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.



ICC DIGITAL STANDARDS INITIATIVE





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/





Agenda

Agenda	Time (mins)	Presenter
1. Welcome & Introduction of new member	5	Gerard Hartsink
2. Interim Update from WG 1 – Key Trade Data Elements	10	Miguel-Angel Lopera Henri Barthel
3. Interim Update from WG 2 – Key Trade Docs	10	Peggy Mah Venkatraman P.
4. Interim Update from WG 3 – Trusted Technology Environment	10	Stephan Wolf, Richard Morton
5. Discussion on Working Groups	20	Gerard Hartsink & WG co-chairs
6. In-person IAB meeting proposal @SIBOS	5	Gerard Hartsink Hannah Nguyen
7. Update from LRAB	10	Raoul Renard
8. Revenue model discussion – Final call	5	Hannah Nguyen
9. AOB, Conclusions & close	5	Gerard Hartsink





Approval of Minutes IAB Meeting #3



Meeting 3. Industry Advisory Board Meeting

17 February 2022 13:00-15:00 CET

DSI Industry Advisory Board Members ICC Management

Gerard Hartsink (Chair) Miguel-Angel Lopera (GS1) Stephan Wolf (GLEIF)

Lynn Ng (ING, Chair of Natasha Condon (JP Morgan)

Mencia Bobo (Santander) Daniel Lit (DBS)

Venkatraman Panchapakesan (HSBC) Richard Morton (IPCSA) Grant Hunter (BIMCO) Stéphane Graber (FIATA) Benoit Cosserat (CMA CGM) Zanna McComish (BHP)

Peggy Mah (Rio Tinto) Derrick Loi (Ant Group) Juan Saavedra Ortiz (Inditex

Richard Wulff (ICISA) Christian Bockelt (DB Schenke Aliyu Suleiman (Dangote) Vincent Lu (China Merchants

Eiii (Eddy) Matsuzaki (Tovota Tsusho) Sarajit Jha (Tata Steel)

Andrew Wilson (Global Policy Director) ICC DSI Management Oswald Kuvler (Managing Director DSI)

Hannah Nguyen (Deputy Director DSI) Raoul Renard (Deputy Director DSI

Emmanuelle Ganne Governance Board) Brendan O'Hearn Governance Board) Bénédicte Nolens (BIS)

Chris Southworth (ICC UK Secretary General, Legal Reform Advisory Boar

Valentina Mintah (ICC Executive Board Merlin Dowse (JP Morgan, Co-Chair

ICC Global Banking Commission Port Louise Taylor-Digby (SWIFT, Co-Chair of Francois-Xavier Didelot (CMA CGM)

Niels Nuvens (DCSA) Erick Tavares (Vale) Jacobo Iribarnegaray (Inditex)

Deepak Sharma (Tata Steel) oshida Kazuhiro (Toyota Tsusho) Henri Barthel (GS1 Global Office) Laura Mathew (ISO Head Quarter

Thomas Bagge (DCSA) Wang Si (Vale)

Kirsty Keane (Anglo American) Pat Antonacci (SWIFT)

Introduction of new member

Patrizia Kern **International Union of Marine Insurance** (IUMI)

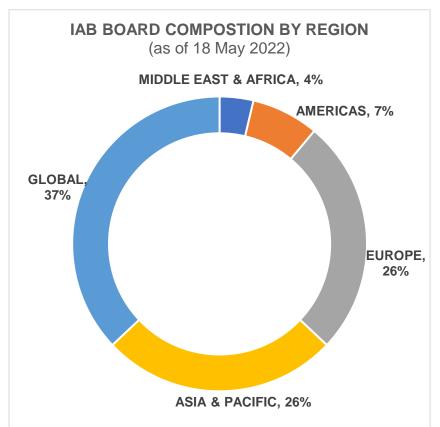


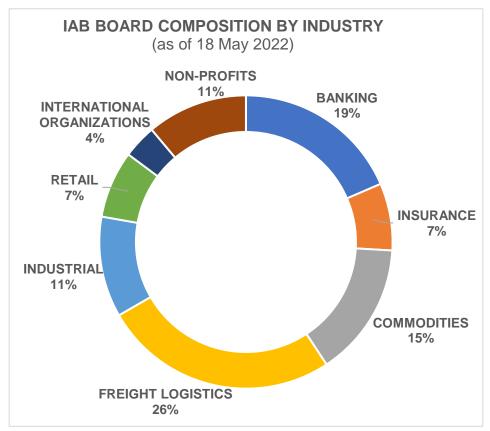
- IAB Charter Article 4 allows 30 IAB members: two additional members for the remaining IAB positions are considered
- The IAB Governance Board did not support a nomination for a new member (as required in the IAB Charter Article 9) to ensure industry balance approach (IAB Charter Article 8)





