

Digital Standards Initiative

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the institutional representative of more than 45 million companies in over 100 countries. ICC's core mission is to make business work for everyone, every day, everywhere. ICC aims to promote international trade and investment as vehicles for inclusive growth and prosperity.





Compliance Statement

The fundamental objective of the International Chamber of Commerce, founded in 1919, is to further the development of an open world economy with the firm conviction that international commercial exchanges are conducive to both greater global prosperity and peace among nations, Whereas all the activities of the International Chamber of Commerce, whether of a policy or technical nature, aim:

- to promote international trade, services and investment, while eliminating obstacles and distortions to international commerce;
- to promote a market economy system based on the principle of free and fair competition among business enterprises;
- to foster the economic growth of developed and developing countries alike, particularly with a view to better integrate all countries into the world economy;

In line with the ICC constitution (<https://iccwbo.org/constitution/>) the ICC DSI and ICC IAB promote a market economy system based on the principle of free and fair competition among business enterprises. Competition laws — also known as Antitrust or Trade Practices laws in some countries — are rules on how companies should compete in the markets where they operate. The purpose of these laws is to promote and safeguard undistorted and fair competition — and to punish business conduct that undermines innovation and harms consumers.

Danger areas which all members must be familiar with include activities associated with Cartels and collusion, restrictions in horizontal and vertical agreements and any abuses of a position of dominance or market power. Practically this translates to a zero tolerate towards any price fixing engagements, market sharing or customer allocations, bid rigging, production shutdown agreements or output limitations and collective agreements to boycott markets or practices.

Participation in ICC DSI or ICC IAB related activities is voluntary to members. The IAB will be governed by its charter and all meetings shall be recorded. If any participate believes conversations are drifting towards impermissible discussions, please inform the IAB Chairman, the DSI or the ICC General Legal Council for assistance and course correction as required. Any standard developed or adopted from another SDO (Standard Development Organization) are recommended and not mandatory standards. The IAB will focus on recommendation standards for the benefit of the ICC DSI objectives.

[More information can be found: https://iccwbo.org/publication/icc-antitrust-compliance-toolkit/](https://iccwbo.org/publication/icc-antitrust-compliance-toolkit/)

Agenda

| Agenda | Time (mins) | Presenter |
|--|-------------|---------------------|
| 1a. Welcome and Introduction of New Members | 10 | Gerard Hartsink |
| 1b. Approval of Minutes of IAB Meeting # 2 | 5 | Gerard Hartsink |
| 2. Opening Remarks | 5 | John W.H. Denton AO |
| 3. DSI Update and Communications Plan | 5 | Hannah Nguyen |
| 4. DSI IAB Charter | 5 | Gerard Hartsink |
| 5. IAB Working Group ToR and Composition | 10 | Hannah Nguyen |
| 6. Key Data Elements for Trade WG - Objectives and Plan | 10 | GS1 |
| 7. Key Trade Document types WG - Objectives and Plan | 10 | HSBC, Rio Tinto |
| 8. Trusted Technology Environment WG - Objectives and Plan | 10 | GLEIF, IPCSA |
| 9. Revenue Model Evolution | 5 | Oswald Kuyler |
| 10. Briefing by CMA CGM | 10 | Benoit Cosserat |
| 11. ICC Global Banking Commission Working Groups sharing | 10 | Merlin Dowse |
| 12. Legal Reform Advisory Board update | 10 | Raoul Renard |
| 13. AOB | 5 | Gerard Hartsink |



