Chinese

Taipei

India

Iran

Japan

Vietnam

AFACT

November 2013

YEAR BOOK

PREFACE: I
AFACT Chairman, Dr. Nguyen Manh Quyen

The expansion of cross-border trade is one of the key aspects to ensure sustainable economic growth in all over the world. Moreover, with the region's continuous increase in the use of Internet, large scale companies, in particular international businesses are keen on taking advantage of the opportunities provided by the e-Business solutions to start cross-border trade because they could directly sell goods and services beyond borders with simplification trade procedures and low costs transactions and without hefty investments.

E-commerce development of Asia- Pacific economy's member is on an upward trend across the region, but the spread of e-commerce differs from one economy to other economy. In such circumstances, there is a need to promote sharing knowledge in trade facilitation and e-Business among Asia- Pacific community nations to help facilitating cross-border transactions. However, the realization is not easily feasible in the short term because of the differences in social, economic and political situations within the region. Thus, AFACT was established to enhance the competitive advantages of its members, and it is necessary that the information on the progress of trade facilitation and e-Business to be updated annually through AFACT activities.

Over the 10 years of establishment, the AFACT has pursued its original goals by sharing knowledge to promote both the use of technology methods, and associated best practices, through channels such as government, industry and service associations. Coordinating its work with UNESCAP, UN/CEFACT and other relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations is also AFACT purpose to help businesses in simplification trade procedures as well as developing methods to facilitate trade transactions, including the relevant use of information technologies such as UN/EDIFACT and ebXML.

The year 2013, in order to enhance the cooperation among the AFACT members and promote trade facilitation and e-Business in the Asia Pacific region, Vietnam is a host country holding the AFACT Plenary meetings, eAsia, EDICOM in Ho Chi Minh City from 27 to 29 November, 2013 and would welcome delegates from member countries and economies for mutual cooperation for growth of trade facilitation and e-Business in the region.

(Dr. Nguyen Manh Quyen)
Chairman of AFACT, 2013
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PREFACE: II

UN/CEFACT Vice Chair, Mr. Tahseen A. Khan

Under the present scenario where the world's most advanced economies are also facing slowdown, it becomes all the more important that AFACT works to help in building a conducive Trade Facilitation environment in member countries/economies for economic growth. This requires members to develop smarter eBusiness environment that promote entrepreneurship and productivity and an effective regulatory environment that boosts trade performance.
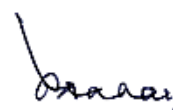
After it's restructuring AFACT has now become stable to undertake sector specific projects using UN/CEFACT standards and recommendations. The Tourism, Travel and Leisure Working Group is a welcome initiative and I hope that Business Domain Committee will facilitate other such sector specific working groups. Single Window for eDelivery of services and trade process standardization may be the focused areas to work on. I am confident that the three committees together will encourage more and more participation and continuous engagement of members in these joint initiatives.

We have noticed encouraging engagements in member countries/economies for adoption of best eBusiness tools within their jurisdiction. However, Cross border secure and recognised electronic transaction is still a dream. This can be facilitated by way of mutually recognising each other's electronic transactions using instruments like electronic signatures. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) provides support to facilitate this. I hope that AFACT will lead this initiative of mutually recognising each other's electronic signatures so that this can be replicated across the globe.

I wish the AFACT meetings in Vietnam to be a great success and hope that this would also help in creating awareness in the business community of Vietnam as well as member countries/economies. I appreciate AFACT Secretariat for their sustained efforts in successfully bringing out the year book for many years. I take this opportunity to thank the HODs of the member countries/economies for contributing excellent content for the AFACT Year Book.

(T.A.Khan)

UN/CEFACT Vice Chair &
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PREFACE: III

UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Mitsuru Ishigaki

As a successor of Dr. Ajin Jirachiefpattana, Thailand, I was nominated by AFACT as a candidate of UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia and Pacific for the next term 2013-2014, and then proposed to UN/CEFACT which officially elected me at the 19th plenary on June 7th 2013. Given such an important role, I will endeavor to contribute;

(a) To promote and represent interests and activities of UN/CEFACT to AFACT members. Most UN/CEFACT projects have been mainly in those areas directly related with trade facilitation basically on its BUY/SHIP/PAY model. AFACT activities also mainly have been related with the same area. But, not limiting with trade related items, UN/CEFACT positively started projects of another new areas such as the food safety (Agriculture, Fishery, Animal feed etc.) and also the utilities (administrative / commercial information regarding distribution through a physical grid about electricity, gas, water, sewage, heat and etc.). Joining the activities of UN/CEFACT (Forums and working groups) I would like to feedback important information to AFACT members in timely manner.

(b) To provide impact to UN/CEFACT Bureau and projects members, by introducing and reporting AFACT on-going activities of Business Domain Committee (BDC), Communication Support committee (CSC) and Technology and Methodology committee (TMC) individually. I believe the fruit of our AFACT activities may influence the global approach of UN/CEFACT effectively.

Many regional (economical) approaches for improving bilateral and/or multilateral relations among countries (including AFACT members) in comprehensive areas are being materialized in various aspects including ITC solutions. AFACT provides good opportunity to AFACT members to share such interesting information.

Members of other regions (Europe, America, Africa, so and so.) in UN/CEFACT may have much interest and we can have them a chance to learn more and more about growing progress of our Asia and the Pacific region and its adjacent countries and economies.

Much thanking to AFACT Host secretariat colleagues of providing this annual plenary in November 2013, I am eagerly looking forward to seeing and communicating with colleagues of AFACT members.

Mitsuru ISHIGAKI
UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia
and the Pacific
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PREFACE: IV

General Secretary of AFACT, Dr. Mahmood Zargar

In the year 2013, Iran as the permanent secretariat tried its best to coordinate and execute AFACT affairs. Here is a brief report of secretariat activities:

1. AFACT website plays the role of a reference site in the field of trade facilitation. So managing and updating the AFACT website is uniformly done during last year.

2. AFACT conference call meetings - AFACT has most of its meetings through online conference calls. The secretariat continued using the facility prepared for online AFACT meetings. In the year 2013, AFACT Permanent Secretariat could organize 8 online meetings for StC and TT&L working group.

3. Support to implement SLH pilot project – AFACT Secretariat tried to support the implementation of SLH project.

4. AFACT year book – The secretariat collected the country reports from country members and then delivered the 2013 year book to the 2013 plenary. As previous years, we have prepared the book in CD format.

5. New AFACT Brochure – The secretariat has prepared an AFACT brochure in this year (Fig below) which defines the AFACT in brief. The brochures were distributed to the delegates in AFACT Plenary meeting in Vietnam.

6. Future Works – AFACT is going to follow its membership in ECOSOC in 2014. During 2012 and 2013 all necessary actions are done by AFACT Secretariat. The process will be continued in 2014.

7. AFACT also welcomes new members and so we will coordinate anything needed to reach this goal.

(Mahmood Zargar)
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Table of Contacts

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About AFACT

AFACT stand for the Asia Pacific Council for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business. It's a non-profit, Non-governmental organization that is open to participations from the representatives of member economies and experts from private sectors within the Asia-Pacific region.

The forerunner of AFACT was ASEB (Asia EDIFACT Board) established in 1990 in response to disseminate EDIFACT (Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport) policies and activities in the Asia-Pacific region. After 8 years' contribution to facilitate international transaction within the region, through the simplification and harmonization of procedures and information flows, the need for re-engineering was raised in the 16th ASEB meeting to conform to the rapidly changing trend of EDI and EC, and to respond to the successful restructure of UN/CEFACT. As a result of re-engineering, AFACT marked down the era of ASEB in 1998. In 1999, the epoch of AFACT was officially commenced.

AFACT aims to promote the commitment and development of trade facilitation, electronic business policies and activities in the Asia Pacific region, mainly focusing on those promoted by UN/CEFACT (United Nations Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business), to guide, stimulate, improve and promote the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations from members, as well as to exchange products and relevant services effectively within AFACT community.

Currently, there are 19 members from Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, China, Chinese Taipei, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Each of which is represented by a local organization dedicated in promoting the application of standards and recommendations, e.g. UN/EDIFACT, developed by UN/CEFACT. PAA (Pan-Asian eCommerce Alliance) is the associate members of AFACT, which is dedicated to promote cooperation in implementing trade facilitation and eCommerce in this region.

There are three working Committees acting under AFACT, which has its own mission and programs of work. The committees are, Business Domain Committee (BDC), Community Support Committee (CSC) and Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC)

The common mission of those working committee's are:

1. Developing methods to facilitate trade transactions, fit to the member economies and in conformity with f the standards and the recommendation developed by UN/CEFACT;
2. Promoting both the use of these methods, and associated best practices, through channels such as government, industry and service associations;
3. Coordinating its work with UN/CEFACT and other relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations; and
4. Enhancing the cooperation among the AFACT members and promoting the objectives of the mission statement in the Asia Pacific region.

AFACT Bylaws - Tehran Version

Article 1   Name

The name of this organization shall be the Asia Pacific Council for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (hereinafter referred to as "AFACT").

Article 2   Mission Statement

AFACT aims to support in the Asia Pacific region and its adjacent countries and economies (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Region") policies and activities, especially those promoted by United Nations Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (hereinafter referred to as "UN/CEFACT"), dedicates to stimulate, improve and promote the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations, to exchange products and relevant services effectively through the simplification and harmonization of processes, procedures and information flows in a non-political environment.

Its principal focus is to facilitate international transactions, through the simplification and harmonization of procedures and information flows, and so contribute to the growth of global commerce.

Article 3   Terms of Reference

The principles of the mission statement are to be achieved by:

(a) Disseminating the standards and the recommendations published by UN/CEFACT;

(b) Analyzing and understanding the key elements of international transactions and working for the elimination of constraints;

(c) Developing methods in conformity with those developed by UN/CEFACT to facilitate transactions, including the relevant use of information and communication technologies (ICT) such as but not limited to UN/EDIFACT and ebXML, securing coherence in the development of standards and recommendations by cooperating with other interested parties, including international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(d) Promoting both the use of these methods, and associated best practices, through channels such as government, industry and service associations;

(e) Coordinating its work with UN/CEFACT and other relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations; and

(f) Enhancing the cooperation among the AFACT members and promoting the objectives of the mission statement in the Region.

Article 4   Structure

AFACT shall be a non-profit, non-political, non-government, voluntary and independent organization.

Article 5   Membership

Membership shall be divided into two categories and the qualifications for membership in each category are provided hereunder. The members of each category are shown in Appendix 1 hereto:

Member - The countries and economies in the Region represented by a public or private corporation, boards, commissions, organizations, associations and other bodies (whether governmental, public or private, and whether incorporated or unincorporated) involved in promotion and development of Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business, hereinafter collectively referred to as "Body", provided that Body is eligible to establish a focal point as provided by the Article 10 hereunder.

Agencies of the United Nations can also be members.

