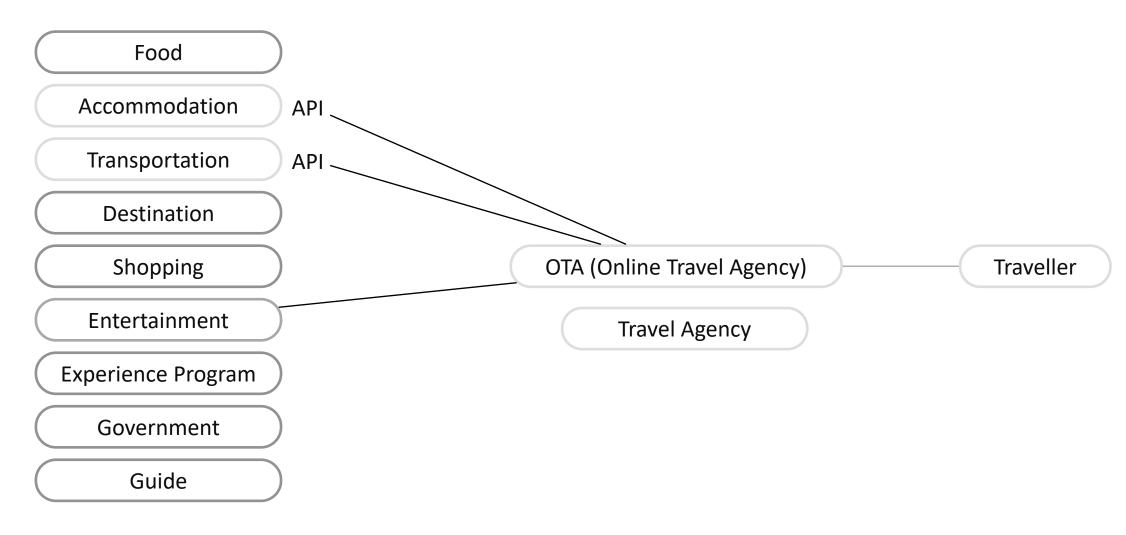
Future Goal







FIT (Free Independent Traveler)







III: Key Stakeholders and Roles

The Package Tour Reference Data Model Project involves a complex ecosystem of stakeholders, each playing a crucial role in the creation, management, and execution of package tours. Understanding these roles is essential for developing a comprehensive and effective data model that addresses the needs of all parties involved.





The end consumer of travel products and services, seeking unique and tailored experiences across various destinations.



Travel Agency

Intermediaries that understand traveler needs, provide advice, and plan suitable itineraries, often collaborating with DMCs.



DMC/DMO

Local experts responsible for executing travel arrangements and promoting destinations to attract tourists.



Travel Component

Various service providers including hotels, restaurants, tour guides, and attractions that form the building blocks of package tours.





Phase I: Design

The design phase is a critical stage in package tour development, where travel agencies and Destination Management Companies (DMCs) collaborate to create tailored itineraries. This process requires a delicate balance of traveler preferences and destination expertise, often involving multiple rounds of communication and refinement.

1 2 3

Initial Requirements

Travel agencies propose design requirements to DMCs based on their experience and traveler discussions, considering demographics, seasonality, and budget constraints.

Resource Integration

DMCs integrate local tourism resources according to the agency's requirements, designing tour products and providing initial itineraries and quotations.

Feedback and Revision

Travel agencies review the proposed itineraries and provide feedback, which DMCs incorporate into revised versions, ensuring optimal alignment with traveler expectations.

Finalization

After several iterations, a finalized itinerary is agreed upon, balancing traveler preferences, destination highlights, and logistical considerations.





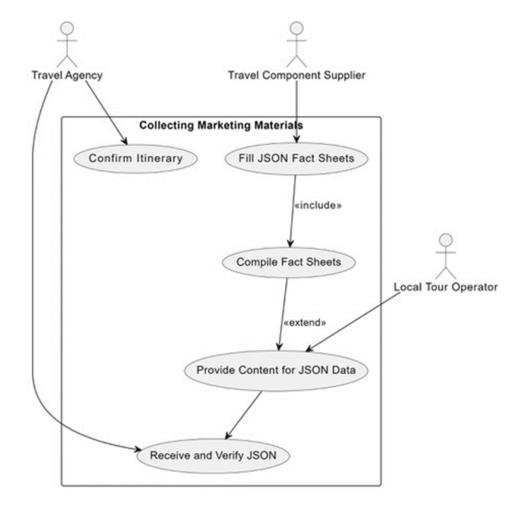
Phase II: Marketing Materials Collection

The collection and standardization of marketing materials is a crucial step in creating cohesive and appealing package tours. This phase involves the meticulous gathering of information from various travel component suppliers and its transformation into a standardized format for seamless integration and presentation.

JSON Fact Sheets

DMC Proposal Integration

Travel Agency Verification

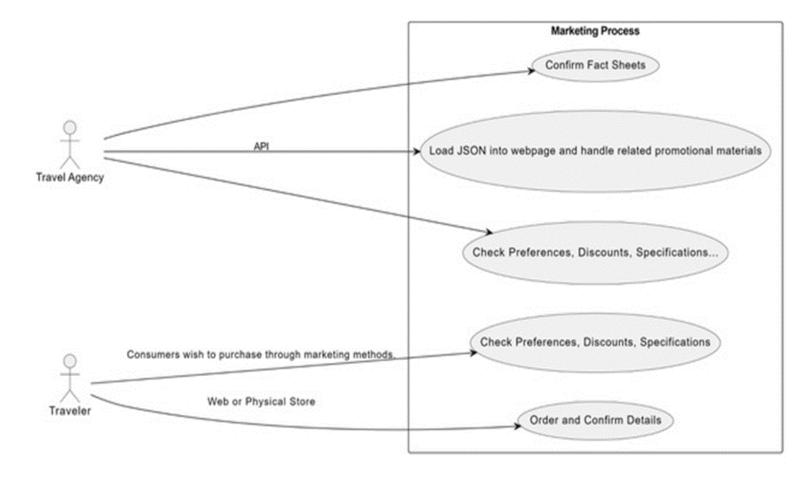






Phase III: Marketing

The marketing and booking phase is where the carefully crafted package tours are presented to potential travelers and transformed into confirmed bookings. This stage leverages both digital and traditional marketing channels to reach a wide audience and facilitate seamless booking experiences.







Phase IV: Pre-departure Operations

The pre-departure phase is a critical period where confirmed bookings are transformed into fully-realized travel experiences. This stage involves meticulous planning, coordination, and verification to ensure all aspects of the package tour are in place before travelers embark on their journey.

Order Processing

Travel agencies confirm orders with local operators, who then verify details with travel component suppliers. Any issues are promptly addressed, with solutions proposed to customers if necessary. The group is finalized when the minimum number of participants is met.

