

**Central Asia-Caucasus** Perspective:

Enhancing digital trade facilitation along Trans-Caspian Middle

Corridor

Presented by Nurbek Maksutov, Kyrgyz Republic, **CEFACT Vice-Chair** 

## **UNECE-hosted UN/CEFACT Mandate and Objectives**



#### **Key Focus Areas**



#### **Objectives**

- Focal point for trade facilitation recommendations & ebusiness standards
- Closely aligned with ECE cross-cutting themes on circular economy & digital and green transformations for sustainable development
- Targeted support to strengthen value chains in support of SDGs 8, 12, and 17

#### **Key tools**

- 49 global trade facilitation and code lists recommendations
- 950 e-Business standards and guidelines

#### Means

- 1,700 experts from 80 countries
- Bi-annual Forums and annual Plenary sessions
- Regular Bureau calls

#### **UN/CEFACT Bureau**



Nancy Norris, Chair



VC Capell Australia

RR Sugamata

Asia-Pacific



VC Becha France



VC Heydarov **Azerbaijan** 



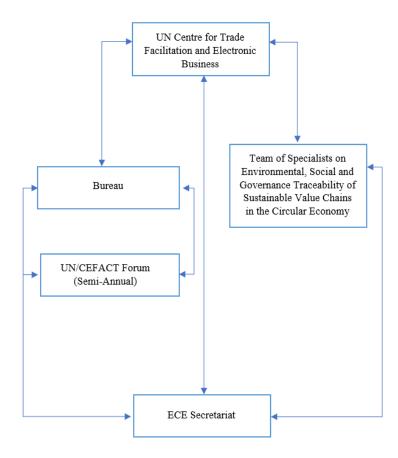
Italy



VC Maksutov

**Kyrgyz Republic** 

#### Organizational structure of UN/CEFACT





**Canada** 





VC Fratini Pass VC Hughey



RR Leite **Latin American &** Caribbean region

UN

**UN/ECOSOC** 

**UNECE** 

**EXCOM** 

**UN/CEFACT** 

RR Diagne

Sub-Saharan

**African region** 



Toolbox for Enhancing Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation along Transit Corridors



# UNECE-UN/CEFACT Package of Standards for data exchange

- adopted in the EU eFTI regulation
- integrated into the SPECA roadmap
- global relevance



## What Is A Digital Corridor?



A Digital Corridor is **an electronic platform that connects multiple trade ecosystems** (e.g. air/ocean/land community systems or single window systems) to share the status of business activities and relevant cargo information.



Movement of cargo through international (air/ocean/land) borders is **often delayed due to lengthy** and complex regulatory clearances.

- Several research projects have shown that a large amount of reusable data exists between origin and destination, for example in customs declarations, carrier manifests etc.
- If reusability of data is established and information on cargo status is exchanged between origin and destination, then it removes non-tariff barriers to trade between countries and their respective land, sea and airports.

→ <u>UNECE Whitepaper</u>



## Digitally Enabled Hard Infrastructure & Soft Infrastructure

### **Digitally Enabled Hard Infrastructure**

- Physical backbone of digital transport corridors
- Includes connectivity networks, data storage facilities, and transport infrastructure like ports, railroads, and terminals - assets that need modernization and integration to support real-time digital data exchange and automated processes across borders



✓ ICT Networks, smart transport infrastructure

### Soft Infrastructure: Frameworks, Standards, and Policies for Digitalization

- Institutional, regulatory, and operational frameworks that ensure compatibility, security, and trust within digital corridors.
- As important as the physical components. Provides the guidelines and governance necessary for smooth cross-border data exchange
  - Standardized Data Exchange and Interoperability of Systems
  - Data Reusability and Transparency
  - ✓ Digital Trust and Cross-border Paperless Trade.