Associate member - Any other Body from the Region or relevant international organization located in the Region, committed to similar objectives as AFACT.

Any Body in a country, economy or organization wishing to join AFACT must submit an application for membership in writing to the AFACT Secretariat who shall circulate it to the Steering Committee members for consideration and acceptance, as well as to all members and associate members for consultation. If approved, the Steering Committee shall report to the Plenary on the approval of the application for ratification.

The Chairperson of the AFACT may also invite non-member countries, economies and experts as observers or special invitees.

Article 6   Plenary

The Plenary shall include members, associate members and observers, represented by their Heads of Delegations. A simple majority of the members is required for a quorum.

The Plenary Meeting shall be a forum to exchange views on any areas of common interest including the latest developments in each member or associate member under the ambit of the Mission Statement.

The Plenary shall be the highest decision making body of AFACT and shall have the responsibility of ratifying all major decisions and monitoring the execution of the adopted resolutions.

The preferred way of reaching decisions shall be by consensus. However, the Chairperson shall have the authority to call for a vote if, in his view, consensus cannot be reached on a particular issue. In such cases, a simple majority of all voting members constitutes a decision. In case of a tie, the Chairperson shall cast the deciding vote.

Only members are eligible to vote. The vote shall be cast by the Heads of Delegations or their designated representative in writing.

Notwithstanding of the foregoing, for dissolution of AFACT, the adoption of the Bylaws or amendment thereof, a two-third majority of all voting members is required.

Absent members can have the option to vote by email or other means, or by proxy entrusted to the Chairperson or a fellow AFACT member.

The Plenary shall meet at least once a year.

Article 7   Officers, Hosting Member and Secretariats

7.1 Officers of AFACT

The Officers of AFACT shall be the Chairperson, two Vice-Chairpersons and the head of AFACT Secretariat (herein after referred to as "AFACT Secretary".) The term of office for the Chairperson and two Vice Chairpersons shall be one year. The term of office for AFACT Secretariat shall be provided as per the Appendix 3 to the Bylaws.

7.2 Hosting Member

Annually AFACT shall identify a member (herein after referred to as "Hosting Member") to host the meetings.

The Hosting Member shall nominate the Chairperson, with one Vice-Chairperson being nominated by the next hosting member (herein after referred to as "Chairperson Elect") and the immediate former Chairperson acting as the other.

At the start of each Plenary, the identification of next Hosting Member and the Chairperson Elect shall be approved.

The Hosting Member shall nominate a person who shall be the focal point for hosting AFACT meetings (hereinafter referred to as "the Hosting Secretary").

Their term shall start immediately after the previous Plenary is adjourned. In order to ensure a smooth hand-over between the two Hosting Secretaries, a Joint Hosting Secretariat shall exist for an agreed period, after the previous Plenary.

7.3 AFACT Secretariat

The Asia Pacific Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (APCFACT) has been established in 2012 and registered in the KISH Island in Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter called "the center").

The center is independent from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and will act as the Secretariat office of AFACT and will operate in accordance with its own Bylaws.

The center's duties include such as but not limited to administration of financial affairs of the AFACT, budgetary issues, accounting and audit, fund raising, Yearbook editing and publishing, supporting the annual Hosting Member in organizing the mid-term Steering Committee meeting, and annual Plenary and other meetings, and other Secretariat related tasks.

The terms of reference of AFACT Permanent Secretariat is shown in the Appendix 3.

The AFACT Secretariat shall be nominated by the Steering Committee and ratified by the Plenary as permanent entity based on the Terms of Reference described in the Appendix 3 to this Bylaws.

When AFACT Secretariat finds an exceptional difficulty of a Hosting Member in performing its duties to host, AFACT Secretariat should call a Steering Committee meeting to decide an alternative member to host the organization according to the provisions provided by the Article 8 herein.

Article 8   Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is responsible for the management and coordination of AFACT between the Plenary of consecutive years. The Steering Committee also supervises the progress status of the decision made by the Plenary.

The composition of the Steering Committee shall be as follows:

- Chairperson (of AFACT)
- Two Vice-Chairpersons (of AFACT)
- UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia (as an Advisor),
- Any other officer of UN/CEFACT (as an Advisor) from the Region
- Chairpersons of the Executive Committees provided by the Article 9 herein
- Two Heads of Delegation appointed by the Plenary who will hold office as members of the Steering Committee for a term of two years.
- Head of AFACT Secretariat

In case the net total number of the Steering Committee members becomes less than eleven (11) owing to overlapping of the role of the Steering Committee members, Plenary may elect additional member from other AFACT member countries/economies

The Steering Committee is chaired by the Chairperson of AFACT

The Hosting Secretary shall be present in all Steering Committee meetings.

The agenda for the Steering Committee meeting shall be circulated to all Heads of Delegations and Chairpersons of Executive Committees for comments before a meeting. The AFACT Secretariat and the Hosting Secretariat shall jointly maintain the minutes of the Steering Committee meetings to be adopted by the succeeding meetings. The AFACT Secretariat shall publish the minutes on the AFACT website.

The Chairperson may invite Conveners of Working Groups for specific meetings, as appropriate and all Heads of Delegation shall be entitled to attend meetings of the Steering Committee.

Where required, the Steering Committee shall be empowered to take decisions on behalf of AFACT between Plenary meetings except the agenda to dissolve AFACT or to revise the Bylaws. In such cases, every effort shall be made to consult with the Heads of Delegations. All inter-sessional decisions of StC will call for endorsement of plenary either in its meeting or through inter-sessional approval process.

Steering Committee decisions shall be made by consensus.

The Steering Committee shall meet at least twice a year. This can be either in the form of a physical meetings or online meetings.

Article 9   Executive Committees and Working Groups

9.1 Executive Committees (hereinafter referred to as "EC")
AFACT shall have Business Domain Committee (hereinafter referred to as "BDC"), Technology & Methodology Committee (hereinafter referred to as "TMC) and Community Support Committee (hereinafter referred to as "CSC") as EC.

Each EC must have a mandate, terms of reference, and work program. Each EC member shall recommend its Chairperson to the Steering Committee for the ratification by the Plenary. Each EC may appoint a Vice Chairperson and EC Secretary whenever necessary. The term of office for the Chairperson and the EC Secretary shall be for a period of two years.

9.2 Working Groups (hereinafter referred to as "WG")

To establish or to reform a WG under a specific EC, the interested parties shall submit the Chairperson of EC an expression of interest endorsed by at least three HoDs, a terms of reference, and an initial work program (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Submission"). Each EC shall evaluate the Submission. When the Submission is acceptable for EC, the Chairperson of EC shall propose a new WG or a reformed WG to the Steering Committee for ratification by the Plenary

Each WG member shall elect its Convener to be approved by the Steering Committee, and ratified by the Plenary. Each WG may appoint a WG Secretary whenever necessary. The term of office for the Convener and the WG Secretary if it is appointed, shall be for a period of two years.

The WG shall meet at least twice a year. This can be either in the form of physical meetings or online meetings.

The Chairperson of each EC shall report its activities, including those of WGs under the EC, to the Plenary. The Convener of WG, if needed, reports to the Plenary in details its progress of Program of Work.

9.3 Termination of EC and WG

Any EC or its WG shall be terminated by the resolution of the Plenary on the recommendation of StC, if it has not passed its Program of works and/or its activities to the Plenary for three years.

9.4 Task Force Team

The Steering Committee may organize a Task Force Team (hereinafter referred to "TFT") to carry out a specific mission and/or function across the ECs delegated by the Steering Committee. The AFACT Chairperson shall recommend the TFT Chairperson to the Steering Committee for approval. TFT shall have terms of reference and a work program. TFT shall report the Steering Committee its activities at least once a year.

Article 10 Focal Point

Each AFACT member is required to have a single focal point (hereinafter referred to as "FP"), dedicated to the promotion, dissemination and implementation of AFACT objectives.

The FP shall identify the Head of Delegation and a contact person who shall be responsible for communication with the AFACT Secretariat the Hosting Secretary and all related parties. The FP shall provide the AFACT Secretariat updated information for communication, such as telephone number, fax number and e-mail address.

Article 11   EDICOM

EDICOM is the annual conference and exhibition of AFACT. It features the latest technology and information on Trade Facilitation, Electronic Business, UN/CEFACT and other related activities.

EDICOM shall be organized by the Hosting Member subject to availability of their resources, adjacent to the Plenary, in consultation with the Steering Committee.

Article 12   Relationship between AFACT and UN/CEFACT

As set out in its Mission Statement, AFACT seeks, amongst other objectives, to promote the aims, objectives and activities of UN/CEFACT within the Region. To this end, the delegations of the Region to UN/CEFACT provide a strong link between AFACT and UN/CEFACT.

The UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia provides another significant linkage. The Rapporteur shall be appointed by the Plenary of UN/CEFACT preferably on the recommendation of the AFACT Plenary. (The Mandate of the UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia is attached as Appendix 2).

AFACT is also strongly encouraged to identify and nominate potential members to the UN/CEFACT for its various positions whenever such vacancies arise and nominations are sought. These nominations shall be sent by AFACT Secretariat to the UN/CEFACT Secretariat after full consultation with AFACT HoDs.

Close coordination between AFACT ECs (including their WGs) and relevant UN/CEFACT working groups and/or teams is strongly encouraged and both bodies shall use their best endeavors to ensure this coordination. This is most effectively achieved when there is a formal relationship between the respective groups and/or teams.

Article 13   Expenses

The Hosting Member shall cover expenses required in organizing the Mid Term Steering Committee meeting, Plenary Meeting, the Steering Committee Meeting, EDICOM, and the meetings for EC and WG held before the Plenary Meeting, excluding food and beverage services which should be at host's discretion.

The Hosting Member is entitled to charge a participation fee for each delegate if it is extremely necessary to host the event. The amount to be charged shall be decided in advance in consultation with the Steering Committee.

The AFACT Secretariat shall cover all the costs incurred in performing the responsibilities as the secretariat and maintaining the AFACT Website.

Article 14   Intellectual Property Rights Policy

AFACT shall own the copyright in all draft and published deliverables developed under or pursuant to its procedures including, without limitation, Specifications, Rules, Guidelines, Minutes, Presentation materials, Models and Libraries which are published under the name or general auspices of AFACT regarding all its official procedures, subject to the underlying copyright of the contributing parties and all other legitimate copyright owners. AFACT will not

charge royalties or any similar fees in connection with the implementation or use the deliverables by those applying the AFACT deliverables in accordance with the applicable procedures of AFACT. AFACT disclaims all warranties, express or implied, including specifically but not limited to, any warranty that the use of the information in the deliverables will not infringe any rights or any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

Article 15 Working Language

The working language of AFACT shall be English.

Article 16 Effectiveness

These Bylaws enter into effect on 21th November, 2012, upon ratification by the AFACT Plenary.