Passeng er List Confirm ation

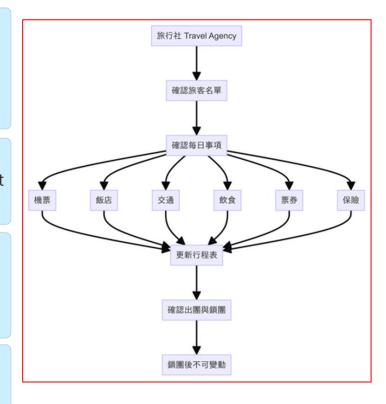
Agencies compile and verify the final passenger list, ensuring all traveler information is accurate and complete. This list forms the basis for subsequent operational tasks.

Travel Component Verification

Each element of the tour is confirmed, including flights, hotel room assignments, transportation arrangements, meal requirements, admission tickets, and insurance coverage. This process ensures all components align with the finalized itinerary.

Group Lock and Final Confirmation

Once all verifications are complete, the group is "locked," preventing further changes except for cancellations and refunds as per standardized travel contracts. This final step ensures operational readiness for the tour's commencement.



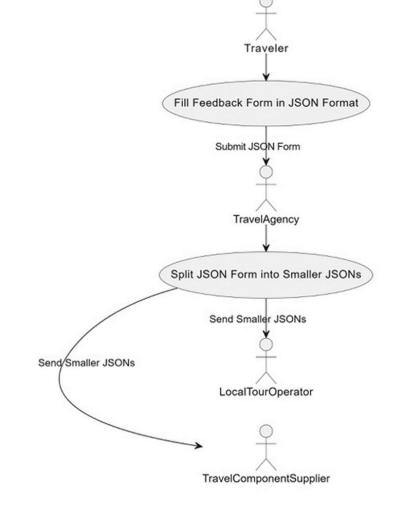




Phase VI: After-Travel Feedback

The post-travel phase is crucial for maintaining service quality and driving continuous improvement in the package tour industry. By systematically collecting and analyzing traveler feedback, travel agencies and their partners can refine their offerings and enhance future travel experiences.

	Process Step	Responsible Party	Action
Fee	dback Collection	Traveler	Complete online feedback forms
Data	a Standardization	Travel Agency	Convert feedback to JSON format
Da	ata Distribution	Travel Agency	Segment and send JSON data to relevant suppliers
	Analysis	All Stakeholders	Review feedback and identify improvement areas
In	nplementation	All Stakeholders	Incorporate insights into future tour planning

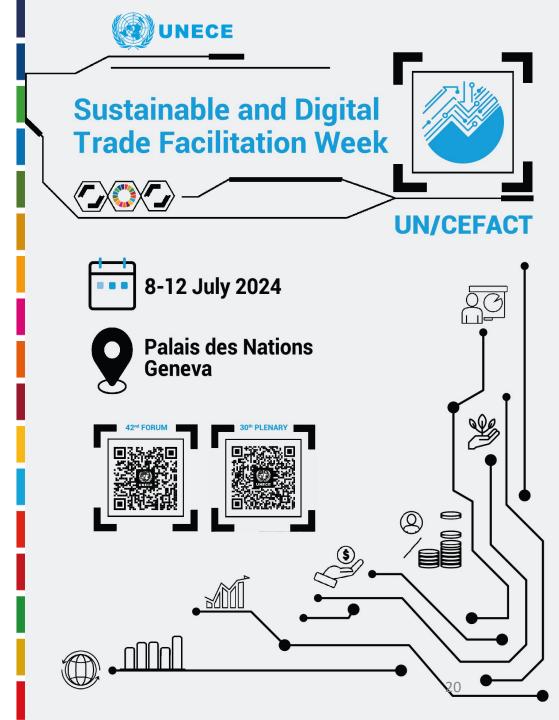




Thank you for your attention!

Mr. Tunghua Tai / Founder, Siloah Travel / tunghua.tai@gmail.com

Dr. Anthony Chien / Deputy Director of CIDS, Commerce Development Research Institute / anthonychien@cdri.org.tw



Gastroeconomy + ESG XaaS Model + IISA Model:

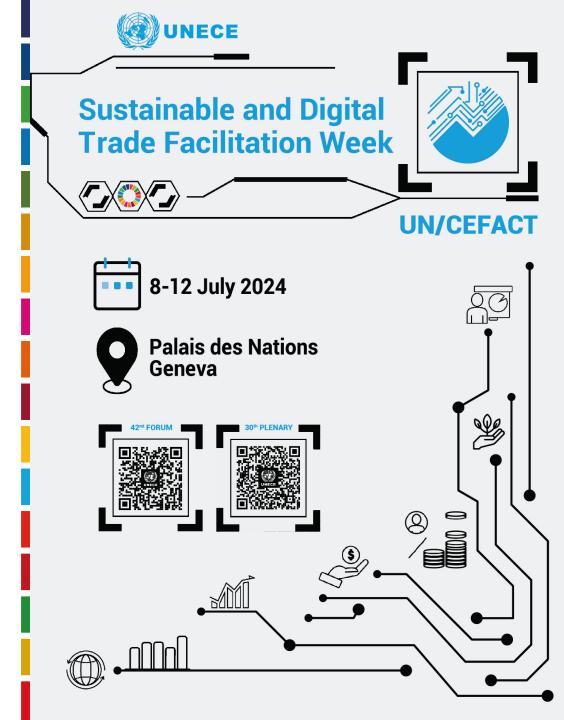
-As a Solution for the SDGs of International Tourism Industry

Mr. Tain-Tsair Hsu

Chairman

Commerce Development Research Institute (CDRI)

10 July 2024





Gastroeconomy

- Developing economy with gastronomy.
- UNCTAD highlighted the growing importance of domestic gastronomy for exports and tourism and the gastronomic tradition as an invaluable resource to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation.
- "Food is part of the creative economy and a means to support the sustainable development goals and is supported by the Untied Nations Conference on Trade and Development", said Marisa Henderson.





Gastroeconomy and Life Transformation (1/2)

- Gastronomy is a cultural expression that shows the diversity of nature and humanity; it is an important part of the knowledge economy.
- Gastroeconomy emphasizes that tourism, catering and accommodation must be in sustainable symbiosis with humanity and nature.
- Tourists not only taste local delicacies but also develop concepts of sustainable development, such as combining various cultural practices with local culture and history, landscape, values, and cultural heritage.