## Seamless Data and Document Exchange along corridors

WaybillStatus report

Status request

RASFF (Rapid Alert for Security of Food and Feeds)

Packing list

#### **UN/CEFACT**

Toolbox for Enhancing Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation along Transit Corridors

- UN/CEFACT promotes the wide uptake of the <u>Package of Standards</u> for <u>enhancing soft infrastructure and</u> the <u>exchange of data across</u> different modes of transport
- Policy recommendation with
  - global relevance: applicable to any transit corridor
  - enhancing the integration of LLDCs in the global economy

	1. Standards developed for the digitalization of information flows in various parts of the supply chain before 2020:	3. Standardized data exchanges to support cross-modal cargo transfers – package of standards for digitalization of multimodal deexchange
	eCMR     Cross Industry Invoice     Cross Industry Delivery     Cross Industry Catalogue     Cross Industry Quotation     Cross Industry Remittance Advice     Cross Industry Scheduling     Cross Industry Ordering Process     Material Safety Data Sheet Details (MSDS)     Contract Financial Execution Management     Market Research Information     Verified Gross Mass (VERMAS) documents     International Forwarding and Transfer documents     Smart container information     Numerous agricultural certificates, accounting, and other documents	<ul> <li>Inland water transport contract document (IWT "Bill of Lading"; CMNI consignment note; etc.)</li> <li>Maritime waybill</li> <li>CIM/SMGS and SMGS consignment notes</li> <li>CIM/SMGS Wagon List (+Commercial Actetc.)</li> <li>eCERT (sanitary-phytosanitary certificates and basis for other certificates): aligned to the Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model</li> </ul>
	2. Standards for logistics data and document exchange published in October 2020 at www.unttc.org and https://unece.org/trade/uncefact/mainstandards	4. Air cargo and dangerous goods document
	<ul> <li>Provisional booking</li> <li>Firm booking</li> <li>Booking confirmation</li> <li>Shipping instructions</li> </ul>	Airwaybill     Dangerous goods declaration     Consignment security declaration

Electronic version of the FIATA multimodal

on three other FIATA documents

Bill of Lading launched in 2022; work ongoing

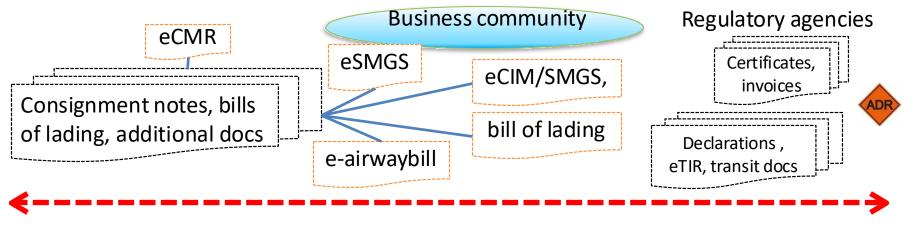




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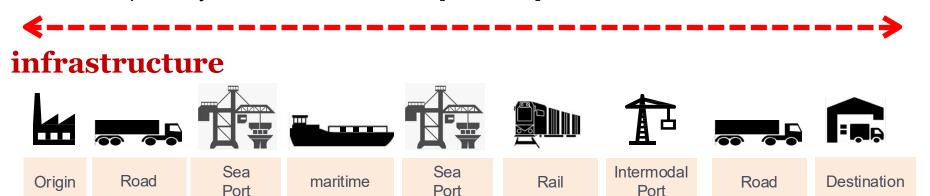
## Three layers of interoperability in a multimodal digital corridor

## cargo information flow interoperability



## legal interoperability

- legal equality of paper and electronic documents, messages, electronic records
- stakeholder agreement to use standard data and document exchanges
- acceptability of electronic records [in courts]

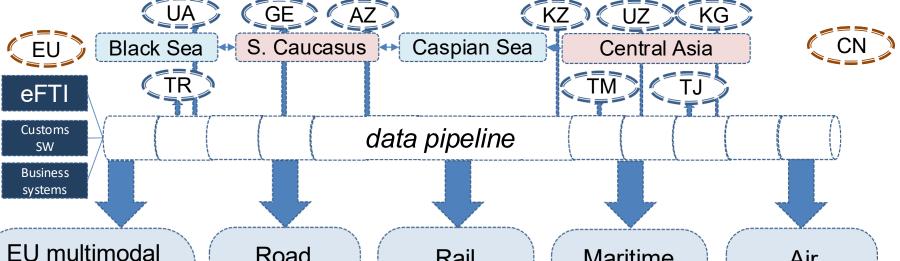






Toolbox for Enhancing Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation along Transit Corridors