Appendix 1   List of Members and Associate Members as of November, 2012

Members:

Afghanistan , Australia , China , Chinese Taipei , Cambodia , India , Indonesia , Iran , Japan, Malaysia , Mongolia , Pakistan , Philippines , Korea , Saudi Arabia , Singapore , Sri Lanka , Thailand , Vietnam

Associate Members:

Pan Asian e-Commerce Alliance (PAA)

Appendix 2   Mandate UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia

The mandate of the UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia (herein after referred to as "Rapporteur") shall be carried out, where appropriate, in liaison with heads of delegation to UN/CEFACT from the Region, as well as with the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and other regional commissions and the UN/CEFACT Bureau.

Within Region, the Rapporteur shall:

(a) Promote and represent UN/CEFACT's interests and activities to Governments, intergovernmental organizations, relevant trade associations and business and trade facilitation organizations;

(b) Encourage the participation of experts in UN/CEFACT's work program and stimulate the implementation of UN/CEFACT's standards, recommendations and other deliverables;

(c) Coordinate UN/CEFACT's activities in the Region.

The Rapporteur shall present a report at each UN/CEFACT Plenary. The Rapporteur may raise issues directly with the UN/CEFACT Bureau and have an open invitation to attend the Bureau meetings in a consultative capacity.

The appointment as Rapporteur is for two years, renewable.

Appendix 3   AFACT Secretariat Terms of Reference

1. Background

The 27th AFACT Plenary resolved that AFACT should have a permanent secretariat and to assign Iran as the permanent secretariat.

It was the sense of the 27th Plenary that successive and earnest contribution extended by Chinese Taipei as ex secretariat should be commended and commemorated.

2. Terms of Reference

The purpose of AFACT Secretariat is to explore, review and identify the most practical approach for managing and operating AFACT tasks on Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business in Asia Pacific region.

The AFACT Secretariat should coordinate with UN/CEFACT Rapporteur for Asia to achieve the mission of the AFACT Secretariat.

Taking account of existing AFACT Terms of Reference, these shall include;

a) To document all AFACT related activities and publish them on the AFACT web site,

b) To maintain the AFACT Website including contact information of members as well as the permitted information of respective Focal Points,

c) To support the hosting secretary for organizing AFACT Plenary meeting and its Executive Committee meetings, AFACT Steering Committee meeting and EDICOM,

d) To facilitate the affairs in relation to new membership application,

e) To attend AFACT related meetings to support the hosting secretary,

f) To attend UN/CEFACT Plenary meeting, if possible, to follow up its decision and discussion made during the meeting and feedback them to AFACT community, and

g) Any other business.

AFACT Structure & Members
Structure
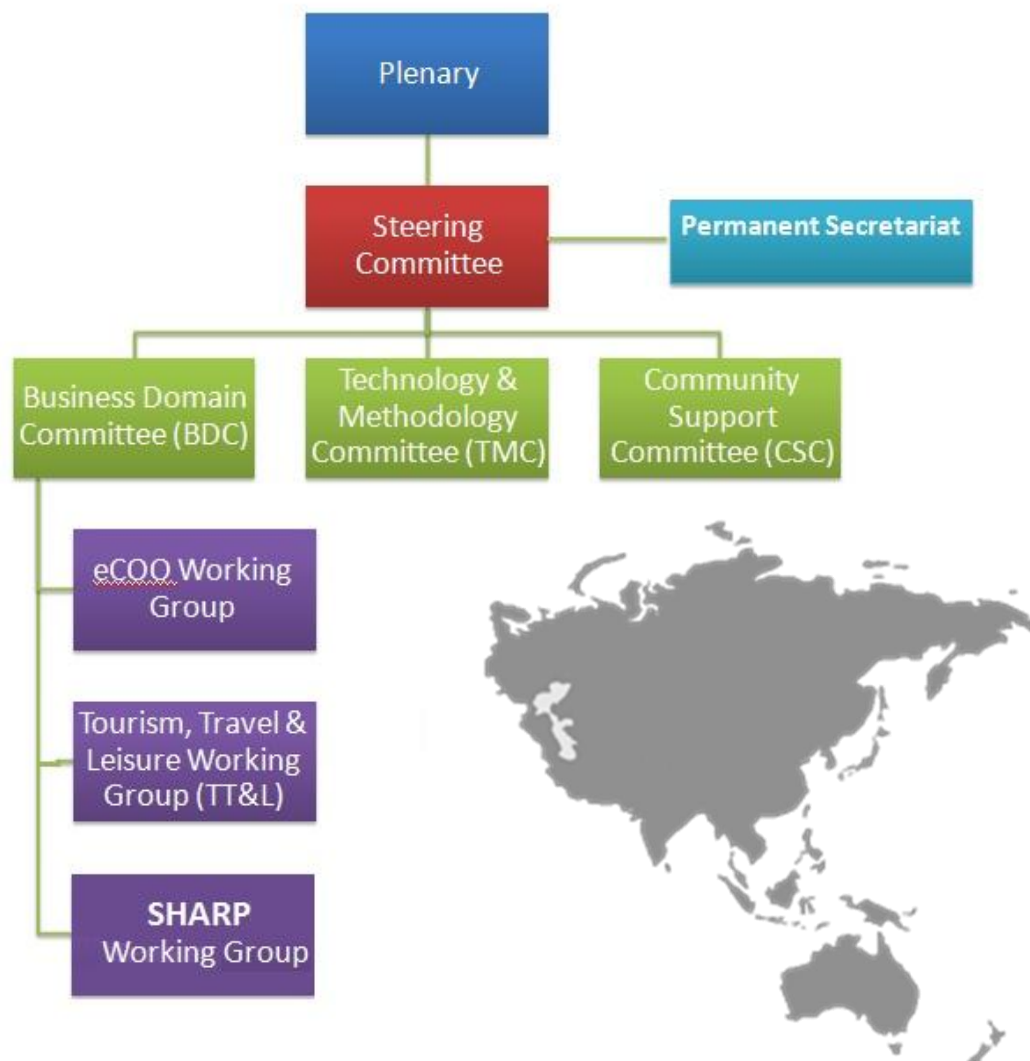
Members

Afghanistan	India	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
Australia	Indonesia	Pakistan	Saudi Arabia
China	I. R. Iran	Philippines	Thailand
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Korea	Vietnam
Cambodia	Malaysia	Singapore	

Associate Member:

Pan Asian eCommerce Alliance (PAA)

Steering Committee Board Members

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Chinese Taipei Progress Report

31st AFACT Plenary

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

November 27-29, 2013

Taipei EC/EDI Committee

SECTION 1 – GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

1.1 Ranking on the Global Index

Chinese Taipei has made a long-term commitment to improve infrastructure and develop capability of the government and industry for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in order to maintain its leadership in Global Index rankings. In the results released by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Chinese Taipei ranked 10th place worldwide in 2013 Networked Readiness Index and maintained 12th place worldwide in 2013 Global Competitiveness index. Regarding to the rise of global competitions in the area of cloud computing, Chinese Taipei ranked 5th place in Cloud Readiness Index, analyzed by the Asia Cloud Computing Association (ACCA). This shows that Chinese Taipei has put emphasis and investment on emerging technology applications (refer to Table 1 for details).

Table 1 Chinese Taipei's Rankings on Global Indices

Index	Source	Ranking	Time Released
Networked Readiness Index	WEF	10(World)	2013.04
Global Competitiveness Index	WEF	12(World)	2013.09
Cloud Readiness Index	ACCA	5(AP)	2012

Source: WEF (2013), ACCA (2012)

1.2 Key ICT Index

1.2.1 Smartphone or Tablet PC Penetration Rate

According to a survey and an estimation conducted by FIND (Foreseeing Innovative New Digiservices, III), the total number of smartphone or Tablet PC holders in Chinese Taipei in 2012 was about 7.07 million. The population with mobile devices will continue to grow in the future and various types of smart mobile applications will be developed in response to this trend. Recently, through smart devices, people have become accustomed to using messaging software, such as LINE and WhatsApp, downloading mobile coupons, checking in Facebook, browsing electronic magazines and watching YouTube movie etc. The penetration rate of smartphone in Chinese Taipei is forecasted to reach 56.8% by 2015 and more than half of the population will be holding smartphones. The penetration rate of tablet PC will reach 24.0%. The continuous increase of the penetration rate of smart mobile devices will further promote the App economy.
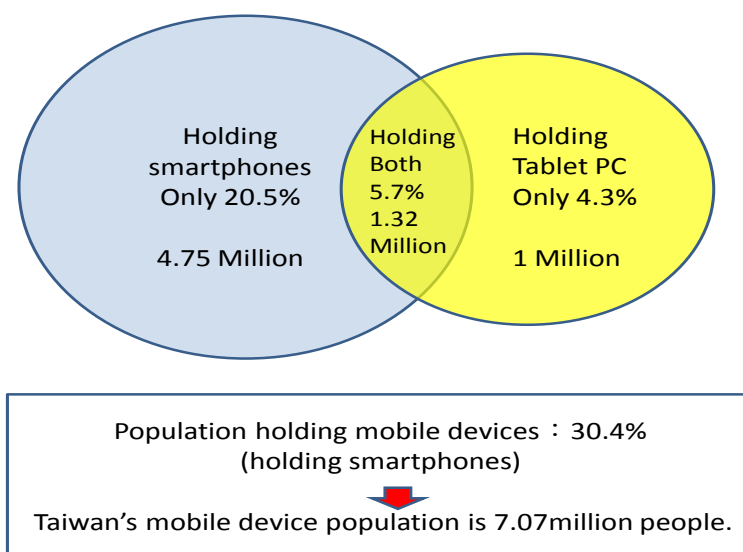
Fig. 1 2012 Chinese Taipei's Estimated Mobile Population

Remarks: Survey Period June 25, 2012 – July 8, 2012; a total of 2,503 valid samples

Source: FIND, 2012

1.2.2 Rate of Connecting to Internet via 3G/3.5G

The results of an investigation conducted by the NCC (National Communications Commission) showed that the total number of 3G/3.5G users increased 1.82 million from last year to 22.68 million by the end of 2012. The total number of mobile phone numbers increased from 72.3% to 77%. Users seemed to be accelerating to transfer from 2G to 3G in 2012.

Furthermore, accessing the internet via wireless services in Chinese Taipei is also very common. The "iTaiwan project" even gave an impetus to the central administration authorities to provide free wireless internet access in indoor public areas. By October 2012, the total number of Wi-Fi hotspots reached 3,600, the total number of registered users had reached 0.88 million and the total number of accumulated users reached 9 million.

1.2.3 Bandwidth of External Network Connectivity

According to the NCC (National Communication Commission) statistics for the first quarter in 2012, Chinese Taipei's total bandwidth of external network connectivity via international submarine cable was 5,074 Gbps, an increase of 1,674 Gbps (or 49.2%) from the first quarter in 2011. This shows a continuous increasing demand in bandwidth of external network connectivity.