Green Consumption





Gastroeconomy and Life Transformation (2/2)

Promote cross-sector cooperation

Develop sustainable production and consumption patterns from the perspective of local resources

Gastroeconomy

Maintain culturally appropriate food production and consumption methods

Develop new business models and innovation model

Develop talent cultivation system





XaaS is an Important Business Model for Green Transformation

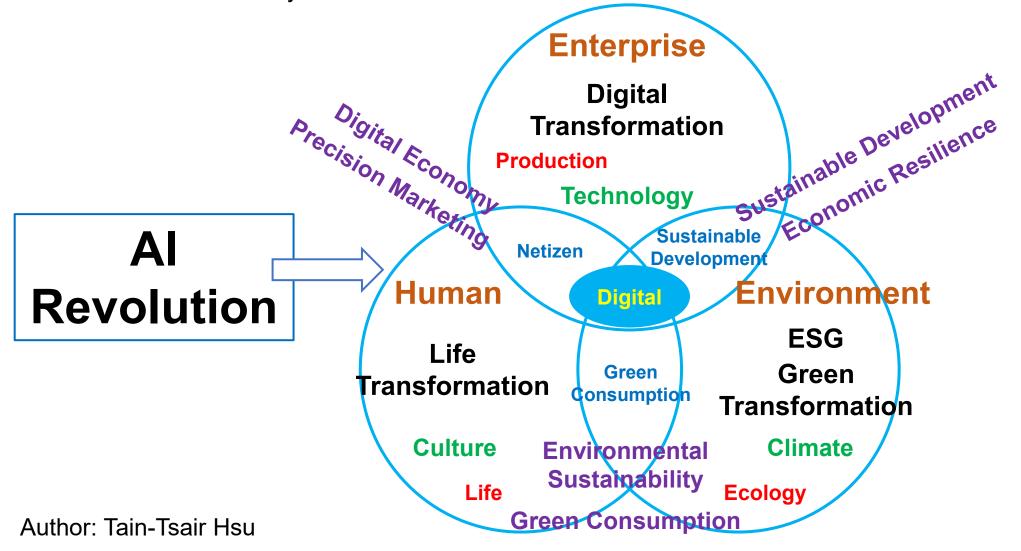
- 1. Integrated and sustainable management of natural resources is critical to meeting universal needs.
- 2. Resources must be managed as a public good to achieve key SDGs.
- 3. UNFC and UNRMS provide the right information and tools to manage natural resources.
- 4. UNFC and UNRMS approaches to enabling the resource as a service paradigm through blockchain technologies.
- 5. Sustainable management of critical raw materials required for the low-carbon energy transition.
- 6. Resources as a Service: A catalyst to accelerate the energy transition, safeguarding climate action targets within the circular economy.





Three major transformation strategies

➤ Three major transformation strategies are needed for the sustainable development of the innovation value ecosystem





Features of the IISA Model for Neo International Cooperativism - Replace competition with cooperation

- 1. In the new era of the digital economy, the traditional business philosophy of only focusing on the rights and interest of shareholders has been replaced by the rights and interests of stakeholders that emphasize corporate social responsibility. In other words, competition and possible conflicts between enterprises are replaced by mutual cooperation and possible harmony.
- 2. The digital economy combines the advantages of zero latency and zero distance, no time difference, decentralization, diversification, and extensive connectivity through edge computing.
- 3. The Neo International Cooperativism encompasses both globalization and localization in a global market of digital economy.
 - Globalization expands markets, disseminates new technologies, facilitates complementary interactions, and accelerates the development of regional cooperation.
 - On the other hand, localization makes full use of local resources, leverages local cultural characteristics, promotes local industries, community participation, and social development, aiming to balance regional development and reduce disparities in development and wealth.



7



IISA Model of Digital Trade Innovation Value

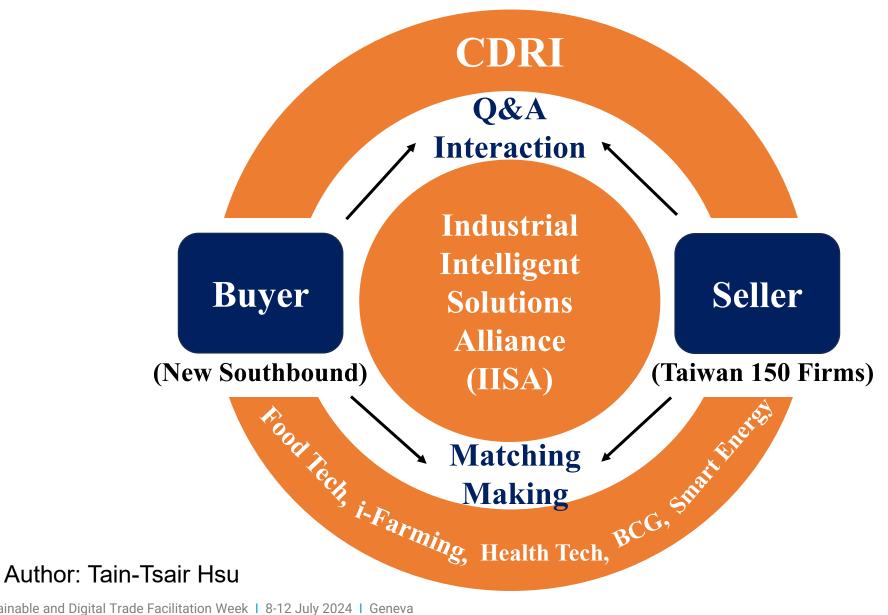
- Industrial Intelligent Solutions Alliance (IISA) is a new business model for digital trade which has successfully developed and verified by CDRI.
- There are five major "New Southbound" R&D experiment of areas by CDRI:
 - Food Tech
 - Health Tech
 - Bio-Circular-Green Economy (BCG economic model in Thailand)
 - i-Farming
 - Smart Energy

The IISA model can also be used in conjunction with Intelligent Services for investment in the international tourism industry.





Industrial Intelligent Solutions Alliance (IISA) Model





Thank you!

Mr. Tain-Tsair Hsu

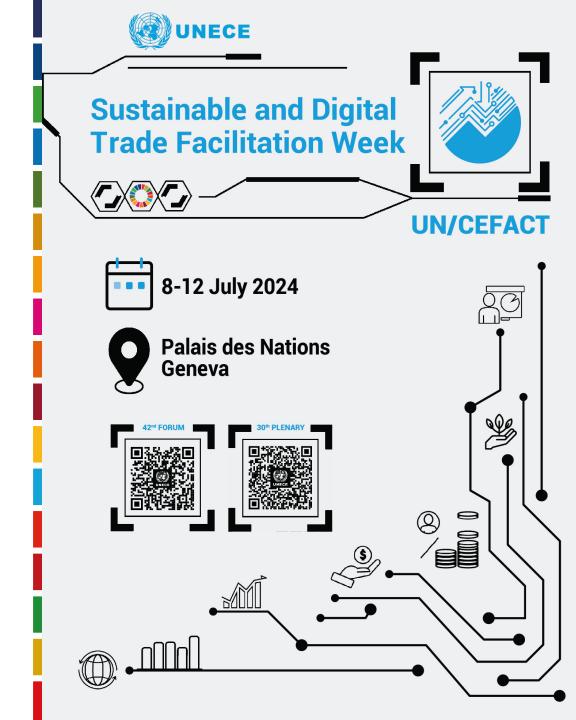
Chairman

Commerce Development Research Institute (CDRI)