IAB Regional and Industry Representation

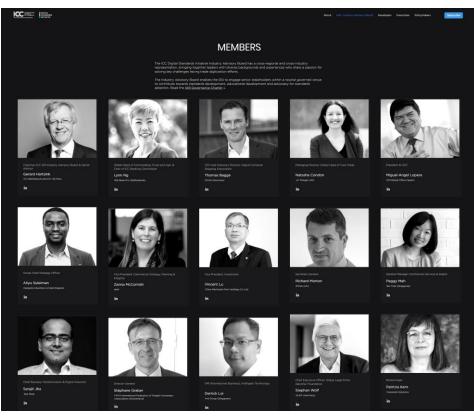


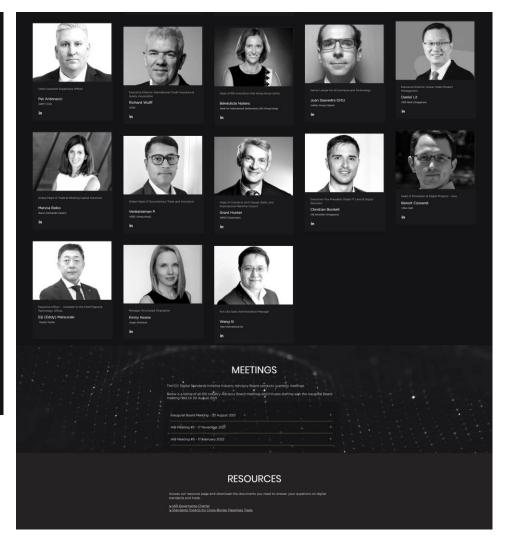






Relaunch of the IAB page on DSI website









Cooperation with Standards Development Org (SDOs)

- A dialogue has taken place with ISO on how to align the ISO standards (available and in development) of several Technical Committees could be included in the DSI program.
 - An ISO representative will attend the IAB meetings as observer
 - ISO TC experts will be selected for the IAB WGs (to be completed)
 - ICC has a MOU with ISO.
- A dialogue has taken place with the UN/CEFACT Chair Sue Probert how to align the UN/CEFACT standards in the DSI program.
 - UN/CEFACT has been appointed already a member of the LRAB (based on the role for certain UN policies)
 - UN/CEFACT has been invited to join the IAB as observer (formal confirmation of UN-CEFACT to follow)
 - UN/CEFACT will select qualified expert for the IAB WGs (to be completed)











Working Group Progress at a glance

- Objective: Establish a common set of key data elements definitions to ensure interoperability among information systems owned by different stakeholders
- Output: A DSI Glossary of Key Data Elements for Trade making references to the Standard Development Organisation involved in the data definition
- ➤ **Timeline**: The Working Group is supposed to produce the first draft for a recommendation to the IAB by May 2022 and the second edition by Nov 2022