1A. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS

Gerard Hartsink, IAB Chairman

Introduction of new members

**Aliyu Suleiman
Dangote Group**



**Eiji (Eddy) Matsuzaki
Toyota Tsusho Corporation**



**Vincent Lu
China Merchants Port Holdings**

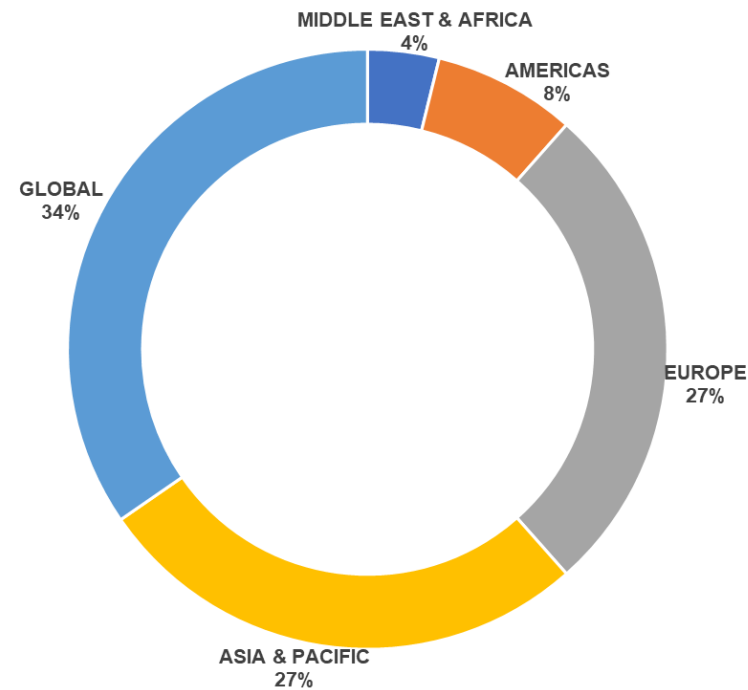


**Sarajit Jha
Tata Steel**

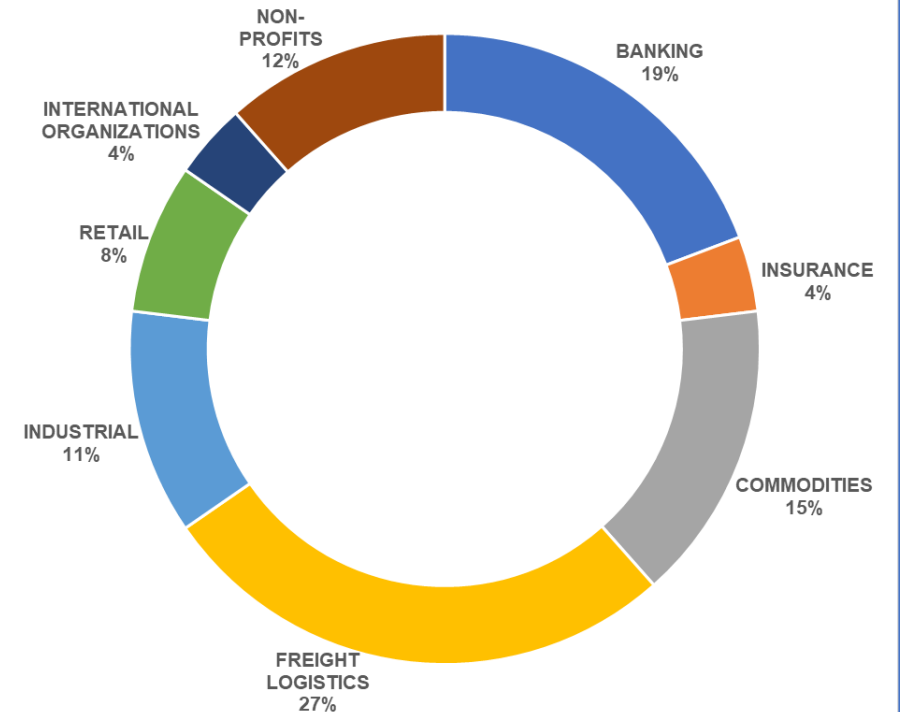


Regional and Industry Representation

IAB BOARD COMPOSITION BY REGION
(26 members as of 17 Feb 2022)



IAB BOARD COMPOSITION BY INDUSTRY
(26 members as of 17 Feb 2022)



A wide-angle photograph of a city skyline, likely Sydney, Australia, viewed from across a body of water. The skyline is filled with various skyscrapers and buildings, including the prominent blue glass tower of the Sydney Tower Eye. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. In the foreground, there are green trees and a body of water reflecting the sky. A dark, semi-transparent overlay covers the lower half of the image, providing a background for the text.

1B. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF IAB MEETING #2

Gerard Hartsink, IAB Chairman



2. OPENING REMARKS

John W.H. Denton AO,
Secretary General of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)



3. DSI UPDATE AND COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Hannah Nguyen, Deputy Director DSI

A practical tool to navigate the standards landscape

Foundational standards and Master References

Standards Toolkit

Section 1 – Foundational Standards

For all supply chain actors, leveraging the same foundational standards enables more efficient sharing, reporting and reusability of high quality, reliable data while reducing the amount of translation required when that data is transmitted from system to system.

To facilitate basic data sharing, reporting, due diligence and compliance requirements, Table 1.1 lists some foundational standards that are widely recognized.

Table 1.1 – Foundational standards available for adoption

| Type | Applicable Standard | Purpose |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Country Code | ISO 3166-1 | Internationally recognized codes that represent a country name. |
| Code for Trade and Transport Locations | UN/LOCODE latest release | A list of all locations, such as an administrative or economic area, as defined by the competent national authority in each country, related to international trade and transport, identified by the five-character code system. |
| Currency Code | ISO 4217 | Internationally recognized codes for the representation of currencies that enable clarity and reduce errors. |
| Financial Messaging | ISO 20022 | A methodology for defining financial data content using a global and open business standard for information exchange that are interoperable between standards, creating a "standard for standards". More cost-effective communications to support specific financial business processes with a particular view of facilitating interoperability with other existing protocols. |
| Date and Time | ISO 8601 | A clearly defined way of presenting dates and times that is understandable to both people and machines. |
| Unit of Measure | United Nations Unit of Measure (UOM) | Codes for Units of Measurement used in the International Trade with names, factors of conversion, symbols and sectors of application. |
| Freight containers | ISO 6346 | An international standard covering the coding, identification and marking of intermodal (shipping) containers used within containerized intermodal freight transport. |
| Language Code | ISO 639 | Internationally recognized codes for the representation of names of languages. May be adopted for any application requiring the expression of language in coded form, especially in computerized systems. |

Table 1.2 lists some master references that have informed the basis of many currently available data standards and those in the works. Any supply chain actor that wants to integrate with the rest of the ecosystem would benefit from leveraging the same reference libraries.

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Corporates and Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Section 3 – Corporates and Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Corporates and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the driving force behind the international supply chain, acting as manufacturers, importers, exporters, suppliers, distributors, and buyers of products.

From a digitalization perspective, corporates and MSMEs are motivated by the potential to increase value creation, reduce costs, access better financing terms, improve cashflow, increase velocity and efficiency of business operations while increasing transparency and reducing the complexity involved in connecting with multiple digital islands in their interaction with other actors in the supply chain. To achieve this, corporates and MSMEs need to first move from paper to digital i.e., digitise the flow of key information exchanged among themselves and with other trade partners to facilitate the commercial transaction, transport and related services and payment of the goods¹⁴. The following tables list the most commonly referenced standards to digitise the flow of frequently used documents at each stage of the Buy-SHIP-Pay model.

Table 3.1 – Standards for Commercial Transaction Documents ('Buy' Process)

| Type | Data Standard | Data format/ exchange standard | Any applicable rules, regulations, guidelines |
|---|---|--|---|
| Catalogue | UN/EDIFACT Cross Industry Catalogue | UN/EDIFACT -OASIS Universal Business Language (UBL) latest version | ICC Incoterms latest version |
| Request for Quotation (RFQ) and Quotation | UN/EDIFACT Cross Industry Quotation | UN/EDIFACT -OASIS Universal Business Language (UBL) latest version | ICC Incoterms latest version |
| Purchase Order (PO) | UN/EDIFACT Cross Industry Ordering Process | UN/EDIFACT -OASIS UBL latest version -ISO 20022 | For companies involved in Supply chain finance (SCF) programme (if any, such as Pre-shipment finance), specific rules may apply as part of the program. |
| Commercial Invoice | UN/EDIFACT Cross Industry Invoice (CII) | UN/EDIFACT -OASIS UBL latest version -ISO 20022 | -ICC Uniform Rules for Forfeiting (URF_800) where needed to obtain receivables financing |
| Packing List | UN/EDIFACT Cross Industry Export Packing List | UN/EDIFACT -OASIS UBL latest version | |

¹⁴ The document categorization used in this Standards Toolkit largely correspond to the [Buy-SHIP-Pay reference models developed by UN/EDIFACT](#).

¹⁵ compliant with the European Standard (EN 16931).