E-mail: cdrichairman@gmail.com

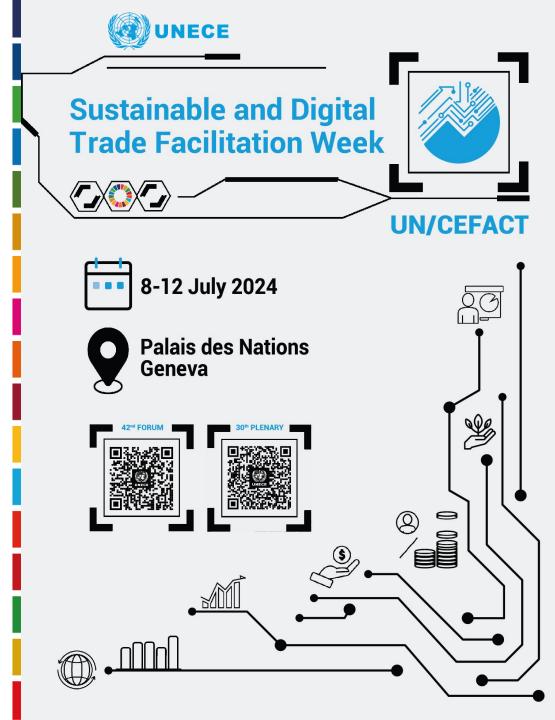
tthsu1129@cdri.org.tw

Date: 10 I July I 2024



Present situation of the API Transformation of EPs Technical Artefacts with Sustainability Claims

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Domain Coordinator, Travel and Tourism
Project Sublead Mr. Kazuyoshi Itagaki
Project Editor Dr. Mikio Tanaka





Outcomes of EPs ver.1

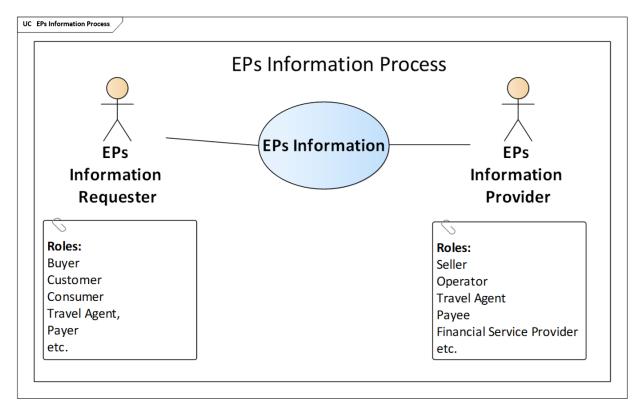
- In EPs ver.1, EPs suppliers desire to have any good means to trade EPs globally and to welcome global visitors to their regions.
- It was said that in developing EPs technical artefacts, the results of SLH (Small scaled Lodging House) related projects should be reutilized as much as possible,
- Because they were developed based on the ebXML specifications,
- But EPs needs a lot new data entities to be communicated between new trading parties.
- The deliverables to be developed In EPs ver.1 are
 a) The Business Requirements Specification (BRS) for the processes required by the travel and tourism industry (booking, modification, cancellation, information search)
 b) The new information items to be registered in the Core Component Library (CCL: a UN/CEFACT common dictionary)





2. Contents of BRS

• The **BRS** describes the history and objectives of its development, and as a development item it indicates the information exchange process, the basic content of the information items necessary for that, and the codes (messages) to be used within this information.



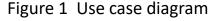
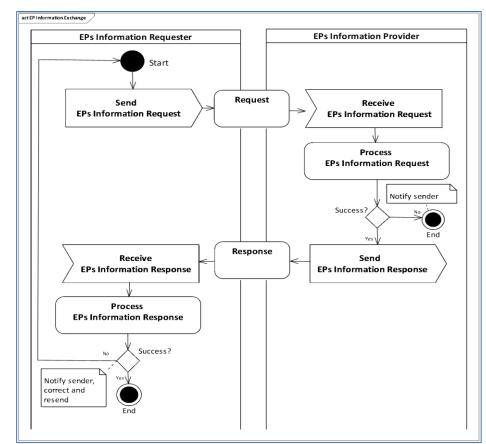


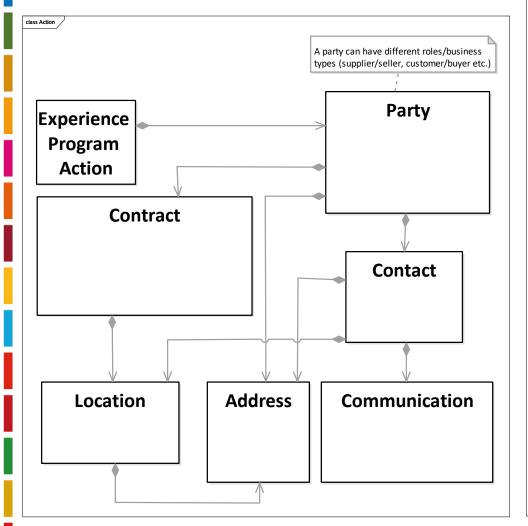
Figure 2 Activity diagram







3. Contents of BRS



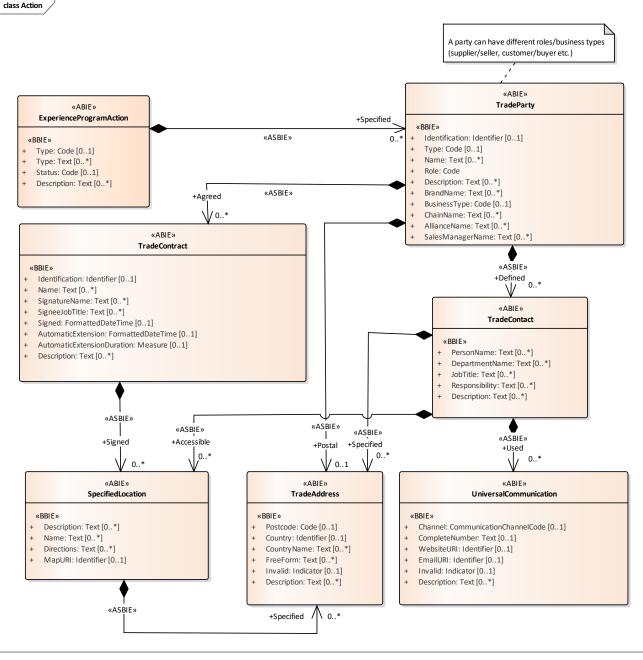




Figure 3 Action part canonical class diagram

Figure 4 Action part class diagram



4. Contents of information items

• After the **BRS** was finalized, these information items are registered in the **CCL**.