Industry feedback and perspectives: ICC NL, BHP, DCSA, CMA CGM, FINASTRA

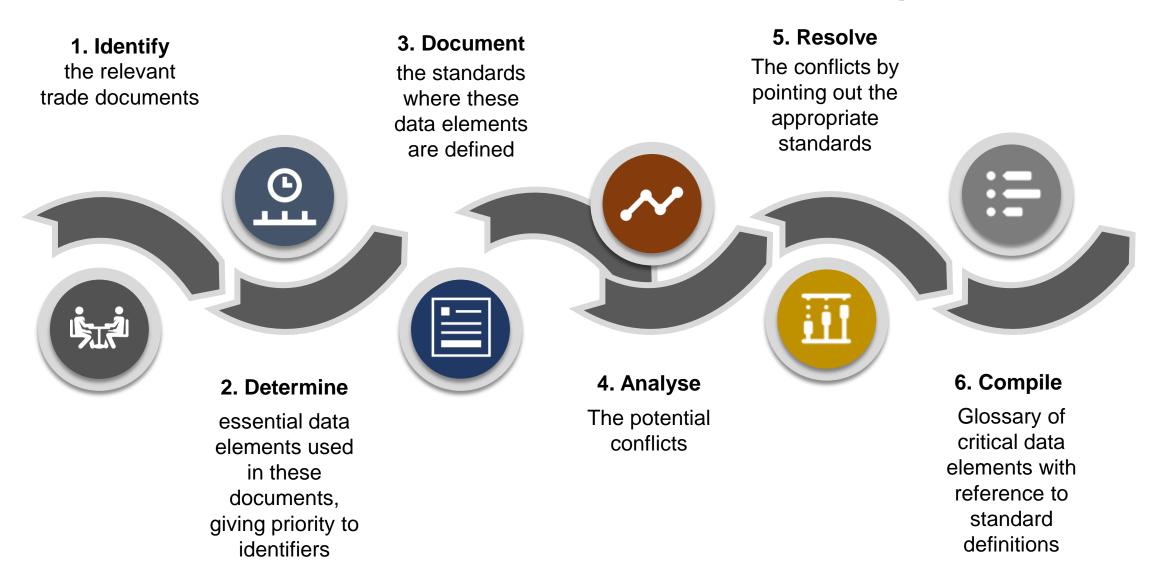
Expert advice and inputs: GS1, GLEIF, SWIFT, WCO, ISO, UN/CEFACT

5 working sessions

3 alignment meetings



Proposed Process





Deliverable ToC

1. Purpose of the deliverable

- Context: ICC DSI
- Methodology, principles
- Adoption objective

2. Scope

- Actors
- Documents flow: supply chain, financial, customs, governments

3. Key documents

- How they have been identified
- Reference to models & standards

4. Glossary of Key Trade Data Elements

• Definitions, mappings, reference to standards





Working Group Progress at a glance

- Objective: 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
- Output: A DSI Overview of Key Trade Document types making references to the Standard Development Organisation source of the document involved
- Fimeline: The Working Group is supposed to produce the first draft for a recommendation to the IAB by May 2022 and the second edition by Nov 2022



Industry feedback and perspectives: RIO TINTO, VALE, HSBC, INDITEX, DCSA, FIATA, FINASTRA

Expert advice and inputs: SWIFT, ICC NL

3 working sessions

1 alignment meeting





Deliverable – Key Trade Documents

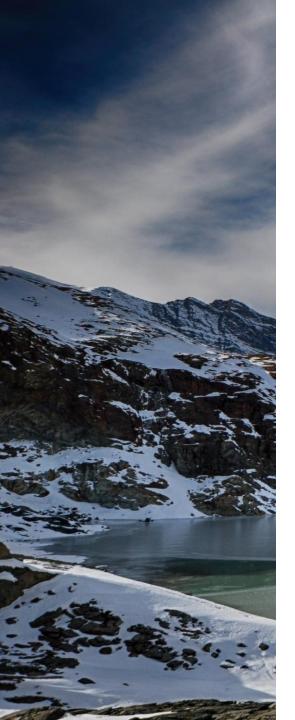
1. Invoice

- What's the challenge
- Approach and standardisation
- Role and approach

2. COO (Certificate of Origin)

- Current industry status
- Digital enablement Creation and acceptability
- Approach and what is required for adoption





Working Group Progress at a glance

- Objective: 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 to facilitate trade digitization at scale
- Output: recommendations 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
- Timeline: The Working Group is supposed to produce the first draft outline for a recommendation to the IAB by May 2022