1.3 Status of e-Commerce Development

Statistics from the TWNIC（Taiwan Network Information Center）revealed that at May 2012, Chinese Taipei's online population reached 17.53 million people (equivalent to 75.44% of total population), an increase of 3.4% from the end of last year. Among Chinese Taipei's online population, residents over the age of 12 reached 15.94 million people, equivalent to 90.92% of total online population.

A survey done by the TWNIC showed that 74.18% of residents over the age of 12, equivalent to about 13 million people, had experiences in using broadband internet (an increase of 3.6% from 2011), with 46.65% accessing the internet through wireless devices (an increase of 10.77% from 2011), and 30.98% accessing the internet through mobile phones (an increase of 12.16% from last year).

The increase of online shopping population was driven by the E-Commerce (EC) enabling environment with the surge of free wireless internet services and cheaper mobile internet tariffs. The survey indicated that of those accessing internet with wireless internet services, 36.95% said that service is free and 13.66% said that they have to pay NT$751-1,000 per month. Of those using mobile phones to access the internet, 24.82% said that they have to pay an online service charge of NT$751-1,000 per month while 4.67% pay up to NT$1,250 per month. Therefore, the survey indicated that 59.62% of those over the age of 12, equivalent to 15.94 million people, had an online shopping experience with a one-time shopping value of NT$2,000-5,000 constituting the majority of those instances.

According to a survey done by the MIC（Market Intelligence & Consulting Institute, III）, Chinese Taipei 's total market value of e-commerce reached NT$660.5 billion in 2012, an increase of 17.4% from 2011, and e-commerce spending hit approximately 8 % in Chinese Taipei's consumer expenditure. Among them, B2C e-commerce market value reached NT$382.5 billion (equivalent to 57.9% of total e-commerce market value), an increase of 53% from 2011. C2C online auction market value reached NT$278 billion by 2012. Due to the 1.2 million SMEs in Chinese Taipei and the fact that young entrepreneurs are eager to start up their businesses, the C2C e-commerce platform has become a major channel for SME and individuals starting up their own businesses.

According to MIC's estimation, the total market value of e-commerce will exceed NT$1 trillion but the annual growth rate will gradually decrease by year, with 15.7% in 2013 and 14.1% in 2015.

1.4 Taipei EC/EDI Committee

1.4.1 Introduction

The Taipei EDIFACT Committee (TEC) was established within the Central Standards Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 1992 to promote the national standards

of electronic data interchange and participate in international standardization of organizations and activities. In 1999, the responsibility for the TEC was shifted to the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection of the the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Since EDI applications had extended into e-Commerce, the committee was renamed the Taipei EC/EDI Committee in 2000, but retained the same acronym that it had always used: TEC.

1.4.2 Constitution

The General Director of the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection chairs the Taipei EC/EDI Committee. The current structure of the TEC is shown in Fig. 2.
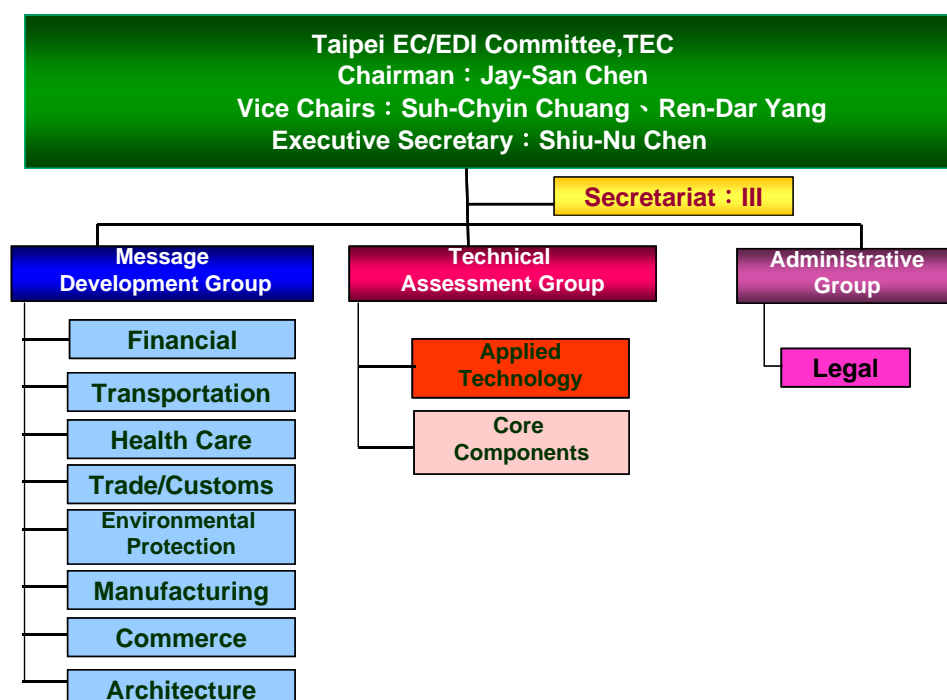
Fig. 2 Current Structure of TEC

Source: Taipei EC/EDI Committee (TEC) Secretariat, August 2013

According to UN/CEFACT 2012 Core Component Library version D12A requirements, Chinese Taipei completes the core components of EC/ trade facilitation, including domestic trade facilitation, technical standards of transportation, and incorporates them into Chinese version, in order to reduce trade costs and improve the competitiveness of enterprises. Core Component Library Technical Standards in the Chinese version have been compiled as follows:

According to UN/CEFACT 2012 and to comply with the Core Component Library version D12A, Chinese Taipei has completed proposing the technical standards of

the EC/Trade Facilitation Core Component, which include domestic trade facilitation, Transport and Customs, etc., in the Chinese version to enable cost reduction on trading and raise industrial competition.

Version 1: CCL 06A, passed in May 2006

Version 2: CCL 08A, passed in October 2009

Version 3: CCL 09B, passed in September 2010

Version 4: CCL 10A, passed in August 2011

Version 5: CCL 11A, passed in June 2012

Version 6: CCL 12A, will be passed in September 2013

SECTION II – EDIFACT/EBXML/XML BASED STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Electronic Data Exchange

In order to cooperate with "Sustainable Energy Policy Program", till December of 2012, RDEC of Executive Yuan implemented 1.850 online signing and review authorities at central and local levels, accounting for 49% of the total number of the authorities (3,745); the ratio of nationwide government electronic document exchange (G2G) was as high as 60%, and the annual retrenching processing cost and postage reached about NTD 800 million.

The success of the inter-agency electronic official document exchange has provided the foundation for the private sector to adopt the exchange standard and systems in its interactions with the government. The government to business (G2B) electronic official document exchange was specially developed with electronic authentication and official document signing functions to significantly cut waste in the time and cost of paper document processing. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has led the effort to provide the private sector with an integrated official document and notification electronic exchange system. The usage rate of the G2B electronic official document exchange has increased annually to reach 22% in 2011, and the G2B service satisfaction rate is now greater than 80% (Fig. 3).
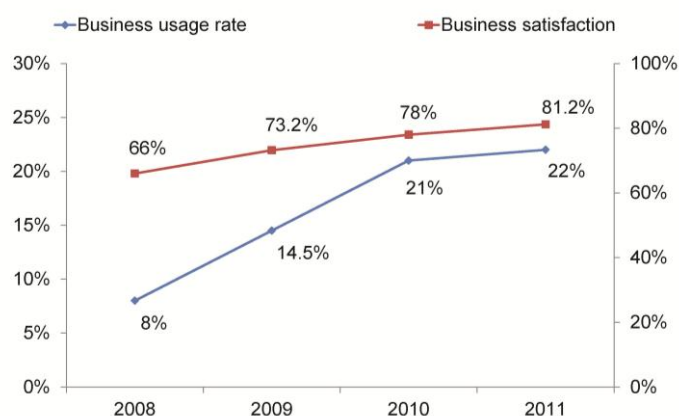
Fig. 3 G2B Electronic Official Document Exchange - Usage and User Satisfaction
Source: Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan, July 2012

To strengthen and promote the integrated document system, the government and business (G2B) electronic document exchange, National Archives Administration of RDEC completed 57 unified switching center online mail servers, which are conductive for the online document signing, document exchange, document process management and archives management of the integrated authorities of central and local governments and central ministries to simplify the number of systems and improve management performance. Take G2G, G2B electronic documents

exchange as an example, from January to December of 2012, the volume of electronic documents exchange exceeded 49 million, accounting for 49.9% of 98.2 million documents, the total number of the documents. It can save the annual postage cost of NTD 1.227 billion.

2.2 Banking Network Data Exchange and Safety Standards FXML
According to 2012 Chinese E-Commerce Yearbook, currently, there are 19 financial institutions participated in Financial EDI (FEDI). The average amount of a single interbank trade in 2011 was about NTD 1.12 million. 39 financial institutions participated in Financial Extensible Markup Language (FXML), and the average amount of a single interbank trade in 2011 was about NTD 380,000. It is evident from the average single trading amount, the primary users of FEDI or FXML should be based on B2B enterprise payment. Then from the perspective of the two total interbank trading volumes, the transaction of trade in 2011 was approximately 7.16 million, and that in the first half of 2012 reached 3.76 million, with steady and rapid growth in recent years.

Based on the open network and electronic data interchange operations, FXML was established by the Ministry of Finance in 2000 to urge the Bankers Association to set up XML message formulation group to be responsible for developing message standards of financial XML. It mainly allows users to take advantage of FXML financial service platform to start transaction to send the information to the financial institutions to handle various financial services such as capital allocation, transfer and payment-related indications and information query, online financing in personal computer or relevant equipment. Financial institutions participating in FXML series can implement 24h operation and year-round financial services for each other. The developed information and security control standards have the interoperability and advantages in line with international business.

Currently, there are more than six electronic certificates used in Internet by various financial institutions, which are mutually inapplicable. The case not only occurs between different financial institutions, but also often happens in the different jobs of the same financial institution. It results in customers must use different certificates due to different certification authorities (CA).

Another problem faced by financial institutions is the use of multinational business certificate. At present, in addition to the different certificate-related technical specifications (although X0509 standards are used, there is still great flexibility in the stagnations of certificate name content recognition and CA structure, resulting in the failure of mutual application), there are also great differences in certificate life cycle management and range of application. At present, the network bank transaction still uses the existing interbank transaction channel and does not use the electronic certificate, because the current multi-certificate and multi-system status will only result in the inconvenience of users and financial institutions. The subsequent certificate mutual application technical specifications will be developed on the basis

of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to establish the standards of certificate commonality.

2.3 Food Traceability XML Standards

In face of endless food safety incidents, the governments and food industry practitioners both at home and abroad are seeking for solutions to establish safe food environment to ensure the people's safety. The promotion of food traceability has being increasingly concerned in developed countries and become a key line in improving food safety.