⊿ A	В	С	D	Е	
ABIE/ BI	BIE/ Dictionary Entry Name	Definition	Occurrence	Occurrence	Sho
ASBIE/AC	CC/B (auto generated)	Mandatory	Min	Max	
CC/ASCC		_			
1 CC/SC	c 💌		_	▼	
START HE	ERE Keep the rows together	Enable macro's with Ctrl-e	Manda	tory for	
2 Press Er	nter Adjust selected rows with Ctrl-a	Disable macro's with Ctrl-d	BBIE, ASBIE	, BCC, ASCC	
54 BBIE	Experience Program_ Action. Status. Code	The code specifying the status of this experience program action.	0	1	Status Code
55 BBIE	Experience Program_ Action. Description. Text	A textual description of this experience program action.	0	unbounded	Description
56 ASBIE	Experience Program_ Action. Specified. Trade_ Party	A party specified for this experience program action.	0	unbounded	Specified Party
ABIE	Experience_ Event. Details	An involvement in an experience program in which some thing happens, such as a nature watching, woodware			Experience Event
57		manufacturing, meditation, holiday trip, dinner, theme park visit, could be experienced.			
58 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Date_ Sequence. Numeric	The date sequence number for this experience event.	0	1	Date Sequence Nu
59 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Name. Text	A name, expressed as text, for this experience event.	0	unbounded	Name
60 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Basic_ Objective. Text	A basic objective, expressed as text, for this experience event.	0	unbounded	Basic Objective Tex
61 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Identification. Identifier	The identifier of this experience event.		1	ID
62 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Choice_ Allowed. Indicator	The indication of whether or not a choice is allowed for this experience event.	0	1	Choice Allowed Inc
63 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Reservation_ Required. Indicator	The indication of whether or not a reservation is required for this experience event.		1	Reservation Requir
64 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Location. Text	A location, expressed as text, for this experience event.		unbounded	Location Text
65 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Meeting. Date Time	The meeting date, time, date time, or other date time value for this experience event.	0	1	Meeting Date Time
66 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Break Up. Date Time	The break up date, time, date time, or other date time value for this experience event.		1	Break Up Date Tim
67 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Instruction. Text	An instruction, expressed as text, for this experience event.		unbounded	Instruction Text
68 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Reservation_ Guarantee. Text	A reservation guarantee, expressed as text, for this experience event.	0	unbounded	Reservation Guara
69 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Indemnity_ Clause. Text	An indemnity clause, expressed as text, for this experience event.	0	unbounded	Indemnity Clause T
70 BBIE	Experience_ Event. Description. Text	A textual description of this experience event.	0	unbounded	Description
71 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Provided. Specified_ Requirement	A specified requirement provided for this experience event.	0	unbounded	Provided Requirem
72 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Required. Specified_ Usage Condition	The specified usage condition required for this experience event.	0	1	Required Usage Co
73 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Specified. Trade_ Party	A party specified for this experience event.		unbounded	Specified Party
74 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Distinctive. Specified_ Feature	A distinctive feature specified for this experience event.		unbounded	Distinctive Feature
75 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Provided. Specified_ Certificate	Certificate A specified certificate provided for this experience event.		unbounded	Provided Certificate
76 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Calculated. Trade_ Price			Calculated Price	
77 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Operational. Specified_ Period			unbounded	Operational Period
78 ASBIE	Experience_ Event. Applicable. Specified_ Note	A specified note applicable for this experience event.	0	unbounded	Applicable Note
\leftarrow	Reference BIE +				•





EPs ver.2 succeeded to EPs ver.1

1. On EPs ver.2

- The Project Proposal named as 'API Transformation of EPs Technical Artefacts with Sustainability Claims' was approved by Bureau in May last year.
- This is the Version 2 of the project, 'Experience Programs Technical Artefacts Project' i.e. EPs ver.1 (EPs TA).
- This has been completed.
- The main purpose of the project is to make the use of EPs TA easier.
- One of the major scopes is the **transformation of EPs TA into API formats** based on the UN/CEFACT API Specifications.
- The other one is **to develop the BIEs of Sustainability Claims** by using the output of 'Business Standards for Sustainable Tourism Project'.





1. Transformation of CCTS into JSON

- The rules of R12|1,R13|1,R14|1,R15|1 are applied.
- The rule of the abbreviations and acronyms is presented in Table-4 of 3.3 General naming rules moving from CCTS to JSON in JSON NDR TS

CCTS Appearance	JSON Representation
"Uniform Resource.	"Uri"
Identifier"	with
or	"type": "string"
"URI_	"format": "uri"
Identification.	The rule for abbreviating "Identifier" is not applied in this
Identifier"	case. It SHALL NOT be abbreviated as "Urild".
"Identification	"Scheme"
Scheme"	
"Details"	"Type"
"Identifier"	"Id"
"Indicator"	SHALL be omitted. "isorHas" is added as a prefix.
"Identification.	"Id"
Identifier"	
"Text"	SHALL be omitted
"Specified_"	SHALL be omitted
"AAA " at the beginning	SHALL be omitted, if the resulting name of the ABIE is
"TT_"	unique, else it SHALL be kept
"Transport_"	
"Supply Chain_"	
"CI_"	
"Formatted_"	SHALL be omitted
"Trade_ Party" at the	SHALL be omitted
end	

Table-4 of 3.3 General naming rules





Output of JSON Transformation from CCTS(RDM)

	CCTS(RDM)Definition	CCTS(RDM)	JSONConverted (This part is the outcome of EPs v2.)	
	Based CCL D22A	Based CCL D22A-ReferenceBIE	Converted from CCTS (RDM) based on R14 1,R15 1,R16 1 &Table 4 of JSON Schema NDR	
ABIE	A specified period of time.	Specified_ Period. Details	periodType	
BBIE	The code specifying the type of specified period.	Specified_ Period. Type. Code	typeCode	
BBIE	The date, time, date time or other date time value for the start of this specified period of time.	Specified_ Period. Start. Date Time	startDateTime	
BBIE	The date, time, date time or other date time value for the end of this specified period of time.	Specified_ Period. End. Date Time	endDateTime	
BBIE	A textual description of this specified period of time.	Specified_ Period. Description. Text	description	
BBIE	The unique identifier of this specified period.	Specified_ Period. Identification. Identifier	Id	
BBIE	The code specifying the purpose of this specified period.	Specified_ Period. Purpose. Code	purposeCode	
BBIE	A name, expressed as text, of this specified period.	Specified_ Period. Name. Text	name	
BBIE	The code specifying the start day of the week for this specified period.	Specified_ Period. Start_ Day Of Week. Code	startDayOfWeekCode	
BBIE	The code specifying the end day of the week for this specified period.	Specified_ Period. End_ Day Of Week. Code	endDayOfWeekCode	
BBIE	The number of days for this specified period.	Specified_ Period. Number Of Day. Numeric	numberOfDayNumeric	
BBIE	The number of nights for this specified period.	Specified_ Period. Number Of Night. Numeric	numberOfNightNumeric	
BBIE	The duration, expressed as text, for this specified period.	Specified_ Period. Duration. Text	duration	
BBIE	The measure of the minimum length of time for this specified time period such as hours, days, weeks, months, years.	Specified_ Period. Minimum_ Duration. Measure	minimumDurationMeasure	
BBIE	The measure of the maximum length of time for this specified time period such as hours, days, weeks, months, years.	Specified_ Period. Maximum_ Duration. Measure	maximumDurationMeasure	





Convert from CCTS(RDM) to JSON

CCTS(RDM) is Converted to JSON in compliance with JSON NDR

- This JSONConverted is just the outcome of EPs v2. and the most significant part in it.
- · We are sure that this will lead to a success of API conversion.