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Carriers, freight forwarders and logistics players

Section 4 – Carriers, Freight Forwarders and logistics players

Carriers, freight forwarders and logistics players are important intermediaries between the sell-side and the buy-side, facilitating the physical flow of goods to move from origin to destination. From a digitalization perspective, they are motivated not only by the prospect of improving operational efficiencies but also by the ability to add higher value and differentiation to their offer by enabling a closer, real-time connection with customers and providing an improved customer experience.

Table 4.1 – Standards for Transport, Forwarding and Cargo Handling Documents ('Ship' Process)¹⁶

| Type | Data Standard | Data format/ exchange standard | Any applicable rules, regulations, guidelines |
|--|---|--|---|
| Shipping/ Forwarding Instruction | UN/EDIFACT Multimodal Shipping Instruction -DCSA Shipping Instruction for multimodal container shipping | UN/EDIFACT -OASIS UBL latest version -JSON, API | |
| Bill of Lading | -DCSA electronic bills of lading (eBLs) for multimodal container shipping -BIMCO electronic bills of lading (eBLs) for dry & wet bulk (COBIMING eBLs) -Electronic FIATA Multimodal Transport Bills of Lading (eFBL) | -JSON, API -JSON, API & PDF with QR code | -ICC Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits Supplement for Electronic Presentation (eUCP) latest version -ICC Uniform Rules for Collections Supplement for Electronic Presentation (eURC) latest version |
| Air Waybill | EDI messages (FWB/ XFWB, FSU/XFSU), IATA Cargo XML, IATA Basic API, IATA ONE Record specifications (JSON, API) | | -IATA Resolution 672 on E-air Waybill, also known as "Multilateral e-AWB Agreement" -ICC eUCP latest version -ICC eURC latest version -ICC eURP latest version |
| CIM consignment note (Rail Transport Document) | CIM/SMGS Consignment Note | EDI, working towards XML/EDIFACT converter | |

¹⁶ Similar to Table 3.2.

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Customs authorities and other Cross-border Regulatory Agencies

Section 5 – Customs authorities and other Cross-border Regulatory Agencies (CBRAs)

Customs authorities and other border control agencies have a regulatory view of the supply chain and require submission of data primarily for the purpose of regulatory reporting and compliance at points of export, import and transit.

From a digitalization perspective, they are motivated by the prospect of simplified and streamlined processes by gaining access to accurate, relevant and high-quality electronic data, especially supporting documents which would enable automated risk management, control, verification, better fiscal evaluation and speedier goods clearance.

The World Customs Organization (WCO) developed the WCO Data Model¹⁷, a compilation of clearly structured, harmonized, standardized and reusable sets of data definitions and electronic messages designed to meet operational and legal requirements of cross-border regulatory agencies (CBRAs), including Customs, which are responsible for border management. The WCO DM acts as Master Reference for regulatory data exchanges that may consist of: Business to Government (B2G), national Government to Government (G2G) (in the context of Single Window Environment) and international G2G data exchanges. The WCO DM is a multipurpose regulatory data management framework. Specific uses of its subsets are represented with 'Information Packages'.

For official control purposes, the authorities and agencies typically need to reference commercial documents from both the 'Buy' and 'Ship' process (Purchase Order, Invoice, Packing List, Transport documents, etc.) as well as Official Control documents which also form an integral part of the 'Ship' process. In addition, in the context of an interconnected supply chain process, linking the reference to these commercial documents to regulatory data requirements could enable re-using data available from previous transactions, enhancing data quality and reducing the need for repetitive inputs.

Table 5.1 – Standards for Official Control Documents

| Type | Data Standard | Data format/ exchange standard | Any applicable rules, regulations, guidelines |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Advance Electronic Information (AEI) | AEO - Derived Information Package (DIP) | -XML | |
| Pre-Loading Advance Cargo Information (PLACI) ¹⁸ | PLACI regime | | -WCO's SAFE Framework of Standards -Joint WCO-ICAO Guiding Principles for Pre-Loading Advance Cargo Information (PLACI) |
| Transit Declaration | WCO Data Model and UN/EDIFACT Government | -XML | 1. WCO Revised Kyoto Convention - General Annex Guidelines - Chapter 3. |

¹⁷ See <https://wcoomd.org/DataModel/> and <https://datamodel.wcoomd.org/>.

¹⁸ PLACI is the term used to describe a specific dataset ("7+1") drawn from consignment data and provided to regulators by freight forwarders, air carriers, DCS, integrators, regulated agents, or other entities as soon as possible in a pre-load time frame to facilitate an initial assessment of the potential security risk represented by the consignment.

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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



World Customs Organization
Organisation mondiale des douanes



UNECE
UN/EDIFACT



dcsa



Future International Trade Alliance launched

Through this initiative, the FIT Alliance will work together to generate awareness about the importance of common and interoperable data standards and common legislative conditions across international jurisdictions and platforms.

The aim is to facilitate acceptance and adoption of an eBL by regulators, banks and insurers and to unify communication between these organisations and customers, physical and contractual carriers, and all other stakeholders involved in an international trade transaction.