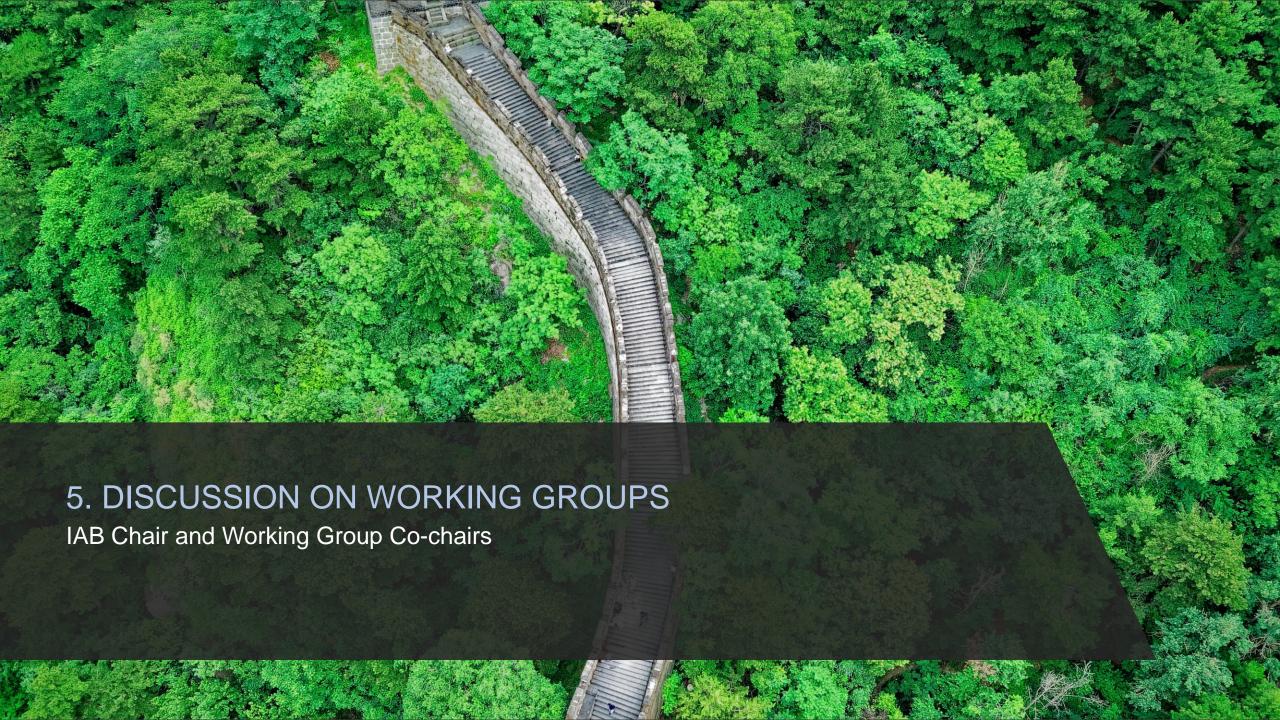
Industry feedback and perspectives: IPCSA, Port of Antwerp, DCSA, FIATA, ICC NL, BHP, Ant Group, FINASTRA

Expert advice and inputs: GLEIF, SWIFT, BIS

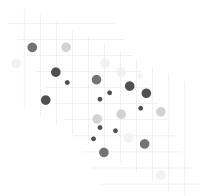
8 working sessions

1 draft Position Paper outline





Five Foundational Pillars For Execution



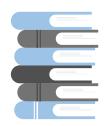




Key Trade Document types



Trusted Technology Environment



Modernized Rules for Trade



Seeding Digitization

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

CoO, Commercial Invoice (VAT), Warehouse Receipts, Packing Lists, Bills of Lading, Declaration Forms (Customs), Insurance Certificates, Customs Bonds, etc. Verifiable Credentials,
Authentication,
Digital Signatures,
Data exchange between
supply chain actors
(B2B, B2G, G2B).

Private sector:

EUCP, URDTT, P&I Rulebook adaptation to interoperable world. Preferential and nonpreferential CoO rules. Technical standards for ETRs.