	CCTS(RDM)	JSONConverted (This part is the outcome of EPs v2.)	
	Based CCL D22A-ReferenceBIE	Converted from CCTS (RDM) based on R14 1,R15 1,R16 1 &Table 4 of JSON Schema NDR	
ABIE	Specified_ Period. Details	periodType	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. Type. Code	typeCode	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. Start. Date Time	startDateTime	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. End. Date Time	end DateTime	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. Description. Text	description	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. Identification. Identifier	ld	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. Purpose. Code	purpo se Cod e	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. Name, Text	name	
BBIE	Specified_ Period. Start_ Day Of Week. Code	start DayOfWeek Code	





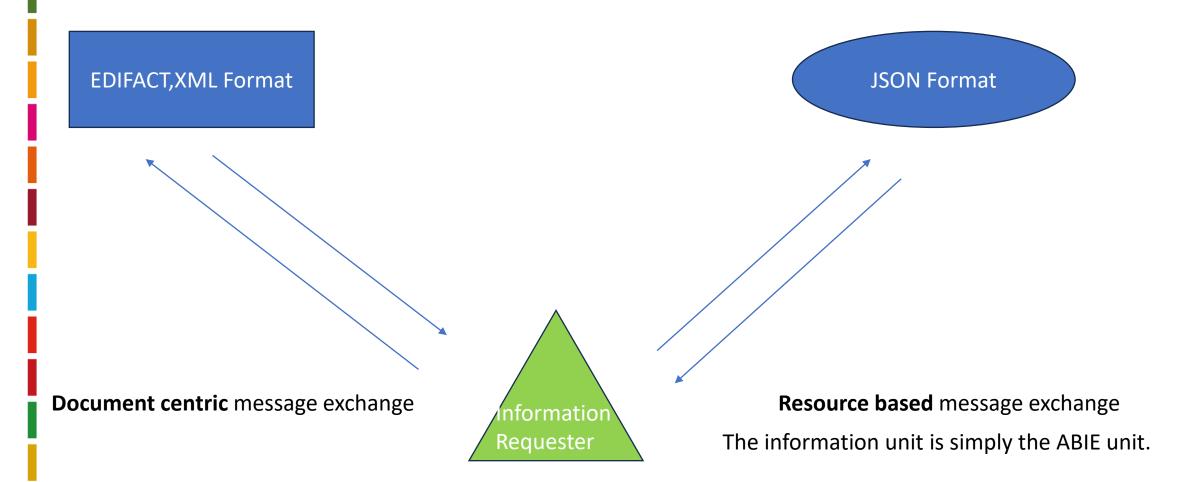
2. From Document centric to Resource based

- The CCTS defines naming and design rules for a hierarchical data model that supports a **document centric** modelling approach as well as a resource based modelling approach.
- In order to support the document centric modelling approach and to be backwards compatible it is designed in a hierarchy.
- REST APIs on the other hand are resource based only.
- This means that when moving from CCTS to REST APIs using JSON Schema both options are to be considered.
- A form of serialization is chosen within the JSON Schema NDR that allows both options for each decision point: The retention of the document-centric hierarchy or the separation according to resources.
- All ASBIE connections are affected by this.
- (The above from 3.1.1 JSON serialization in a RESTful context in JSON NDR TS)
- Resource-based data management means that resources must have unique identifiers. Therefore, only those ABIEs can be converted to resources that have a unique identifier.
- (The above from 3.7.2 ASBIE representation in JSON Schema supporting document based and resource-based information)





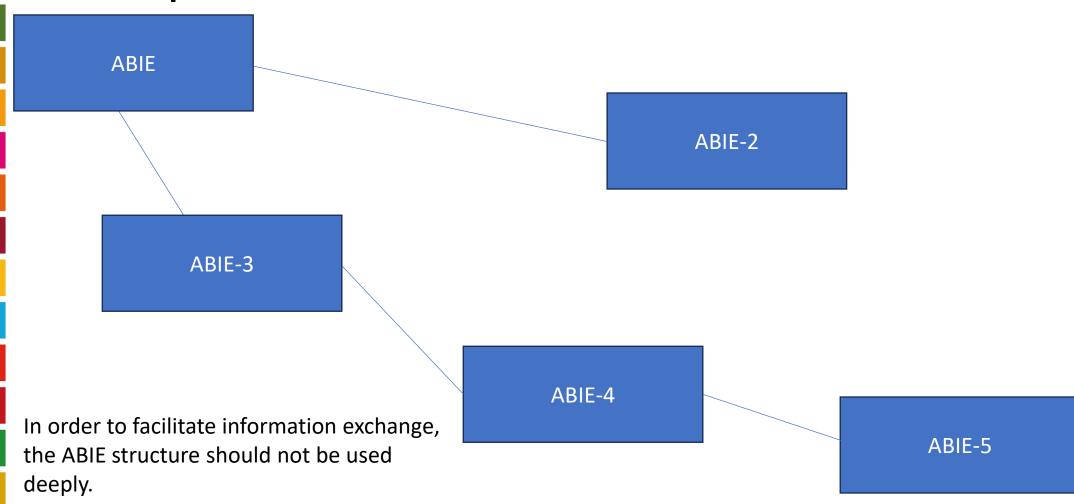
1. From Document centric to Resource based







1. Concept of Serialization

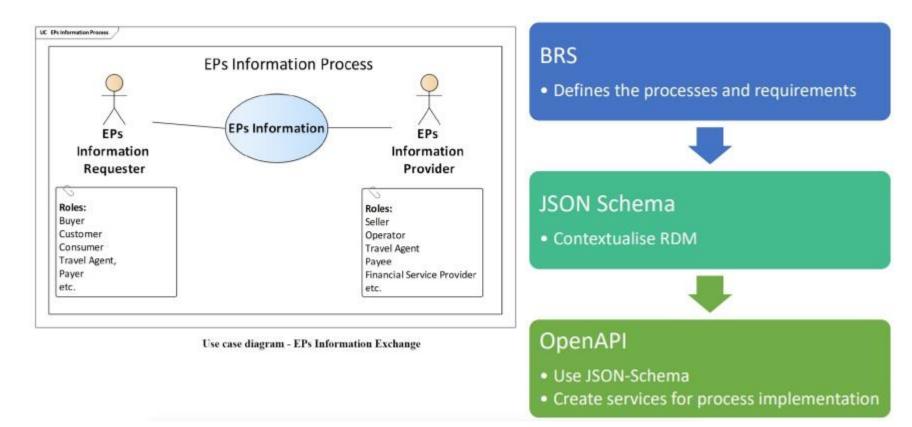






1. The future 1

We hope to implement API for EPs informations.