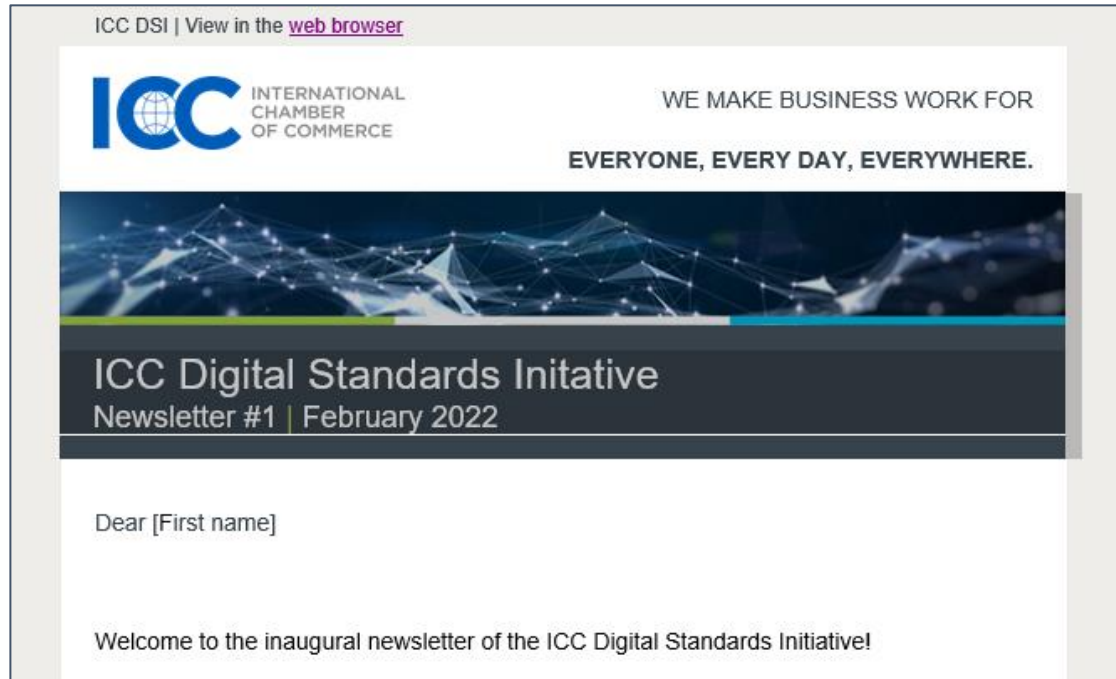
Home » News & Speeches » Future International Trade Alliance launched

Future International Trade Alliance launched

News • 15/02/2022

ICC, DCSA, BIMCO, FIATA and SWIFT have launched the Future International Trade Alliance and signed a memorandum of understanding to standardise digitalisation of international trade. Together, the industry associations will collaborate on the development and adoption of relevant standards to facilitate the use of electronic bills of lading.

Communications Plan



Launch of Quarterly Newsletter



Ambassador slides pack

An aerial photograph showing a section of the Great Wall of China. The wall, constructed from grey stone and brick, curves through a dense, vibrant green forest. The perspective is from directly above, looking down at the wall and the surrounding trees. The wall's path leads from the top left towards the bottom center of the frame.

4. DSI IAB CHARTER

Gerard Hartsink, IAB Chairman

Examples of IAB Charter Article 6 in action

- In IAB meeting # 2 a further clarification was given on IAB Charter Article 6 on the IAB decision making process.
- The suggestion made was to illustrate such an IAB decision on (technical and legal) standards for the international supply chain with 2 concrete examples.
- The IAB receives recommendations for standards from its Working Groups mandated by the IAB.
- The DSI Managing Director explained already that the DSI program prefers to adopt existing standards of SDOs and if new or upgraded standards are recommended, a request will be sent to the SDO involved to take care of the upgrade.

Article 6 | Decision making

Due to the nature of paperless trade-related standards, the decision making for selection and endorsement of standards requires a multi-layered approach. Simplifying the process to a single decision making process will impact the efficiency at which the IAB operates and the effectiveness of its endorsements.

Decision making is governed under the following principles:

- Decisions that have a cross-industry implication (more than two industries or supply chain parts being affected) and require adoption across multiple industry borders requires the entire vote of the IAB
- Decisions with a cross-industry implication but limited to two industries require only the IAB members involved to vote. The Chair will work with both parties to determine the tiebreaker mechanism for deadlocks. The conclusion of the vote will be recorded in the IAB minutes
- Decisions requiring only a single industry will have the conclusion reported by the industry representatives to the IAB. And recorded in the IAB minutes. As a part of this recording, the following rules apply:
 - The full IAB has the opportunity to review the decision
 - All IAB members have the chance to challenge the basis for industry exclusion if required
 - A three month review period will be provided to all other IAB members before the endorsement coming into effect
- Voting rights are only allocated to IAB members
- These representatives have to either work for a company within that industry, or work full time for an alliance representing that industry. Service providers and consultants working within an industry vertical do not account as a member of the industry



Example 1 – SWIFT

SWIFT has defined message standards relevant for the international supply chain such as:

- Category 4 Trade Finance Standard (18 messages)
- Category 7 Documentary Credit and Guarantees 21 messages)



A DSI Working Group may conclude to recommend a change in one of the messages to the IAB



Art 6 implies that

- It is an IAB decision for a single industry (the SWIFT community)
- All IAB members have the opportunity to challenge the IAB WG recommendation
- If the IAB approves the IAB WG recommendation, the DSI IAB approval will be presented to SWIFT with an DSI IAB request to include the recommendation in its standard process.

Example 2 - ICC

ICC has defined private rules for trade that are used by bankers, transporters, traders, etc such as:

- ICC Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600)
- UCP 600 supplement for Electronic Presentation (eUCP)



A DSI Working Group may conclude to recommend a change in one of the rules to the IAB



Art 6 implies that

- It is an IAB decision for ICC (and its ICC Banking Commission)
- All IAB members have the opportunity to challenge the IAB WG recommendation
- If the IAB approves the IAB WG recommendation, the DSI IAB approval will be presented to ICC with an DSI IAB request to include the recommendation in its standard process.

Upgraded IAB Charter draft tabled to Governance Board

Preamble

The ICC Digital Standards Initiative (DSI) will work towards the ambitious aim of establishing a globally harmonized, digitized trade environment. The value of which will translate to increased resilience in trade finance and supply chain processes increased productivity for participants, enablement of new services at scale, enablement of UN Sustainability Goals*, and leverage technology to reduce the global trade finance gap. In its recommendations, the DSI will take into account the operational risks (such as counterparty risks, compliance risks, cyber-risks) to ensure secure transactions and prevention of fraud for the international supply chain.



The ICC Digital Standards Initiative (DSI) will work towards the ambitious goal of establishing a globally harmonized and digitized trade environment. The value of which will translate into increased resilience in trade finance and supply chain processes, increased productivity for participants, enablement of new services at scale, enablement of UN Sustainability Goals*, and leverage technology to reduce the global trade finance gap. In its recommendations, the DSI will take into account operational risks, such as counterparty risks, non-compliance risks, and cyber-risks, to ensure secure transactions and the prevention of fraud in international supply chains.