Public sector:

MLETR MLES

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





Recommendation to combine two WGs

DSI WG on Key Trade Documents and Data Elements (KDE)





Industry feedback and perspectives:
ICC NL, BHP, RIO TINTO, VALE, HSBC, INDITEX,
DCSA, FIATA, FINASTRA, CMA CGM

Expert advice and inputs:
GS1, GLEIF, SWIFT, WCO, ISO, UN/CEFACT

Chair and Project Management

Miguel Lopera/GS1 as WG Chair Henri Barthel/GS1 as Project Manager, with ICC support

WG's ToR to be updated





Proposed ToR for the Combined WG

ONEIDENTIAL



lav 2022

Proposal to DSI IAB meeting of 18 May 2022 on the new Key Trade Documents and Data Elements WG

I. Mission, Objectives and Next steps for the Combined WG

NORTHERN STAR

- 1.1. The ICC Digital Standards Initiative ("DSI") will work towards the ambitious aim of establishing a globally harmonized, digitzed trade environment (also addressing disruptions experienced in the international supply chain during the COVID-19 crisis) as a result of the reliance of trade flows on paper documentation and diverging legal and technical standards.
- 1.2. A reference is made to the <u>Inaugural DSI Industry Advisory Board Meeting</u> on August 20, 2021 (Slide 14) in which these five principles were articulated. (7) neues rather than recreate, (2) engage standard-setting bodies, (3) consider all available approaches and technologies, (4) prioritize accessibility to all trade participants, and (5) ensure appropriate capabilities within relevant industries are leveraged to overcome challenges.

2. ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE

2.1. The key Global Stakeholders (e.g., commercial companies, such as transport players, financial institutions and, most critical, regulators) commit to implement the standards for digitized trade environment (B2B and B2G) with an agreed roadmap.

OVERALL STRATEGY

- 3.1. Stepwise approach to deliver results, build credibility and attract key global trade stakeholders. In summary follow the strategy: Crawl, Walk and Run.
- 3.2. Leverage existing global standards (of which some have been published already on

www.dsi.iccwbo.org) 3.3. Split the initiative in two phases:

- a. Phase I: To complete the analysis and development part of harmonized, digitized documents by end of 2022 starting with the 8 documents presented to the IAB (Certificates of Origin, Commercial Invoice, Warehouse Receipts, Packing Lists, Bills of Lading, Customs Declaration Forms, Insurance Certificates, Customs Bonds).
- b. Phase II: To outreach the critical stakeholders to develop the Roadmap for Implementation.

4. OBJECTIVES BY THE END OF 2022 (PHASE I)

Business Objectives

- 4.1. STAKEHOLDERS: Identify the key stakeholders of global trade at a high level (e.g., Consumers, manufacturers, buyers, financial institutions, regulators, etc.)
- 4.2. STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS: The DSI principles include (1) reuse rather than re-create and (2) engage standard-setting bodies. The key Standards Development Organizations that have been identified as critical for global trade are ISO, UNICEFACT GLIFIE WOO, GS1 etc.
- 4.3. COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS: Agree the key trade documents (in physical and financial supply chain) that need to be digitized. We should target not more than 10 documents (the

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- IAB endorsement needed on the Terms of Reference of the new combined WG and
- Mr Miguel Lopera will serve as the Chair on the new WG
- Mr Henri Barthel will co-lead for the project management the new WG
- The new WG will start with immediate effect after the IAB meeting
- All current WG members of the WG Key Trade Data Elements and WG Key Trade Documents will become a member of the new WG





An evolution, not a revolution

- 1. 8 documents presented to the IAB: 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.
 About 40 documents in total need to be analyzed.
- 3. The combined WG needs to ensure that all relevant data elements of key trade documents are properly described and accounted for.
- 4. A methodology for analysis the trade documents (see next slide) and the data elements is in progress.

Questions to consider:

- → Is this selection of Key Trade Documents complete for the purpose of the DSI programme?
- → Are there existing standards for their digital representations? If Yes, are they being widely used and accepted? How can usage be further accelerated? If Not, who has the expertise to do create or harmonize the standards?
- → What are the relevant data elements across the supply chain that are found across documents and can be reused?





Sample analysis framework for Certificate of Origin

- Name of the form
- Issuer of the rules of the form (plus website) + governance for that form (if any)
- Is the form based on private law and/or public law (which legal system)
- Instruction manual for the form (plus website link)
- Indication how many forms are issued per year (if available)
- What are the data of subjects and objects included in the form (specification)





First in-person gathering of IAB members

A proposal has been made to have an in-person meeting during the SIBOS 2022 event that will take place in Amsterdam on 10-13 October 2022.