In response to the promotion of domestic food traceability and establishment of food cloud to implement food traceability mechanism, the Ministry of Economic Affairs established GTP (Good Traceability Practice) in August 2012, and developed the relevant standards and specification by referring to the establishment guidance, information standards and reference cases, to provide the food industry practitioners with the reference of upstream and downstream traceability chain, thus enhancing industrial competitiveness. GTP is the information standards covering food supply chain data exchange (industry private cloud & food public cloud, industry private cloud & industry private cloud). Food traceability uses GTIN encoding and labeling method of EAN/UCC-128 code bar system, refers to the administration processes and basic building guidelines, and provides food traceability case as the introduction of GTP specification reference.

In order to develop food traceability mechanism, our country defined GTP (Good Traceability Process) by referring to the standards of RASFF and eCert in 2012. The standards can reduce the original reaction time from 12 hours to 10 minutes, thereby significantly enhancing the efficiency of food safety traceability. The relevant technical results have been widely used in food retrospective cloud, e-document exchange cloud, machine tool cloud and social media cloud, etc. Among them, the food cloud services drove 14 large retrospective food industry practitioners to plan and trace the private cloud. The investment amount of the food practitioners reached NTD 0.5 billion, drove and enhanced 927 system supply chain stores and created the output value of up to NTD 8.7 billion, impacting food safety output of more than NTD 40 billion.

Referring to the experience of developed countries such as Japan, Europe in food traceability system, strengthening food traceability system by information technology has become an important issue, especially the connection of upstream and downstream information flows and the establishment of relevant operation standard flow. This rule is used to develop the traceability data exchange rules between food industry supply chain practitioners, as shown in Fig. 4.
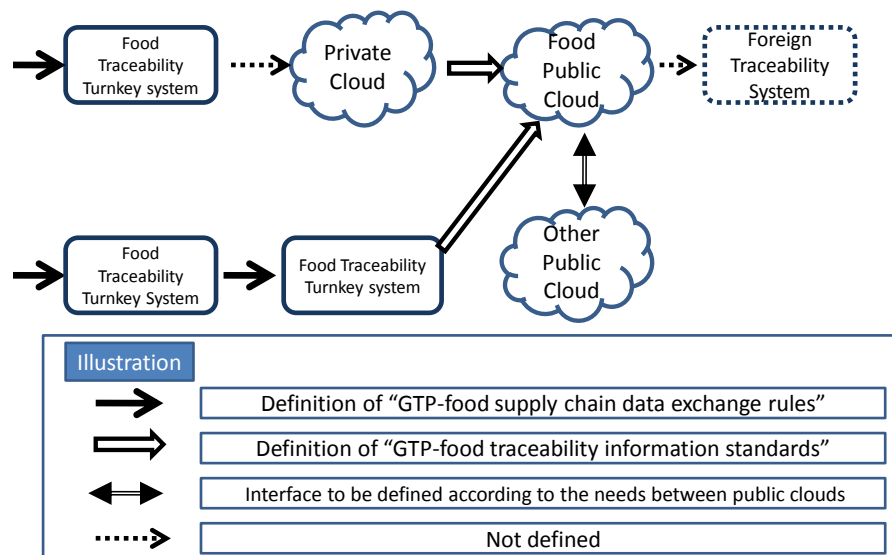
Fig. 4 Traceability Data Exchange Rules between Among Industry Supply Chains

Source: Corporate Synergy Development Center, August of 2013

SECTION III – E-READINESS AND E-APPLICATION -- E-GOVERNMENT/ E-BUSINESS RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

This section will describe the current state and future development trends of various standard-related projects that are being carried out by their respective working groups under the Taipei EC/EDI Committee (TEC).

3.1 The Development Process and Outcome of the Major Information Security Policy in Chinese Taipei (Provided by Office of Information and Communication Security, Executive Yuan)

In order to co-ordinate and accelerate our information security infrastructure, the Executive Yuan passed the "Developing a National Information and Communication Infrastructure Security Mechanism Plan (2001-2004)" in 2001, established the "Executive Yuan National Information and Communication Security Taskforce", and actively promoting our information security infrastructure tasks. Since the beginning of 2001, Executive Yuan has executed the three-phase major information security plan; each phase lasted for four years, to gradually enhance the readiness of our information security, detailed in Fig. 5.
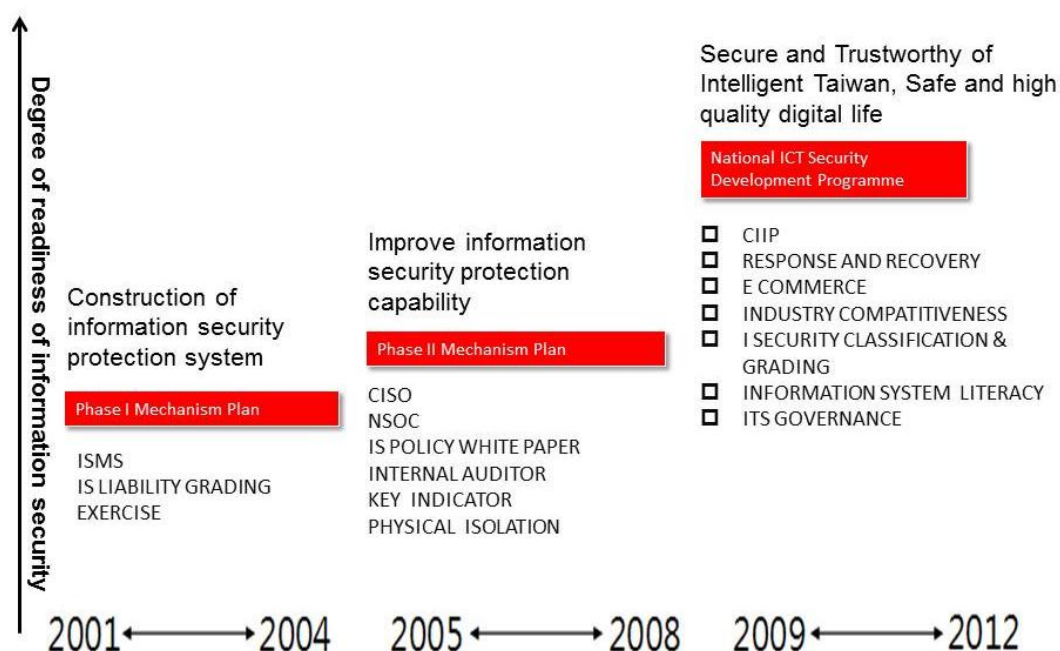
Fig. 5 Chinese Taipei's major information security policy development process

Source: 2010 Information Security Policy White Paper

3.1.1. Phase I Mechanism Plan (2001-2004 years)

The major goal of the Phase I Mechanism Plan is to promote the establishment of the overall information security protection systems of the 3,713 major government agencies. In addition, through promoting of the information security management

system implementation, completing remote backup systems and passing the international information security management system certification, we are accomplishing the information security management solutions for more than 20 critical infrastructure information systems. In the area of information security awareness promotion and education training, we are setting the required information security technical and management training courses for the government information staff and officers. Moreover, we are planning to establish the Security Operation Center (SOC), early warning and notification mechanisms.

3.1.2. Phase II Mechanism Plan (2005-2008 years)

In order to enhance the information security capacity of government agencies, the major goals of the Phase II Mechanism Plan are the Government Agency Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) Liability System establishment, National Security Operation Center (NSOC) establishment, toughen information security audits, strengthen the information security liability level classification and confidential information protection, and construct key indicators of information security, etc..

3.1.3. National ICT Security Development Program (2009-2012 years)

In the vision of "Secure and Trustworthy of Intelligent Taiwan, Safe and High Quality of Digital Life", the four major policy goals are "Strengthen the Overall Response Capability", "Provide Reliable Information Services", "High Quality Enterprise Competitiveness", and "Construct the Information Security Culture Development Environment". In order to accomplish these goals, we are planning the Information security measures which are in line with the government, critical infrastructures and industries from the demand and supply sides. In addition, we are strengthening the information security measures in legal system, cognitive advocacy, innovation cooperation and measurement indicators modeling, factors which shape the information security culture.

With the booming development of information and communication technology, how to provide a safe, secure and reliable use of Internet environment, innovate the value of information security services, grasp cloud computing advantages and toward virtual integration of information security services, have become the key issues toward Ubiquitous Network Society. Chinese Taipei has executed three-phase mechanisms plans and development programs. As a result, the information security management mechanisms are maturing, and personal data protection awareness are becoming more recognized. So how to combine industry, government, academic and research information security resources and capabilities, push the network society towards healthy development, is the key issues of the next "National ICT Security Development Program". The program is hoping to achieve the vision of "Construct the Information Security Services Trust Environment, Toward Safe and High Quality Network Society".

3.2 The Immigration Automated Clearance System (Provided by National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior)

Striving for maximum quality of service and efficiency of immigration clearance, the National Immigration Agency (NIA) successively completed installation of 45 Immigration Automated Clearance Systems (IACS) at Songshan Airport, Taoyuan International Airport Terminals I and II, Taichung Airport, Kaohsiung Airport, and Kinmen Shuitou Commercial Port. These systems are now launched online, providing travelers convenient and expedited immigration clearance services without compromising border security management. Now, passing through the immigration is as convenient as taking the subway.

3.2.1. Chronology

Planning of the IACS began in 2007 and the budget was successfully established in 2010. The system was jointly developed by the NIA and private companies, and the tender procedures were completed in October 2010. During system development, over 100 personnels were engaged to conduct over 10,000 tests during hardware and software development.

Up to May 6, 2013, all IACS services have been completely installed. Currently, there are 24 gates for inbound and 21 gates for outbound at five airports and one commercial port. Up to July 28, 2013, a total of 1,002,791 persons have applied for this service and 6,103,977 times have passed through the gates.

3.2.2. System Functions

This system accelerates immigration clearance through this service. With manual processing, an immigration officer takes an average of 30 seconds for citizens and 50 seconds for noncitizens to complete the immigration clearance procedure. With this computerized system, the procedure takes only 12 seconds to complete the procedure, and biometric technology, facial recognition and fingerprints make the task more efficient and effective. This system solves the problem of insufficient manpower, and such technology exhibits the advanced development of the nation.

This automated immigration clearance system searches the control database through fuzzy matching. Information stored in this database is provided by government agencies, including the Judicial Yuan, National Security Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and National Police Agency, and the biometric features of the travelers are compared against this database to filter out persons with controlled access to the borders, including persons suspected to be endangering national security, persons committed of economic crimes or criminal offenses, wanted persons, persons with unpaid taxes or health restrictions, persons who have violated immigration laws, suspected human and drug smugglers, and persons holding passports that have been reported lost. Under normal operation, the automated immigration clearance

process takes only 10 to 15 seconds.

3.2.3 Effectiveness

The facial features of the passport owner may have drastic differences. Therefore, it is easy for immigration officers to overlook certain features of a person. The IACS filters the identities of travelers through comparing facial features or fingerprints to ensure efficient and effective control of border security.