GOVERNANCE CHARTER
INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD

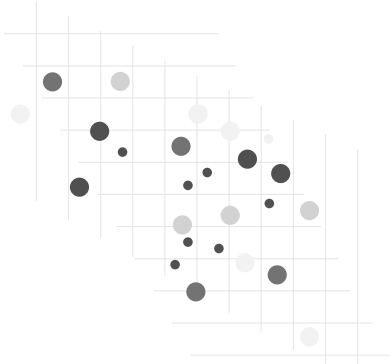
DIGITAL STANDARDS INITIATIVE



5. IAB WORKING GROUP TOR AND COMPOSITION

Hannah Nguyen, Deputy Director DSI

Five Foundational Pillars For Execution



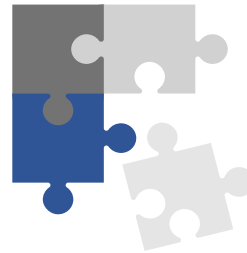
Key Data Elements for Trade

Know your Customer/
Supplier/ Goods/
Vessel identity,
Location data, ESG
Reporting Data,
payment, insurance
& trade finance
related data



Key Trade Document types

CoO, Commercial Invoice
(VAT), Warehouse
Receipts, Packing Lists,
Bills of Lading, Declaration
Forms (Customs),
Insurance Certificates,
Customs Bonds, etc.



Trusted Technology Environment

Verifiable Credentials,
Authentication,
Digital Signatures,
Data exchange between
supply chain actors
(B2B, B2G, G2B).



Modernized Rules for Trade

Private sector:
EUCP, URDTT, P&I
Rulebook adaptation to
interoperable world.
Preferential and non-
preferential CoO rules.
Technical standards
for ETRs.

Public sector:
MLETR
MLES



Seeding Digitization

Private sector:
Business cases to drive
adoption. Seeding adoption.

Public sector:
Facilitate systems in
Seaports, Airports and Land
Border crossing points;
Customs and other Gov
agencies to address
modern trade challenges.

All stakeholders:
Education and Training,
communications

How does this translate to a Five-year plan

2021 Focus points

FINDING STANDARDS IS DIFFICULT

No single view of trade processes and standards.

OUTDATED REGULATION

Legal uncertainty regarding acceptance of digital trade documentation.

PRIVATE LAW BARRIERS

Interoperability challenges in legal title management and liability frameworks.

TRADE STANDARD ADOPTION GAPS

Limited clarity on foundational standards, limited activity to bridge standard gaps.

COSTLY TECHNICAL INTEGRATION

Limited standards to simplify blockchain and non-blockchain based integration.

2022 Deliverables

FINDING STANDARDS SIMPLIFIED

- Global Standard Toolkit
- Educational Products
- Measure adoption

MLETR AWARENESS MAINSTREAMED

- Legal reform board operationalised
- Efficiency improvements on MLETR advocacy
- 3 additional trade nations MLETR enabled.

RULEBOOKS, PRACTICES AND FRAMEWORKS

- EUCP, URDTT and EURC
- CoO Rules
- Carrier rulebooks

DATA ELEMENTS AND DOCUMENT STANDARDS:

- Identity standard translation framework
- Key standard data fields for trade defined
- Foundational ESG data elements defined
- CoO, WR, PL, EBL and Invoice standards harmonised.

INTEROPERABILITY ENABLEMENT

- Business Cases for adoption
- API Standards for data exchange

2026 Ambition

STANDARDS UTILISATION IMPROVED

Solutions leverage foundational standards for trade related data and processes.

MLETR ADOPTION IN PROMINENT TRADE ROUTES: Functional equivalence for electronic records to their physical counterparts enabled in a minimum of 15 additional countries.

GLOBAL RULES FOR DIGITAL ENABLED

Rules and Practices enabling global trade processes to be digitised and leveraged in appropriate instruments and contracts.

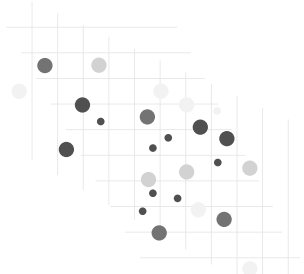
DEMATERIALIZATION

Standards enable the digitisation of end-to-end supply chain processes in a technology agnostic landscape among MLETR enabled trade corridors.

END-TO-END CONNECTIVITY

Efficient and trusted exchange of information between ports, carriers, banks, border agencies, importers and exporters.

Co-Chairs nominations to lead WGs



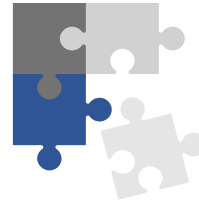
Key Data Elements for Trade

Know your Customer/ Supplier/ Goods/ Vessel identity, Location data, ESG Reporting Data, payment, insurance & trade finance related data



Key Trade Document types

CoO, Commercial Invoice (VAT), Warehouse Receipts, Packing Lists, Bills of Lading, Declaration Forms (Customs), Insurance Certificates, Customs Bonds, etc.



Trusted Technology Environment

Verifiable Credentials, Authentication, Digital Signatures, Data exchange between supply chain actors (B2B, B2G, G2B).



Modernized Rules for Trade

Private sector:
EUCP, URDTT, P&I Rulebook adaptation to interoperable world. Preferential and non-preferential CoO rules. Technical standards for ETRs.

Public sector:
MLETR
MLES

ICC Global Banking Commission and IAB members involved, Legal Reform Advisory Board



Seeding Digitization

Private sector:
Business cases to drive adoption. Seeding adoption.

Public sector:
Facilitate systems in Seaports, Airports and Land Border crossing points; Customs and other Gov agencies to address modern trade challenges.


All stakeholders:
Education and Training, communications

Industry Advisory Board, Legal Reform Advisory Board, DSI Secretariat

Working Groups (WGs) being constructed will be led by a Chair/Co-Chairs and maintain cross-fertilization among pillars

For Approval – Working Groups Terms of Reference

CONFIDENTIAL

 **INTERNATIONAL
CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**
The world business organization

January 2022

Industry Advisory Board's Working Groups Terms of Reference

Working Groups, within the purview of the Digital Standards Initiative's Industry Advisory Board (IAB) and its Chairs and members, are approved and appointed by the IAB. The terms of reference (TOR) of the WGs, recommended by the IAB Chair and the DSI Managing Director (MD), set out the key roles and responsibilities to be undertaken by the IAB Working Groups to support the objectives of the Digital Standards Initiative program as required in Article 4 of the IAB Charter.