- The conference agenda will centre on the theme "Progressive finance for a changing world", recognising the need to embrace digital transformation, successfully navigate new risks and drive sustainability and ethical change.
- Proposal to hold a half-day meeting on Thu 13 Oct or Fri 14 Oct for IAB members
- (optional, TBC) Joint session with DSI Legal Reform Advisory Board (LRAB)
- Travel & accommodation budget to be self-covered
- (TBC) Meeting room sponsored by SWIFT





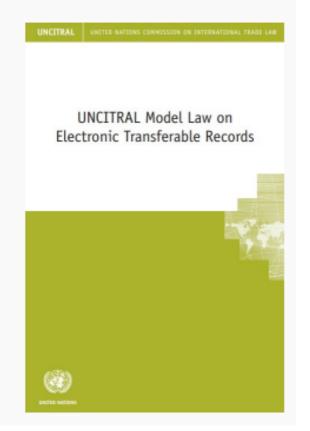


An Enabling Legal Environment

THE SOLUTION: MLETR

The UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR) creates an enabling legal environment for paperless trade. It:

- provides an international framework to align national laws and enable the legal use of electronic documents of title (electronic transferable records or "ETRs") both domestically and across borders;
- builds on the principles of non-discrimination against the use of electronic means, functional equivalence, and technology neutrality underpinning all UNCITRAL texts on electronic commerce;
- enables the use of all technologies including registries, tokens and distributed ledgers;
- was drafted in a multi-year, inclusive and transparent process by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and modernization of international trade law.







From advocacy wins...

G7 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

"Paper-based transactions, which still dominate international trade are a source of cost, delay, inefficiency, fraud, error and environmental impact. It is our shared view that by enabling businesses to use electronic transferable records we will generate efficiencies and economic savings. This will strengthen the resilience of our global economic system and play a crucial role in trade recovery across the G7."



Digital and Technology Ministerial **Declaration**



Framework for **G7** Collaboration on ETRs





...to new legislation being tabled

In Focus

Queen's Speech 2022: International trade

Electronic Trade Documents Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

 Put electronic trade documents on the same legal footing as paper documents, removing the need for wasteful paperwork and needless bureaucracy. This will enable businesses to move from paper-based to digital-based transactions whe buying and selling internationally. This will help business efficiency and support economic growth.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Increasing efficiency and lowering trade administration costs for businesses because processing electronic documents is faster and cheaper than paper equivalents.
- Raising the security and compliance of trade by utilising the transparency and traceability benefits electronic documents offer.
- Realising environmental benefits from reduced use of paper and courier emissions in trade administration.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Bringing about much needed modernisation to long-standing statutes such as the Bills of Exchange Act 1882 and the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1992.
- Removing the legal obstacle to the use of trade documents in digital form, and ensuring that such documents have the same effects as paper counterparts.
- Allowing the adoption of new digital solutions which bypass the need for paper and wet ink signatures.
- Ensuring that trade documents in electronic form meet certain criteria designed to
 replicate the key features of paper trade documents. These criteria include:
 ensuring that an electronic document is subject to exclusive control (only one
 person, or persons acting jointly, can exercise control over it at any one time) and
 once transferred the previous holder should no longer be able to exercise control
 over the document.

Territorial extent and application

This Bill will extend and apply across the UK.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1074113/Lobby_Pack_10_May_2022.pdf





G7 momentum continues under German Presidency...

G7 Digital Ministers' Track - Annex 2 Principles for domestic legal frameworks to promote the use of electronic transferable records

In the 2021 G7 Digital and Technology Ministerial Declaration, we recognized that paper-based transactions, which still dominate international trade, are a source of cost, delay, inefficiency, fraud, error, and environmental impact. We affirmed our shared view that, by enabling businesses to use electronic transferable records (ETRs), we will generate efficiencies and economic savings that will strengthen the resilience of our global economic system and facilitate trade recovery across the G7.