Currently, each immigration counter is staffed with one immigration officer. Therefore, installation of 30 IACS will effectively cut down 15 to 20 delegated personnel (after subtracting the manpower needed for checking and guiding). The extra manpower can be redirected to fight against human smuggling.

The simplified registration procedure requires only a signature to activate the speedy immigration clearance service at the major airports and ports.

The airports and ports give foreigners the first impression of the country. This automated, high-tech immigration clearance and border control system exhibits the advanced technological development of the nation.

The Ministry of the Interior commissioned Trendgo Research Co. Ltd., to conduct a satisfaction survey on the Taoyuan Airport IACS. The survey shows that 98% of respondents are satisfied with the system, 98% think the registration process is convenient, 97% think that the system accelerates the immigration clearance process, and 97% pointed out that this system is easy to use.

3.3 Intelligent Green Building Industry Promotion (Provided by Architecture and Building Research Institute, Ministry of the Interior)

Countries around the world are currently engaged in the development of intelligent living applications, and are providing electronic, information and architectural technology services for energy management, automatic control, system integration, security, home care and digital life requirements.

3.3.1 Promotion of intelligent green buildings

Promotion of intelligent green buildings aims to utilize advanced smart products and services to drive industrial development, including architecture planning and design, construction and green building materials. The objective is to further enhance the performance of green buildings via smart products and services. The scope of intelligent green building related industries (Fig.6) is summarized below:
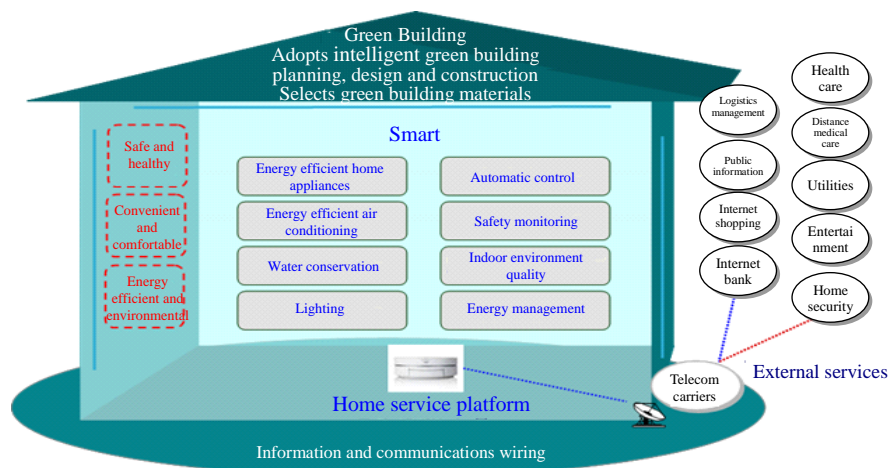
Fig. 6 Scope of Industries Associated with Intelligent Green Buildings

Source: Architecture and Building Research Institute, Ministry of the Interior.)

● Architecture: Architecture planning and design, construction and green building materials.

● Energy management: Energy management systems, advanced automatic metering systems, sensing systems, smart meters, smart gas meters, sensors, sensing devices, system hosts, and control panels.

● Security system: Security monitoring systems, internet camera, internet image servers, digital video recorders, visual conversational system, gate security system, intercom, recognition systems (finger vein, pupil, fingerprint, and face), sensing system, sensor, sensing device, gas detection device and gas shut off device.

● Energy conserving home appliances: Energy conserving home appliances (refrigerator, washing machine and air conditioner) or products.

● Automatic control: Automatic control system, control module, control devices, system host and control panel.

● Air conditioning: Variable refrigerant volume (VRV) air conditioning system, variable frequency air conditioning system, total heat exchanger, sensing system, sensors and sensing devices.

● Indoor environment quality: Green building materials, and smart sensing and monitoring equipment for CO_2, CO, temperature and humidity.

● Water conservation: Automatic water conservation system, and water conservation sensing appliances.

● Lighting energy conservation: Lighting control system, high efficiency lights, electronic ballast, energy-saving light bulbs, LED lighting, automatic lighter, automatic light adjuster, and infrared controller.

3.3.2 The relevant policy options

For actively promoting the intelligent green building, the Executive Yuan formally approved "the Intelligent Green Building Promotion Program" in December, 2010. In order to provide achievements of research and development of innovative technologies to enhance industrial competitiveness, improve the legal norms to eliminate the limitation for industrial development, train professionals to meet industry needs and conduct examples to promote industrial development, there also are 28 regulations set up and promoted by relevant ministries. It is estimated to reach about 25.3 billion NTD investments, elevate the growth in related industry output of about 454.1 billion NTD from 2010 to 2012, reduce up to 2.97 million ton carbon emission totally, and provide 147,022 employment opportunities in related industries, which is to stimulate related technology exploitation and industry development for the goals of the Program.

The Promotion Program has simultaneously conducted Green Building Certification and Intelligent Building Certification, and has vigorously carried out intelligent green building with high quality and acceptable price for civilians, including 'affordable housing' , 'public housing', etc. Statistically speaking, there have been nearly 10,000 dwelling units in Chinese Taipei adopting intelligent and green building design in the multi-family dwelling buildings, which is getting through the ultimate goal of implementing the concept of intelligent and green building.

3.4 The Result of ICT Technology and Standardization on the e-Invoice Project (Provided by Ministry of Finance)

The e-Invoice project integrates the cloud technology of ICT industry in Chinese Taipei, offering complete services of DNA (Device, Network, and Application). The service of network and application are provided by the e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform and the service of device focuses on the POS system.

3.4.1 e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform Standard

The e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform is built under a private cloud infrastructure, using dedicated software, hardware, and internet resources to provide 7 days a week and 24 hours a day reliable service, which is in accordance with the service-level agreement. The utilization of the system is measured separately by different tasks. The utilization of general tasks and mission-critical tasks should exceed 99.7% and 99.9% individually.
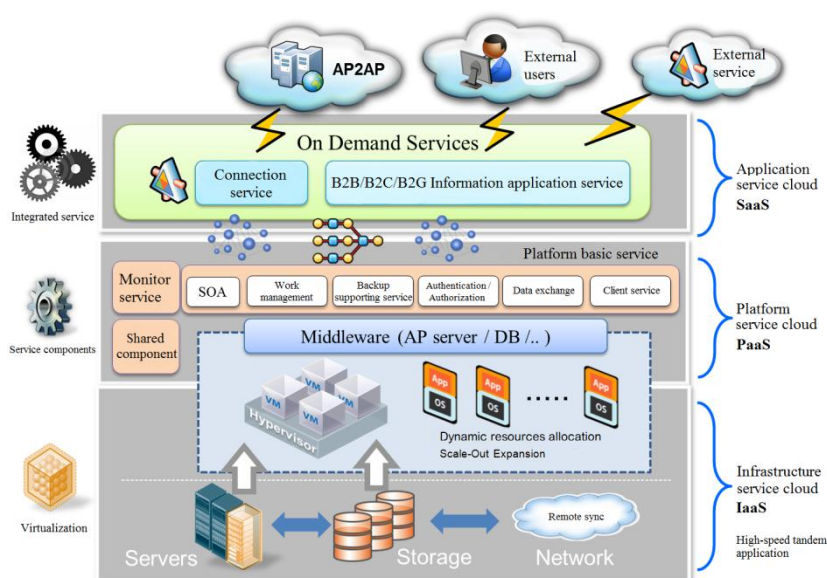
Fig. 7 The Architecture of the e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform

The e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform is the realization of the integrated cloud service, which includes 3 levels of cloud: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). The cloud infrastructure effectively integrates software and hardware resources by virtualization, standardization, and automation. It provides cloud services to users through the Internet.

Table2 The Cloud Services of the e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform

Cloud Service	Important Products / Technologies	Features
Application service cloud (SaaS)	Distributed search Mobile service MapReduce E-invoices and carriers aggregation Rapid e-invoice lottery numbers checking	Measured service (by SLA) The cloud technology is fully utilized In-house development Fully satisfy the features of e-invoice
Platform service cloud (PaaS)	ESB、BPM、Message Queue DB Cache	SOA Expandable architecture to meet rapid requirement changes Flexible resource adjustment to fulfill the demands and to increase the system efficiency
Infrastructure service cloud (IaaS)	Virtualization Server automation Cluster Workload management High speed networking HA storage	Private cloud Broad network access Resource pooling Rapid elasticity High availability

3.4.2 e-Invoice POS Standard

The e-Invoice affects not only the invoice itself but also the POS system. The change is inevitable while switching to e-invoice, so the e-Invoice POS standard is indispensable.

The e-Invoice POS Standard includes the basic specification and the application interface to connect and exchange data with the e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform. It also includes the mechanism for POS and tablet PCs exchanging the e-Invoice related information, so business entities only need to use tablet PCs to upload the e-Invoice data through Internet to the e-Invoice Integrated Service Platform.

The development of API can simplify and expedite the upload frequency; the consumers can get the e-Invoice details quicker, making them assure that the invoice is honestly issued by the business entities.

For the coming year, the value-added services in e-Invoice cloud will be improved. The middleware software for consumers or business entities to apply and develop applications will be provided and a friendly e-Invoice environment will be established as a result.

3.5 Introduction to the "e-Transport Information Center" (Provided by Institute of Transportation, MOTC)

Following rapid economic development and the improvement in technology and international development trends, Chinese Taipei has been actively planning, developing, and constructing various Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) applications. To provide the road users with comprehensive, accurate, and timely transport information, the Institute of Transportation (IOT), MOTC has begun the planning and establishment of the "Traffic and Transportation Service Center" since 2003. This system not only offers real-time transportation information and public transportation information to users but also research institutes and value-added business owners to expand the application of traffic information.

3.5.1 Facilitation

At present, the IOT has facilitated 23 city/county governments in Chinese Taipei to obtain instantaneous traffic reports. Numerous city/county law enforcement units are responsible for providing accident reports, the public works departments or construction bureaus are responsible for providing road construction reports, and the transportation bureaus/departments are responsible for providing reports regarding road sign failure or traffic congestion. Simultaneously, this system also compiles the traffic incident reports provided by the National Freeway Bureau and the Directorate General of Highways. The system has gradually linked real-time data with the urban traffic information centers and integrated the highway alternative route information

system thereby making the information more comprehensive. Up to June 2013, this project has received 154 applications for connecting the information database or providing value-added services to numerous industries, such as transportation, navigation, logistics, communications, government, and academia, etc.

3.5.2 Types of Services

Currently, the two major types of services that are provided comprise traffic and public transportation information. The content of these services are as follows:

Fig. 8 "e-Transport Information Center" Service Diagram

● Road congestion information: Notifies users of disasters, accidents, obstacles, congestion, restrictions, construction, and road sign failure on a specific road section.

● Climate conditions: Notifies users of the weather forecasts for the present day, the next day, and the following week.

● Roadside facilities: Provides users with CCTV, CMS, and VD instantaneous traffic footage.