1. Objectives

- 1.1. A Working Group endeavours to advance the purpose, strategy, and principles of the Digital Standards Initiative ("DSI") program.
- 1.2. A Working Group supports the development and implementation of high-quality and informed recommendations for the IAB in line with the objectives of the DSI.
- 1.3. A Working Group ensures active engagement from all those involved in the activities, work product, and organisation of the Working Groups including their members, attendees to meetings, invited guests, and the DSI Secretariat ("participants") where appropriate.

2. Context, implementation plan, and envisaged outputs

- 2.1. The context, implementation plan and envisaged outputs of each specific Working Group is expressly set out in the following appendices to this document:
 - 2.1.1. Appendix A – Working Group on Key Data Elements for Trade
 - 2.1.2. Appendix B – Working Group on Key Trade Document types
 - 2.1.3. Appendix C – Working Group on Trusted Technology Environment

3. Overarching Principles


- 3.1. The Working Group must act in accordance with the DSI IAB Terms of Reference as approved by the IAB.
- 3.2. The actions and activities of the Working Group and its participants must be performed in the best interests of the DSI program.
- 3.3. Participants must act ethically and in a transparent way in the interest of the DSI program. Conflicts of interest must be disclosed by participants. If necessary, participants should recuse themselves from Working Group activities that give rise to the conflict of interest.
- 3.4. The activities of the Working Group and its participants must not be anti-competitive or lead to anti-competitive practices.
- 3.5. Participation in the activities, work products, and meetings of the Working Group does not create any entitlement to intellectual property rights. Participants are not entitled to use, reproduce, modify or adapt intellectual property belonging to DSI without the approval of DSI.
- 3.6. Working Groups and their participants must respect the intellectual property rights belonging to other IAB members or other organizations, as the case might be.
- 3.7. Participants in the Working Group must keep all information and documents of the Working Group confidential unless otherwise communicated via the DSI Secretariat.

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4. Membership

- 4.1. Membership of the Working Group must ensure representation of all relevant stakeholders as specified in the Terms of Reference.
- 4.2. The process for appointment of members to the Working Group must be open and transparent.
- 4.3. Each Working Group may have six up to a max of 10 members.
- 4.4. Members of the Working Group comprise:
 - 4.4.1. duly nominated and appointed delegates of Industry Advisory Board members with expertise in the respective context;
 - 4.4.2. duly nominated and appointed delegates of relevant Standard Development Organizations (SDOs);
 - 4.4.3. duly nominated appointed delegates of other relevant organizations as recommended by the IAB Chairman and the DSI MD, provided those guests cannot account for more than 15% of the Working Group membership.together, "**Working Group Members**".
- 4.5. The appointment of Working Group Members occurs for the delivery of the task included in the ToR. The IAB Chair and the DSI MD recommend a Working Group Member for appointment by the IAB.

Consultation period open till 4 March 2022



6. DATA ELEMENTS WG - OBJECTIVES AND PLAN

Miguel-Angel Lopera, President & CEO, GS1

Henri Barthel, GS1 Consultant and Chair of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31



Context, implementation plan and envisaged outputs

Consultation period open till 4 March 2022

1. The Working Group gathers experts and expertise from both Standard Development Organizations (SDOs) and end-users to collect available data standards (B2B and B2G) of the key data elements used in international trade and supply chain by both the private sector and the public sector.
2. The use of a common set of key data elements will ensure data compatibility and interoperability among individual information systems owned by different stakeholders, a prerequisite to the development and implementation of automated electronic data sharing and data exchange among the private sector as well as between private sector and the public sector.
3. The Working Group will liaise closely with the Working Group on Key Trade Document to ensure that all relevant data elements of key trade documents are properly described and accounted for.
4. A DSI Glossary of Key Data Elements for Trade will be produced for approval by the IAB to be published on the ICC DSI website. The DSI Glossary will make references to the SDO source involved in the data definition (and respecting any IP rights).
5. The Working Group will produce the first draft for a recommendation to the IAB by May 2022 and the second edition by November 2022.
6. The effort will enable a large number of supply chain actors to enjoy uniformity and consistency in the exchange of trade and international supply chain information, ranging from Know your Customer/ Supplier/ Goods/ Vessel identity, Location data, ESG Reporting Data, etc. to international payment, insurance & trade finance related data. By plugging into a common (to be created) 'dictionary', any supply chain actor will be able to speak the global language of digital trade, regardless of size, location or sector.



7. TRADE DOCUMENTS WG - OBJECTIVES AND PLAN

Peggy Mah, General Manager Commercial Services & Digital, Rio Tinto

Venkatraman P., Global Head of Documentary Trade and Innovation, HSBC



Context, implementation plan and envisaged outputs

Consultation period open till 4 March 2022

1. The Working Group works to develop recommendations and practical tools from an international business process (B2B and B2G) perspective on the key trade document types and their standardized digital representations (where available) for use in international trade and supply chain by both the private sector and the public sector.
2. In international trade, a handful of trade document types are repeatedly used and referenced to by multiple actors in both private and public sectors. These typically include among more the Certificates of Origin (CoO), Commercial Invoice (VAT), Warehouse Receipts, Packing Lists, Bills of Lading, Declaration Forms (Customs), Insurance Certificates, Customs Bonds, etc. However, there are different business requirements and formats for each of these document types, usually depending on where they are issued and by whom.
3. There is an opportunity to harmonize the digital representations of these key trade documents to ensure they meet the operational and regulatory requirements of digital trade and at the same time, bring down the hurdles of costs, operational risks and complexity which prevents digitisation at scale.
4. The Working Group will make the data of the documents available to the Working Group on Key Data Elements for Trade that will take care of the data element definitions (which are available, to be selected or need to be created).
5. A DSI Overview of Key Trade Document types will be produced for approval by the IAB for publication on the ICC DSI website. The DSI Overview of Key Trade Documents will make references to the SDO source of the document involved with disclosure of what public and/or private law are applicable (if any) for the document involved (and respecting any IP rights).
6. The Working Group will produce the first draft output of all relevant trade documents (together with the overview of data included in those documents) by May 2022 and the second edition by November 2022.