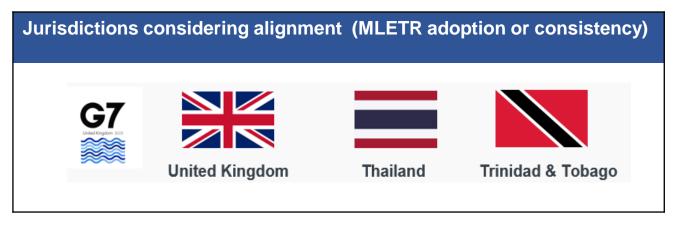
We value the work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on ETRs. We support the principles proposed by our experts, as laid out below, which complement and are consistent with this work. The principles should serve as guidance for the adoption or review of domestic legal frameworks to promote the use of ETRs. They aim to ensure that legal frameworks remain easily applicable as technology develops and do not require early adjustment. We support the adoption of domestic legal frameworks that are consistent with the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR) and with these principles.

Source: G7 Digital Ministers' Declaration of 11 May 2022



Current state of play



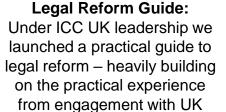


As of May 2022



Updated toolbox to assist advocacy and alignment efforts





government departments.



ADB Report:

An analysis of reform opportunities in ASEAN, **CAREC** and SASEC regions.



Economic Studies:

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



Advocacy tools:

Unidas para el Derecho Mercantil Internacional (CNUDMI) sobre Documentos Transmisibles

Electrónicos El Caso de la Adopción Noviembre 2021

> A 'case for adoption' advocacy tool (English and Spanish) setting out the various benefits and SDG alignment.

https://dsi.iccwbo.org/policymakers





We have launched a broad coalition to scale...

Previous mode of working

- A series of ad hoc engagements by ICC HQ, ICC DSI, ICC UK et al with stakeholders (ICC National Committees, local chambers of commerce, intergovernmental organizations, national governments, multilateral development banks)
- Time-intensive, duplicative, occasionally siloed.

Newly launched mode of working

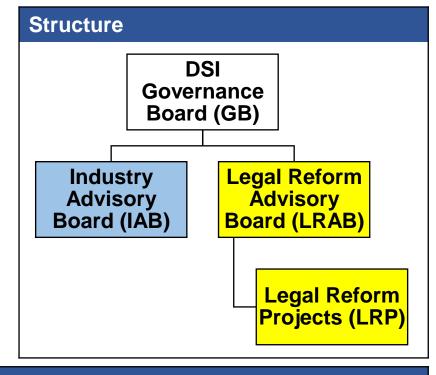
- Coordinate global efforts under the Legal Reform Advisory Board, comprised of senior stakeholders across industry associations, intergovernmental organizations, multilateral development banks and regional economic communities
- Provide a structured venue to convene stakeholders, approve legal reform projects and select model laws for promotion, to secure a globally harmonized digital trade ecosystem



The Legal Reform Advisory Board

Scope

- Operates under the oversight of the DSI Governance Board (DSI GB), which sets the strategic direction for DSI.
- Enables DSI to engage senior stakeholders across industry associations, intergovernmental organisations, multilateral development banks and regional economic communities.
- Provides input into prioritization and selection of LRPs and has oversight of LRPs.
- Encourages creation of enabling legal environments for paperless trade.



Composition (Up to 30 members)

- ✓ Multilateral Development Banks (ADB, Afreximbank, EBRD etc.)
- ✓ Intergovernmental organizations (UNCITRAL, UNESCAP, etc.)
- ✓ Bodies of regional economic agreements (UNECE etc.)
- ✓ Industry Associations (ITFA, BAFT, ICC National Committees)

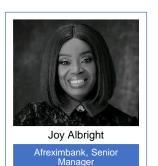




Membership at a glance





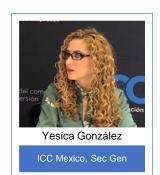




























CREATING A MONITORING FRAMEWORK

MLETR Socialisation

Domestic law analysis

Readiness assessment

Stakeholder consultations Legislative drafting

Passage of legislation

Entry into force







PRC



Senega











Bahrain



Singapore



Paraguay







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.





Planned IAB meetings



Quarterly IAB meetings (virtual)

IAB Meeting #5 IAB Meeting #5 Thursday 18 August 2022? October 2022 – in person IAB Meeting #6 IAB Meeting #6 Thursday 17 November 2022? January 2023