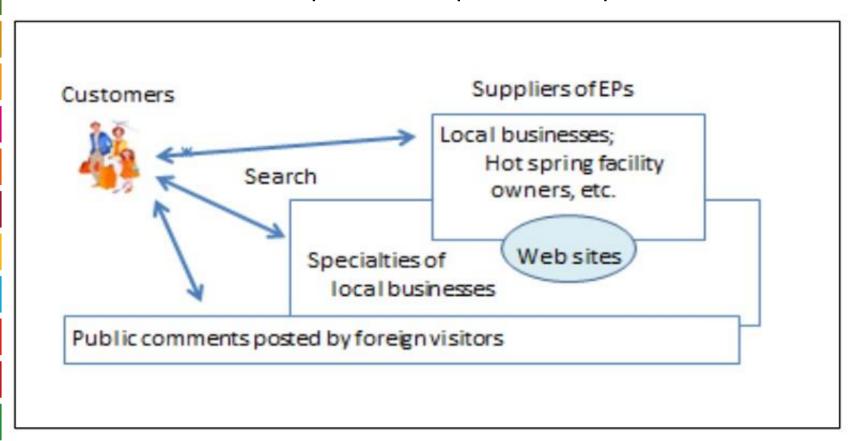


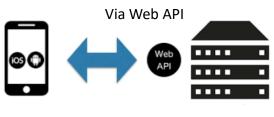


EPs Expand by API Transformation

1. The future 2

API Transformation is expected to improve the expand of EPs





Smart Phone

Server

- information search
- booking
- modification
- cancellation



Developing the BIEs of Sustainability Claims

1. Use case of Self-Assessed Sustainability Claims of Suppliers and Reviews of Travellers

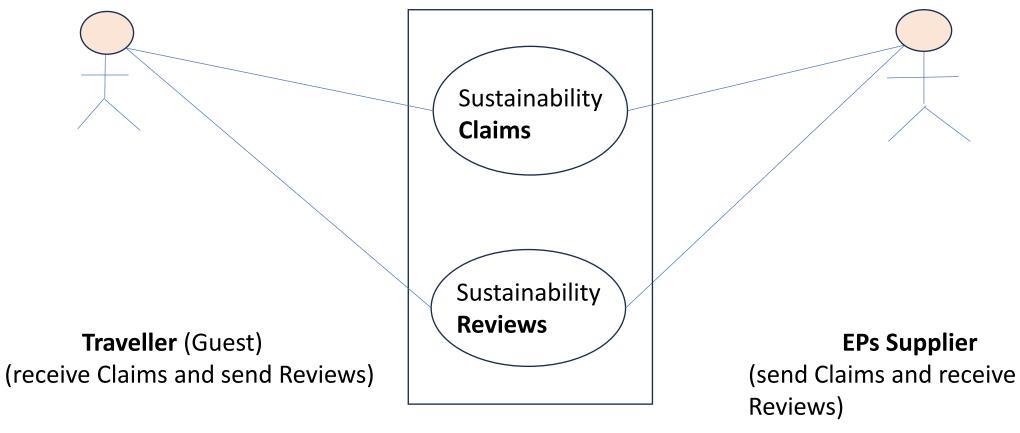


Figure 5 Use case diagram Sustainability Claims and Reviews





Developing the BIEs of Sustainability Assertion

 Sustainability_Assertion. Details are already in CCL. The details are applied to Sustainability Claims.

Add/ CH	Entity	Reference BIE	Definition	Occurrence
	ABIE	Sustainability_ Assertion. Details	A statement that user needs of the present are met without compromising the needs of future generations.	
Add	BBIE	Sustainability_ Assertion. Maturity_ Level. Code	A code specifying a level of this sustainability assertion	0*
		Sustainability_ Assertion. Issuing Party_ Name. Text	A textual expression of the party name issuing this sustainability assertion	0*
Add		Sustainability_ Assertion. Issuing Party_ Identification. Identifier	An identifier of the party issuing this sustainability assertion	0*
		Sustainability_ Assertion. Description. Text	A textual description of this sustainability assertion.	0*
	ASBIE	Trade_ Party. Specified. Sustainability_ Assertion	The sustainability assertion specified for this trade party.	





Business Information Entity of Reviews of Customers

 Specified_ Note. Details could be reused to this case in order to express review related comments.

ADD/ CHG	Entity	Dictionary Entry Name	Definition	Occur.
CHG	ABIE	Specified_ Note. Details	A specified textual or coded description, such as a remark, additional information or review.	
CHG	BBIE	Specified_ Note. Review_ Subject. Code	The code specifying the review subject of this specified note.	01
CHG	BBIE	Specified_ Note. Review_ Content. Text	Review content, expressed as text, of this specified note.	0*
CHG	BBIE	Specified_ Note. Guest_ Name. Text	A guest name, expressed as text, of this specified note.	0!
	BBIE	Specified_ Note. Creation. Date Time	The date, time, date time, or other date time value for the creation of this specified note.	01





Code Creation

• The following codes could be added to the EPs code list.

Code Name	Code Value
Sustainability_ Assertion. Maturity_ Level. Code	1 - Initial
Sustainability_ Assertion. Maturity_ Level. Code	2 - Managed
Sustainability_ Assertion. Maturity_ Level. Code	3 - Defined
Sustainability_ Assertion. Maturity_ Level. Code	4 - Quantitably Managed
Sustainability_ Assertion. Maturity_ Level. Code	5 - Optimizing
Specified_Note. Subject. Code	10 - Response agreeable
Specified_Note. Subject. Code	11 - Response not agreeable
Specified_Note. Subject. Code	12 - Response negative

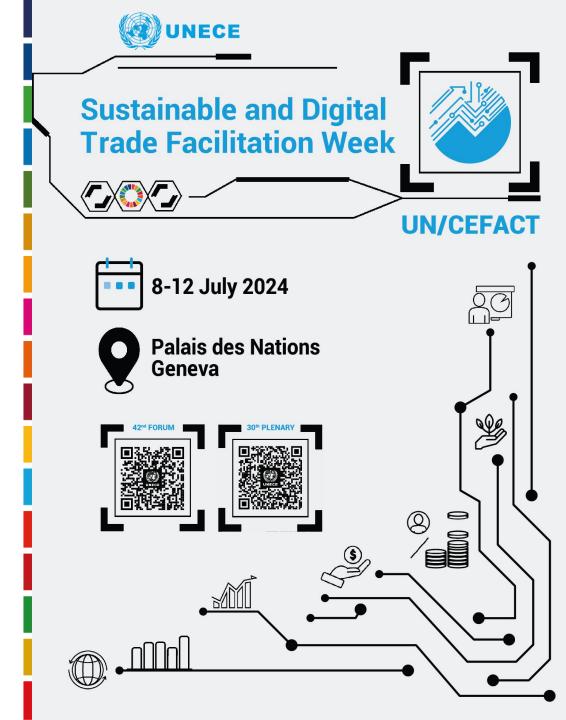






Thank you!