● Real-time traffic conditions information: Provides users with references for route selection by integrating national incident reports obtained from CCTV, CMS, VD, and traffic speed information.

● Provides users with the schedule and fares for land, sea, and air transport.

● Provides users with the flight arrivals and departures at various airports.

● Route planning for public transport: Provides users with travel information for pre-travel planning.

● Provides users with value-added application services.

3.6 Port Information System (Provided by Department Of Navigation and Aviation, MOTC)

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has been pushing forward development of the Port Information System and restructuring of the port operating procedures since 2002. This project has completed several systems, including a one-stop service platform, web-based port services, and a series of navigation, port administration, logistics, and money flow services.

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications completed reorganization of the port management system and established the Maritime and Port Bureau (MPB) and Taiwan International Ports Corporation (TIPC). The on-going project of the Port Information System was initiated in response to the changes in the domestic and international shipping environment and the development trends and established on the principles of offering "convenient, intelligent, safe, and international" services. This system aims to consolidate services of the ports on an easy-to-use platform and develop the ports of Chinese into highly competitive international transit centers.
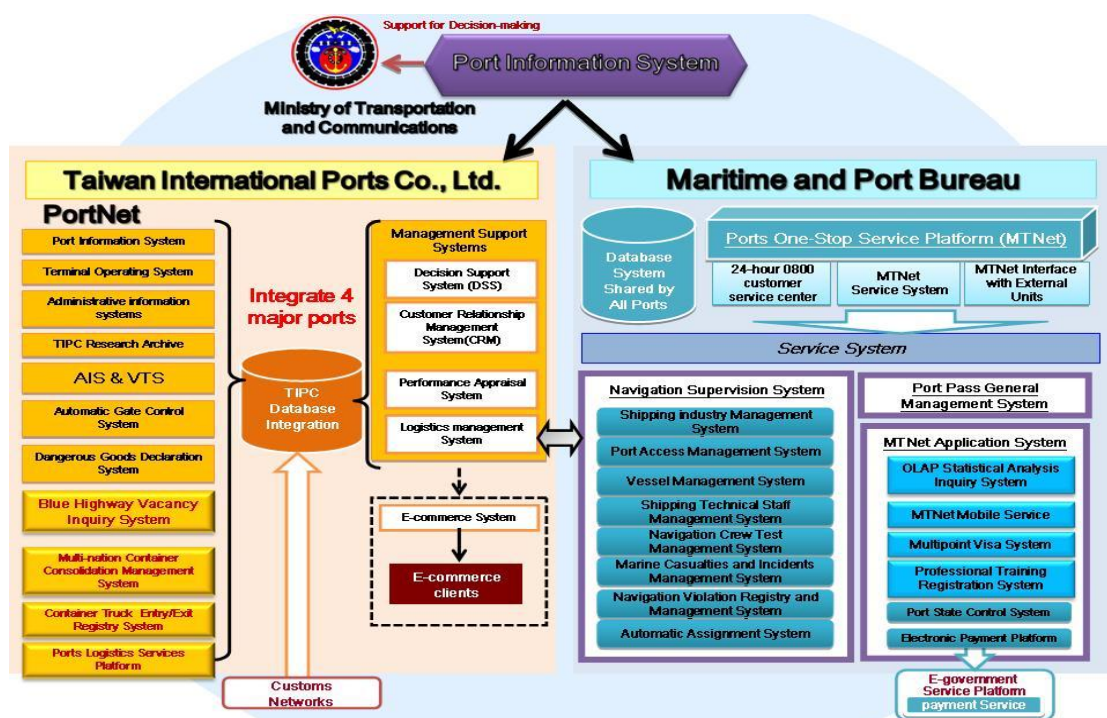
Fig. 9 Port Information System

3.7 Cloud Platform for Regional Traffic control System (Provided by Department of Railways and Highways, MOTC)

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) is in charge of operational safety and efficiency of the transportation system. Since the rapid growth of population and increase of the number of vehicles, starting from 2003, several traffic control centers have been built in 18 local governments. These intelligent traffic control systems have significantly impact on traffic efficiency, energy saving and emission reduction. However, there are still some issues concerning the inter-agent regional traffic control.

Recently, cloud computing has become the main trend due to the fast development of information technology (IT). It has features of fast resource deployment and high stability, which have made a good platform for integrated regional traffic control system. It has several advantages, which includes decreasing the cost of establishing and maintaining the traffic management system, strengthening the coordination between different government authorities, elevating the benefits of traffic control system, relieving traffic congestion, improving the level of service and decreasing fuel consumption and air pollution.

In view of the above, in order to enhance the technology of traffic control and to provide the public with information on a full range of transportation applications, since 2012, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has initiated a 4-years project so called "Cloud Platform for Regional Traffic control System". To show the benefits of cloud computing and coordination between different government agencies, a cloud-based platform for the integrated regional traffic control system is proposed in the project. The system is demonstrated in an area governed by different authorities.

Hsinchu Science Park is a high-tech region in the country. The factories and the residential areas are scatter around Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City. The huge amount of commuter trips during the rush hour has caused serious mainline congestion nearby the Jubei and Hsinchu interchanges as well its neighbor areas. The government authorities who are responsible for the area includes National Freeway Bureau, Hsinchu County Government, Hsinchu City Government and Hsinchu Science Park Administration. Thus in this project, "National Highway No. 1 Jubei and Hsinchu interchanges, and the nearby main roads" is chosen as the demonstrate region. The project aims to ease traffic congestion of the selected area by employing the integrated regional traffic control system on the cloud platform.
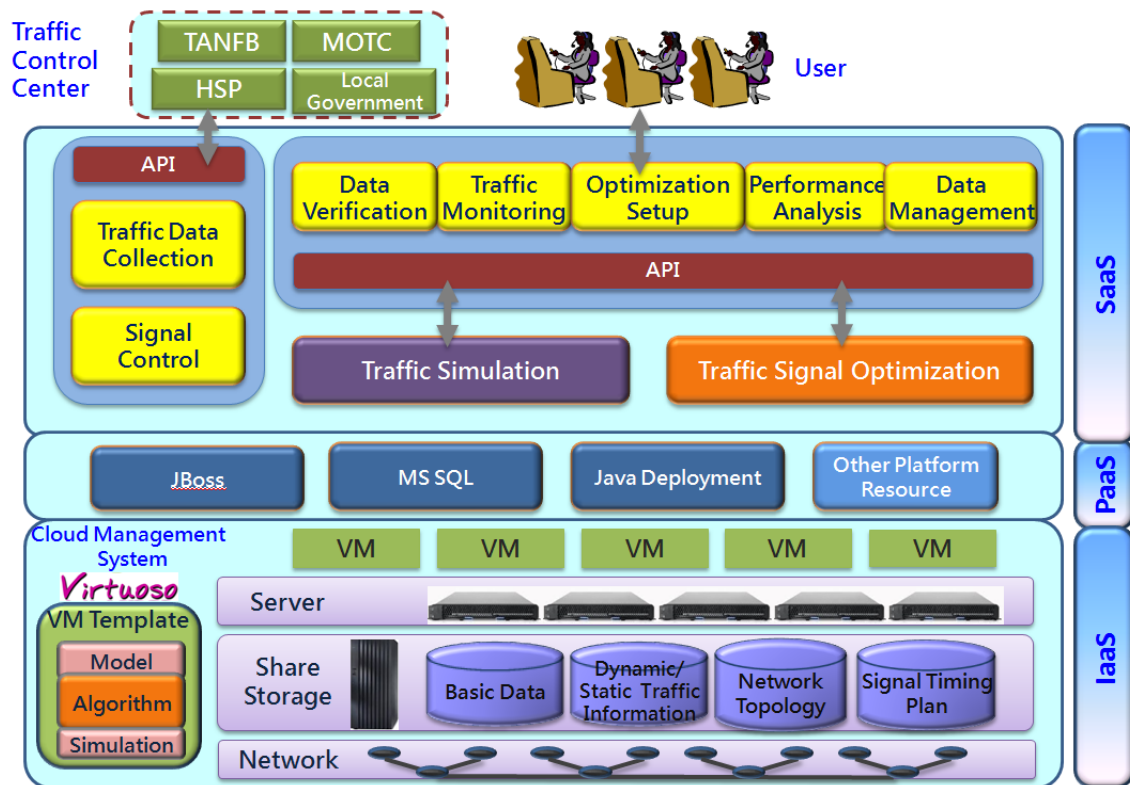
Fig. 10 The Cloud Computing Architecture for The Traffic Control System

3.8 Intelligent Life (Provided by Department of Industrial Technology, MOEA)

With rapid development of new technology, "promoting innovative smart service technology to daily activities and constructing a better smart living environment" has become a critical subject worldwide. The way how we promote the smart living is: Employing the smart living technology in two major promotion theme of smart town and i-Park, constructing a three-network (next-generation broad band, digital TV networking and cognitive networking) integrated open empirical field, and collaborated with domestic and international key enterprises, to plan the construction of future emerging service industries by applying the experience obtained from field services verifications. The way of promotions can be shown below:

Develop Innovative Services Solution

| Intelligent Healthcare | Smart Tourism | Intelligent Park | Intelligent Public Services |

Develop core technical capabilities of service technology (core competence)

Construct service verification field base, accelerate innovative service incubation

- System Integration(information flow+service flow+cash flow)
- Attract local government and industry to invest resources
- Chain and integrate service eco-system (PPPP mode)
- pre-commercial trial operation and scale the services

Taiwan Industry Niche Strengths

Fig. 11 Smart Living Technology Service Promotion

Since 2010, a 4 year government funded science project was started to promote the smart living field implementation. This is done by basing on Chinese Taipei ICT industry niche strengths, attracting local government and industry to invest resources, gradually integrating the information flow, service flow, cash flow and related technologies within the field, so as to build service verification field base. Also, by chaining eco-system of Private-Public-Personal Partnership services value network for pre-commercial trial operation, scaling the innovative services, the core technical capabilities of rapid development of intelligent life service technology solutions are developed.

The results focus on the development of intelligent healthcare, smart tourism, intelligent-park, and the intelligent public services areas. The innovative service solutions for smart living are as follows:

● Intelligent Healthcare: Seniors home care services, home health products intelligent sales services, health and weight loss services, blue-collar workers health services, enterprise employee health care management services.

● Smart Tourism: Smart signage services, ICT interactive system development smart tourism services, electronic doll services, time-space navigation services, e-tourism passport services, bonus points service, smart consumer diversified cash flow integration services, interactive tourism information services, 3D smart signage, culture and tourism education, Chinese Taipei tour card services.

● Intelligent-Park: Supply chain credit and financing services, IMS intelligent machine maintenance services, engineering data bank services

● Smart public services: e-space management services, new immigrants Chinese digital education service, the empirical base of enterprise product certification services, vehicle tracking service, original innovation marketing and design services, children's interactive reading and creative writing services.