For discussion - WG operationalised

3 parallel work streams, with a common goal

Documents from seller

- Commercial Invoice
- Packing list

Title docs with legal impact

- Bills of lading
- Warehouse Receipt

3rd party/logistics documents

- Certificate of Origin
- Declaration Form (Customs)
- Insurance Certificates
- Customs Bonds

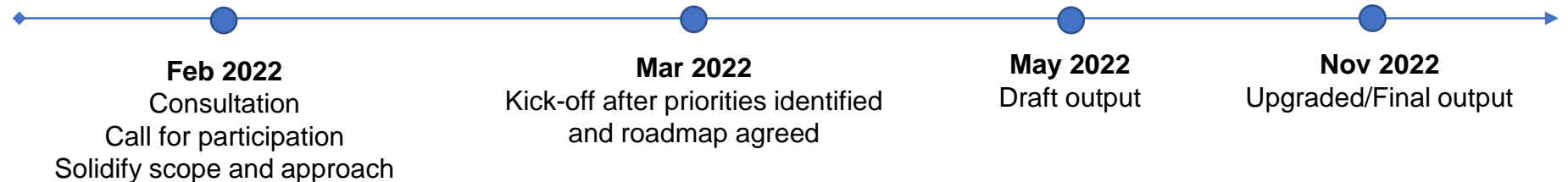
Potential approaches?

1. Start with documents that will fetch the highest value to the industry
2. Tackle all in parallel due to end-to-end dependencies

Potential areas to address?

1. Data structure
2. Source of truth (for interoperability)
3. Access to data (private network, public network)
4. Gate keeper (Govt, regulator, banks e.g. ECDS in China)

Establish standards on the identified areas with inputs from relevant SDOs





8. TRUSTED TECHNOLOGY WG - OBJECTIVES AND PLAN

Stephan Wolf, Chief Executive Officer, Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation, GLEIF

Richard Morton, Secretary General, International Port Community Systems Association, IPCSA



Context, implementation plan and envisaged outputs

Consultation period open till 4 March 2022

1. The Working Group works to develop recommendations and practical tools from an international business process (B2B and B2G) perspective on the elements needed to create and maintain a trusted technology environment needed to facilitate trade digitization at scale. The goal is to promote seamless, reliable, and trusted digital identification and authentication (subjects such as legal entities and their representing individuals as well as objects such as containers, vessels, documents, processes). This includes requirements for trusted access to data and for data sharing (B2B and/or B2G) in the international supply chain regardless of the choice of technology, vendor and technological maturity of the organizations involved.
2. Despite many technology advances in recent years, a large number of supply chain actors from both private sector and public sector still struggle with identification and authentication challenges and with requirements to have access to and share data digitally in a trusted and scalable manner.
3. The Working Group will use the data and their definitions of the Working Group on Key Data Elements for Trade and the documents of the Working Group on Key Trade Document types to define and promote the requirements needed to create and maintain a trusted technology environment to enable the effective and reliable exchange of these key trade data elements and documents across organizations of any sector of the international supply chain.
4. As an outcome, the Working Group will provide recommendations to the DSI IAB (and for recommendation that require support for lawmakers also to the DSI LRAB) to give clarity on how to effectively promote access to and share key trade data or trade documents across the international supply chain in a trusted, verifiable and secure manner while maintaining technology neutrality. As a key objective, these sets of recommendations and practical tools will address on how to automatically exchange electronic data between supply chain actors in a consent-based, secure and trusted environment. The outcomes will also inform the Seeding Digitization pillar of DSI to support on the wider take up and implementation of the recommendations and tools.
5. The Working Group will produce the first draft output by May 2022 and the second edition by November 2022.

Call for Experts and Participants



Expert advice and
inputs



Industry feedback
and perspectives

Contribution to one or more WGs

Indication of interest to DSI Secretariat by 4 March 2022



9. REVENUE MODEL EVOLUTION

Oswald Kuyler, Managing Director DSI

Sustainable Revenue 2026

ICC DSI Charter and engagements are not limited to ICC membership only. DSI works with members from other associations and companies who aren't members of any. Other ICC initiatives require membership (example ICC Global Banking Commission). Similarly, our sustainable revenue model is designed to support only the IAB activities. Objective is to work with IAB members to solidify a workable model by end of Q2 2022 which can go into effect Q4 2022.

Option A

| Member Type | Quantity | Annual | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Non Profits | 10 | \$- | \$- |
| Associations | 5 | \$- | \$- |
| Corporates - Retail | 5 | \$4 000,00 | \$20 000,00 |
| Corporates - Industrial | 5 | \$18 000,00 | \$90 000,00 |
| Corporates - Financial | 5 | \$18 000,00 | \$90 000,00 |

Option B

| Member Type | Quantity | Annual | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| Non Profits | 10 | \$- | \$- |
| Associations | 5 | \$- | \$- |
| Corporates - Retail | 5 | \$4 000,00 | \$20 000,00 |
| Corporates - Industrial | 5 | \$35 000,00 | \$175 000,00 |
| Corporates - Financial | 5 | \$35 000,00 | \$175 000,00 |

To enable the IAB, inclusive of Working Groups and engagements the membership fees will have to support the operational expenditure of USD 250 000 per annum.



10. BRIEFING BY CMA CGM

Benoit Cosserat, Head of Innovation & Digital Projects – Asia, CMA CGM

A photograph of a cable-stayed bridge at night. The bridge features a large, illuminated arch structure that supports the bridge deck with numerous cables. The arch and cables are brightly lit, creating a striking contrast against the dark night sky. The bridge deck is visible in the foreground, and the overall scene is illuminated by the bridge's own lights.

11. ICC Global Banking Commission Working Groups sharing

Merlin Dowse, Vice-Chair - ICC Global Banking Commission



12. Legal Reform Advisory Board Update

Raoul Renard, Deputy Director, Legal Reform DSI

Legal Reform Advisory Board



Valentina Mintah

ICC Executive Board member, founder of consultancy and technology organizations and a leader on the global stage for driving changes that will enable cross-border trade and prosperity.