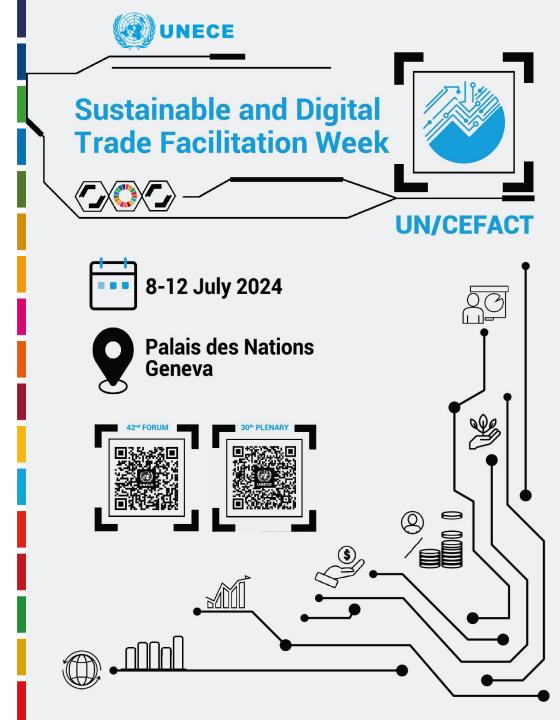
Mr. Sachin Mehta, Mr. Kazuyoshi Itagaki, Dr. Mikio Tanaka Date: 8-12 July 2024



Trend of World Travel and Tourism and Use of IT Technology

Sachin Mehta

Domain Coordinator, Travel and Tourism





Emerging Trends in World Travel 2024

1. Eco Diving

- Marine Conservation Efforts: Eco diving combines the thrill of scuba diving with environmental conservation. Divers participate in activities like coral reef restoration, underwater cleanups, and marine species monitoring.
- **Sustainable Dive Practices**: Dive operators are increasingly adopting sustainable practices such as no-anchor policies, eco-friendly dive equipment, and educating divers on minimizing their environmental impact.

2. Home Swapping

- Cost-Effective Travel: Home swapping allows travelers to exchange homes with someone in another location, significantly reducing accommodation costs. This trend is gaining popularity as it offers an affordable way to experience different cultures and communities.
- Authentic Local Experience: Staying in someone's home provides a more authentic and immersive experience, allowing travelers to live like locals and explore neighborhoods that might be off the beaten tourist path.





Emerging Trends in World Travel 2024

3. Sports Tourism

- Major Sports Events: 2024 is set to be a big year for sports tourism with major events like the ICC T20 World Cup and the Summer Olympics in Paris. These events attract millions of international visitors, boosting local economies and promoting cultural exchange.
- **Sports-Centric Travel Packages:** Travel companies are offering specialized packages that include tickets to events, accommodation, and experiences related to the sport, making it easier for fans to attend their favorite sporting events.

4. Coolcationing

- Traveling for Comfort: Coolcationing focuses on destinations with cooler climates, especially as travelers seek relief from increasingly hotter summers. Popular coolcation destinations include Northern Europe, Canada, and mountainous regions.
- **Seasonal Activities:** These trips often include activities like skiing, hiking, and exploring ice caves, catering to travelers looking for both adventure and cooler weather.





Emerging Trends in World Travel 2024

5. Gig Tripping

- Work and Travel Balance: Gig tripping allows freelancers and remote workers to travel while maintaining their work schedules. Destinations with strong Wi-Fi, co-working spaces, and digital nomad communities are particularly popular.
- Flexible Travel Plans: This trend emphasizes flexible travel itineraries that allow for spontaneous exploration alongside work commitments, making it ideal for those who want to blend productivity with leisure.

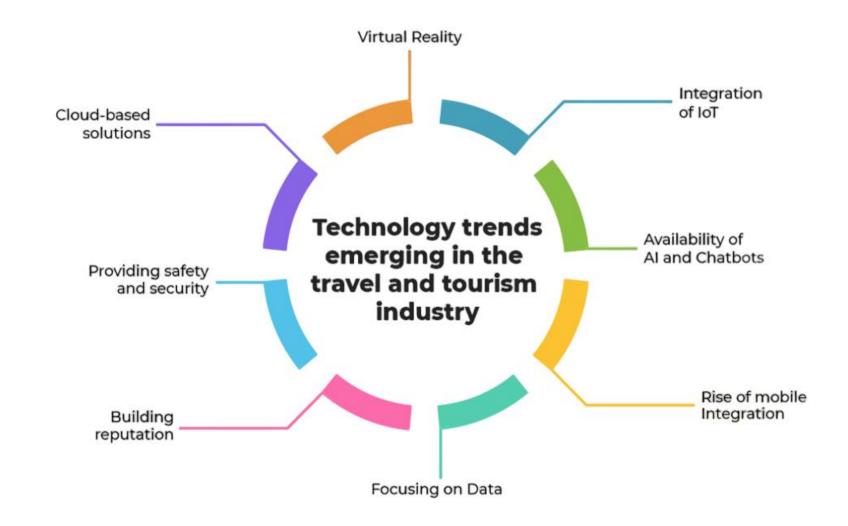
6. Rural & Cultural Tourism

- **Escape to the Countryside:** Rural tourism offers a retreat from the hustle and bustle of city life, with travelers seeking tranquility in picturesque villages, farmlands, and nature reserves. This trend supports local economies and promotes sustainable tourism.
- Immersive Cultural Experiences: Cultural tourism is on the rise as travelers seek to deeply engage with the history, traditions, and customs of their destinations. This includes visiting museums, historical sites, and attending local festivals.





Increasing Use of Information Technology







API Transformation of EPs Technical Artefacts with Sustainability Claims Project

Project Scope

The project involves integrating APIs to transform Enterprise Products (EPs) technical artefacts with embedded sustainability claims. This includes identifying key artefacts, developing APIs for real-time data access, automating sustainability reporting, and ensuring compliance with international standards. The scope covers system compatibility, data mapping, synchronization, testing, and validation to ensure accurate and transparent sustainability claims.

Project Outcome

The successful integration of APIs will enhance the accuracy and transparency of sustainability data, streamline reporting processes, and improve compliance with sustainability standards. This transformation will enable data-driven decision-making, build stakeholder trust, and support the achievement of global sustainability goals.





Travel Agency and DMC API RDM Project

Project Scope

The Travel Agency and Destination Management Company (DMC) API and Reference Data Management (RDM) project aims to develop APIs for real-time data exchange and enhance RDM practices. This includes integrating customer profiles, booking details, and destination information, ensuring data accuracy, and implementing robust security measures. The scope covers API development, data integration, testing, validation, and compliance with industry standards.

Project Outcome

The project will result in improved data accuracy, streamlined operations, and enhanced customer experience. It will reduce manual data handling, increase automation, and provide a scalable solution for future growth, ultimately boosting efficiency and service delivery.



Thank you!

Sachin Mehta

Travel & Tourism Domain Coordinator, UN/CEFACT

Date: __ I __ I 2024