## Information chain in a digital corridor



#### **EU eFTI Regulation**

All info on cargo on rail, road, air, inland water modes inside the EU to be multimodal and electronic

Maritime SW Regulation Common transit Conv. **NCTS** 

Road

**CMR** Convention

**eCMR** 

**TIR** Convention eTIR

Rail

**COTIF & OSJD** conventions. URL

CIM/SMGS. SMGS, CIM & **URL** consignment notes

Maritime

**IMO FAL Hague Visby** Rules

Non-negotiable and negotiable Bill of Lading, **IMO FAL** documents

Air

Montreal and Warsaw **Conventions** 

e-Airwaybill Dangerous Goods Decl.. Consignment Security **Declaration** 



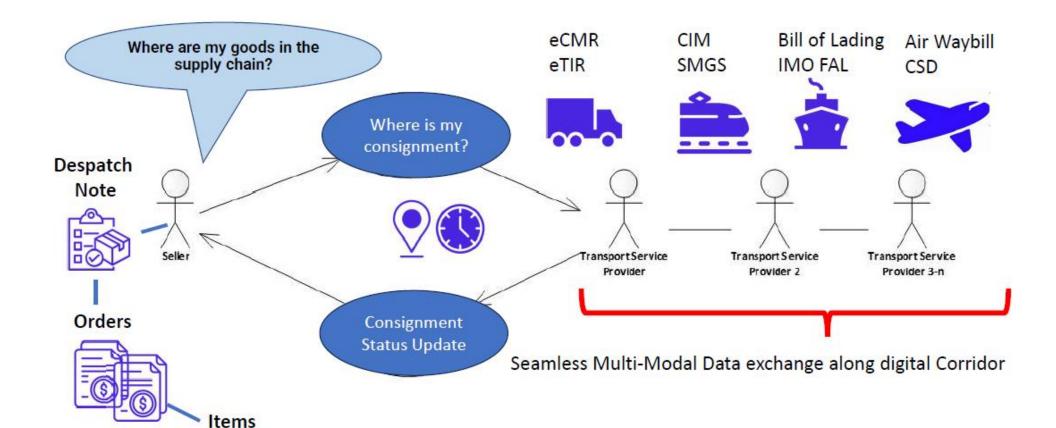
Alignment of data in modal dangerous goods declarations to the UN/CEFACT MMT RDM



## UN/CEFACT Focus: Semantic Standards Bridging Multimodal transport

#### **UN/CEFACT**

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## The SPECA Roadmap For Digitalization

- The Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) Roadmap for Digitalization aims to advance digital transformation across the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor. This initiative is designed to enhance multimodal data and document exchange using United Nations legal instruments and standards.
- For the Region it means leveraging digitalization for:
  - 1. Enhanced Efficiency: By digitalizing data and document exchange, the corridor will experience reduced delays and improved coordination among different modes of transport (air/ocean/land community systems or single window systems)
  - 2. Real-Time Data Exchange: This allows for better tracking and management of goods, leading to increased reliability and predictability in supply chains.
  - **3. Economic Growth:** Improved transport efficiency can boost trade and economic activities, benefiting the economies of the participating countries.
  - **4. Sustainability**: Digitalization can lead to more sustainable transport practices by optimizing routes and reducing unnecessary movements.

## The SPECA Roadmap for Digitalization

## **Key areas of focus include**

- Implementing international digital standards (e.g., e-CMR, digital signatures)
- Addressing legal and procedural gaps
- Optimizing data flows across various transport modes
- Phasing out outdated practices that hinder digital progress
- The timeline outlines specific steps
  - By 2024, eTIR systems and discussions on B2B data exchange will begin
  - By 2025-2026, multimodal eTIR, electronic bills of lading, and eCMR will be in use
  - By 2027, digital systems for rail and air transport will be operational



Toolbox for Enhancing Digital
Connectivity
along Transit Corridors



## Thank you!