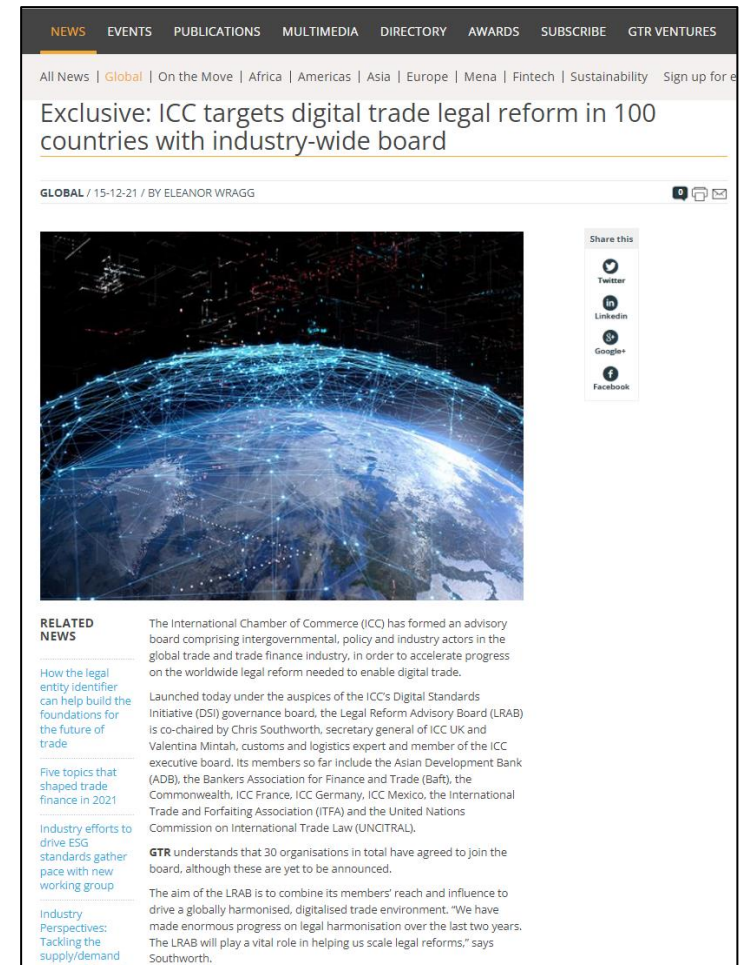
Chris Southworth

Secretary General of ICC United Kingdom, Chris was instrumental to both leading the UK MLETR awareness drive and playing a leadership position on the global stage in adoption advocacy.

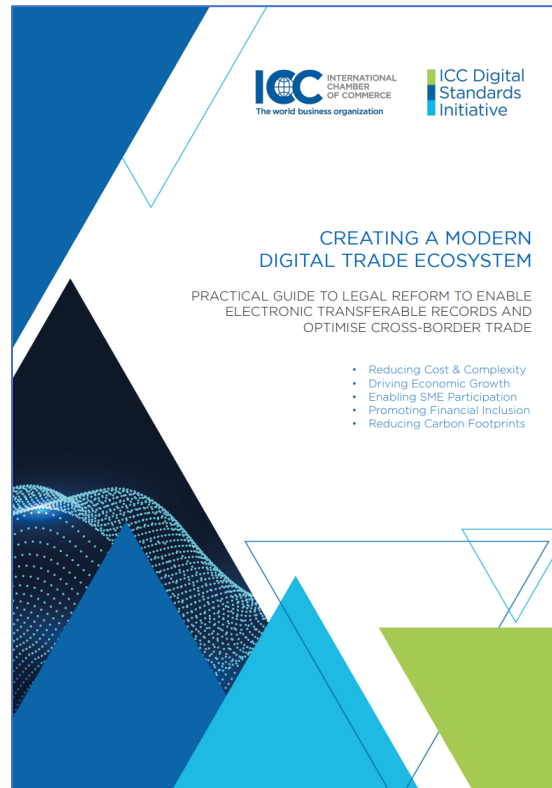


Raoul Renard

Promoted to Deputy Director of Legal Reform to further accelerate MLETR adoption progress. Raoul is a lawyer with experience in international negotiations and advocacy.



Legal Reform Advisory Board



Legal Reform Guide

With the leadership of ICC UK, co-launched a practical guide to legal reform – building off practical experience from engagement with UK governments.




Updated ADB Report

Expanded with CAREC and SASEC countries.



Economic Studies

Studies published on the economic benefits of trade digitalization to the economies of the G7, United Kingdom and Germany.



LRAB: Draft 2022–2023 Objectives

ALIGN LEGAL SYSTEMS:

Double the number of countries that have legally aligned to MLETR to 14 (up from 7 in 2021).*

*This includes either legislative adoption in 2022 or active legislative steps in 2022 with entry into force in 2023.

SECURE COMMITMENTS:

100 countries committed* to align to MLETR.

*This includes governmental commitments in framework agreements, trade agreements, outcome documents






CREATE MONITORING FRAMEWORK:

Create a monitoring framework from MLETR socialisation through to domestic passage of legislation.

DEFINE FUNDING PRINCIPLES:

Define principles for the funding of legal reform projects.

SECURING COMMITMENTS

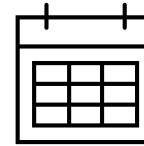
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|--|---|---|--|---|
| Secure a commitment in the E-commerce JSI agreement at the WTO to adopt legislation consistent with the MLETR. | Secure a G20 commitment to align to MLETR through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B20 recommendations • Targeted G20 advocacy to support B20 recommendations. | Secure an agreement at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) through the B2B Cluster recommendations, supported by the business case developed with support by the Commonwealth Secretariat. | Secure a commitment from AfCFTA signatories to adopt legislation consistent with MLETR. | Secure a mechanism at the European Commission to support legislative alignment. *EU already committed support to E-commerce JSI proposal |
| 86 WTO members | 19 countries + EU | 54 countries | 31 AU member states | 27 member states |
|  WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION |  G20 INDONESIA 2022 |  The Commonwealth |  AfCFTA Secretariat |  European Commission |

LRAB Board Members are invited to contribute support to secure these commitments



13. AOB

Planned IAB meetings



Quarterly IAB meetings

IAB Meeting #4, Wednesday 18 May 2022

IAB Meeting #5, Thursday 18 August 2022

IAB Meeting #6, Thursday 17 November 2022

The IAB considered to have once a year an in-person meeting in combination with an industry event. For 2022 no proposal was made yet. A proposal may be to have an in-person meeting during the SIBOS 2022 event that will take place in Amsterdam on **10-13 October 2022**.

Question: should the option be explored for an in-person (or hybrid) meeting in Amsterdam (as replacement of the November meeting) and present a proposal to the IAB (and LRAB) before April 2022 the latest?