3.9 Taipei City's Traffic Information Service (Provided by Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government)

Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government started developments of intelligent transportation systems in 1991. By providing real-time information gathered from intelligent transportation systems related subsystems and/or services, such as traffic monitoring, parking information and bus information systems, travelers can conveniently obtain necessary traffic information. Moreover, with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of traffic information transmission, the traffic information database is open to public and private agencies (organizations). With the creativity and added value by private organizations, the traveling public is provided with diversified information inquiry channels, and thus the application scope for promoting Taipei City's intelligent transportation services expands.

3.9.1 The Taipei City ATIS Web

The Taipei City ATIS Web is an integrated travel information website. It contains not only Taipei City traffic information, but also the traffic information on other cities. Therefore, the system can provide a complete overview of travel status of Taipei Metropolitan Area. To achieve so, the system collects every kind of data from "Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government", "Traffic Control Center, Taipei City Traffic Engineering Office", "Taipei City parking guidance and information system", "Taipeibus 5284", "National eTraffic Information Center", "Traffic and Transportation Service Center", "National Freeway Traffic Information System", "YouBike", "Taipei City Road Construction Information Service System", "Central Weather Bureau", "Tourism Bureau", "New Taipei City eBus System", "Taipei City Fire Department", "Taipei City Traffic accident database" and other related authorities. After the website is established, it has been visited about 3 million times until 2012. This shows that the information this website providing are significantly important.

3.9.2 FTiT

FTiT answers every need you may have about travel information, it provides real-time bus information, road speed, incident information, changeable message sign

(CMS), images from closed circuit television (CCTV), car parking lots and available parking spaces, MRT information, taxi information, YouBike, river cruise, trip planning, intercity and international public transport information (including Taiwan Railways, Taiwan High Speed Rail, Taipei Airports, intercity bus stations), My Favorite, etc. People can use the FTiT to plan their journeys and reduce travel time. To cater to different groups of users, FTiT provides iOS, Android, Windows Phone, with Chinese and English versions.The total cumulative downloads has reached 498,000 times as of the end of June 2013, with an average monthly usage of 7.51 million in 2012; the highest number of monthly usage being 14.96 million on July 2012. The high number of downloads and usage illustrates that FTiT has become a daily necessity for the travelers in the Taipei metropolitan area.

So far Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government has supplied 19 real-time traffic information systems for public and private agencies (organizations) to interface with free of charge, through which value-added applications can also be developed.

Table 3 Main Achievement of Traffic Information Database

App	Bus：BusTracker Taipei, Taipei bus, Speed bus, i-Bus
	Navi：Garmin, Mio, Navi King
	Bank：Bank of Taiwan, First Bank, Bank SinoPac
Map	Google Maps、Urmap
Onboard unit	Yulon Luxgen, flyvision
Research unit	Academia Sinica, Institute for Information Industry, MOTC, NTU, etc

Last update: 7/15/2013

Related Pictures

Fig. 12 The Taipei City ATIS Web and FTiT

Member Progress Report

India

31st AFACT Plenary

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

November 27-29, 2013

eTRADE Division

Department of Commerce

Ministry of Commerce & Industry

SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

1.1 Electronic Commerce(EC)/ Electronic Data Interchange(EDI) Users

The growing reach in terms of internet connectivity to the interiors of India coupled with the positive experiences of end consumers when buying online beyond the metros and big cities are key drivers of the e-commerce boon in India. Businesses in even the smallest towns and villages are becoming increasingly aware of e-commerce and are excited by the growth potential.The growing penetration of e-commerce along with positive consumer experiences is reflected in a trend towards higher value online purchases.

The year 2013-14 could see the beginning of a much more rapid convergence of many enabling conditions - a rapidly increasing pan-India base of internet users, imminent launch of better quality fourth-generation platform data services, enhanced access to financial capital, experienced managerial talent and a better understanding of revenue and profitability drivers for e-commerce formats. Above all, it could be the beginning of steadily increasing acceptance of e-shopping as the retail channel of choice by the middle and upper middle class Indian consumers.

Digital Commerce industry has seen a significant increase from US $ 3437 million in the year 2009 to US $ 8455 million in 2012. This growth has been mainly driven by the Online Travel industry which contributes 71% to the total digital commerce industry in India today. In 2013, the market is estimated to mature and reach US $ 11244 million showing a year-on-yaer CAGR of 34% since 2009. Facilitators like low cost of personal computers, a growing installed base for internet use, and an increasingly competitive Internet Service Provider (ISP) market are expected to keep fuelling the e-commerce growth in the same way.

1.2 EC Market size & Growth

According to the latest research by Forrester, the e-commerce market in India is set to grow the fastest within the Asia-Pacific Region at a CAGR of over 57% between 2012 -16. India's eCommerce market is poised to grow by more than five-fold by 2016 as the number of online buyers and per capita online spending increase rapidly. This market is gaining more attention as global brands look to markets that are in the early stages of eCommerce adoption but offer significant long-term potential. It is reported that e-commerce's compound annual growth is expected to be 57% annually through 2016. India will surpass $1 billion for the first time this year and reach $8.8 billion by 2016. India's e-commerce industry is set to grow on the back of rising demand from consumers and increasing penetration of technology.

India's internet industry can contribute up to US$ 100 billion to India's gross domestic product (GDP) and generate about 22 million jobs by 2015. The

Indian telecom industry's contribution is likely to increase upto 3.3 per cent of the country's GDP by 2015. The telecommunications industry in India attracted foreign direct investments (FDI) worth US$ 12,623 million between April 2000 to December 2012, an increase of 7 per cent to the total FDI inflows in terms of US$, according to the latest data published by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Government of India.

Indian's Information technology industry provided skilled employment both in India and abroad, generating direct employment for nearly 2.8 million persons and indirect employment of around 8.9 million in 2012-13. The global slowdown has impacted the revenues of the IT-Business Process Management (BPM) sector, the growth of which decelerated from 15 percent in 2011-12 to an estimated 8.4 percent reaching US$95.2 billion in 2012-13 as per NASSCOM. In Indian rupee terms domestic revenues have grown at 14.1 per cent in 2012-13 compared to 16.6 per cent in 2011-12.

NASSCOM estimate of growth for 2013-14 are 13-15 percent for total IT-BPM revenue, 12-14 percent for exports and 13-15 percent for domestic sector. India's IT and BPO sector exports are expected to grow by 12-14 per cent in FY14 to touch US$ 84 billion - US$ 87 billion, according to Nasscom. Internet industry of India is expected to contribute US$ 100 billion to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and generate about 22 million jobs by 2015, as per a report.

IT spending in India is projected to reach US$ 71.5 billion in 2013, an increase of 7.7 per cent as compared to US$ 66.4 billion projected for 2012, as per a report. Between April 2000 and December 2012, the computer software and hardware sector attracted cumulative foreign direct investment (FDI) of US$ 9.63 billion, according to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

Highlights on Telecom Subscription Data as on 31st January 2013

Particulars	Wireless	Wireline	Total Wireless + Wireline
Total Subscribers (Millions)	862.62	30.52	893.15
Total Net Monthly Addition (Millions)	-2.10	-0.27	-2.36
Monthly Growth (%)	-0.24%	-0.86%	-0.26%
Urban Subscribers (Millions)	528.88	23.66	552.55
Urban Subscribers Net Monthly Addition (Millions)	-4.24	-0.17	-4.41
Monthly Growth (%)	-0.80%	-0.73%	-0.79%
Rural Subscribers (Millions)	333.74	6.86	340.60
Rural Subscribers Net Monthly Addition (Millions)	2.14	-0.09	2.05
Monthly Growth (%)	0.65%	-1.33%	0.61%
Overall Teledensity*	70.57	2.50	73.07
Urban Teledensity*	142.10	6.36	148.46
Rural Teledensity*	39.26	0.81	40.07
Share of Urban Subscribers	61.31%	77.54%	61.87%
Share of Rural Subscribers	38.69%	22.46%	38.13%

Total Subscribers (in Millions)

Overall Teledensity

Wireless Teledensity

Total Wireless Subscribers (in Millions)
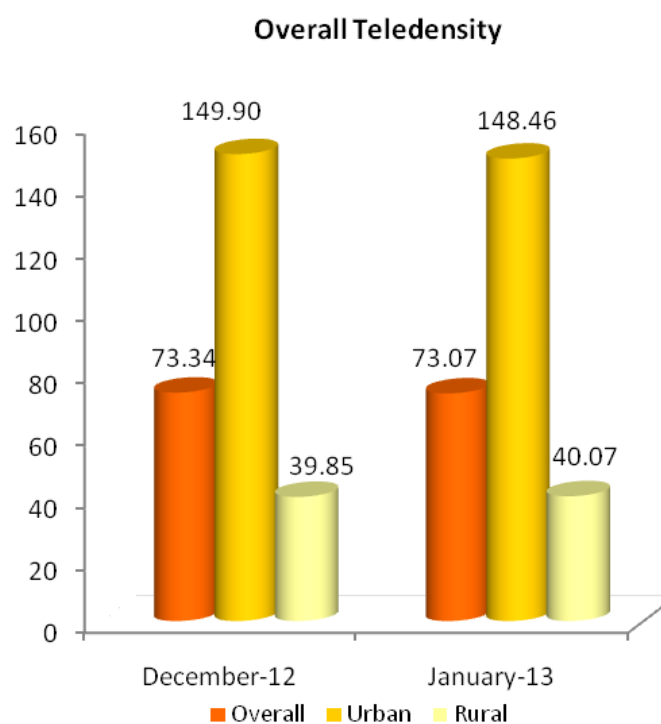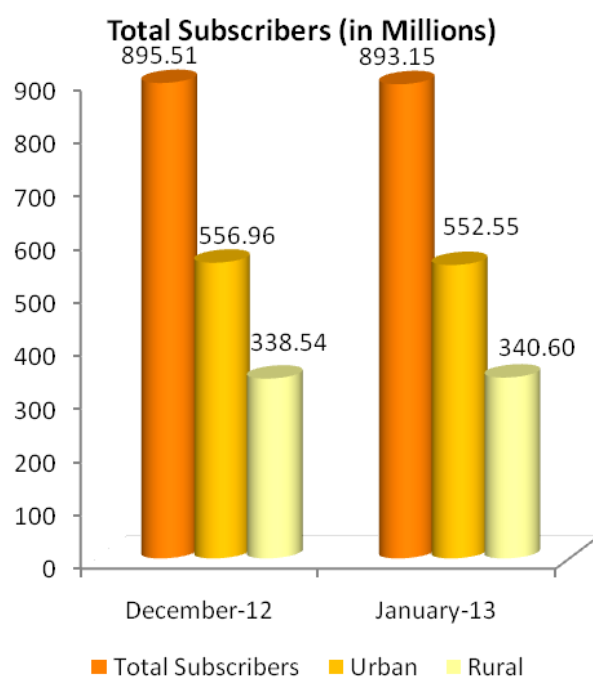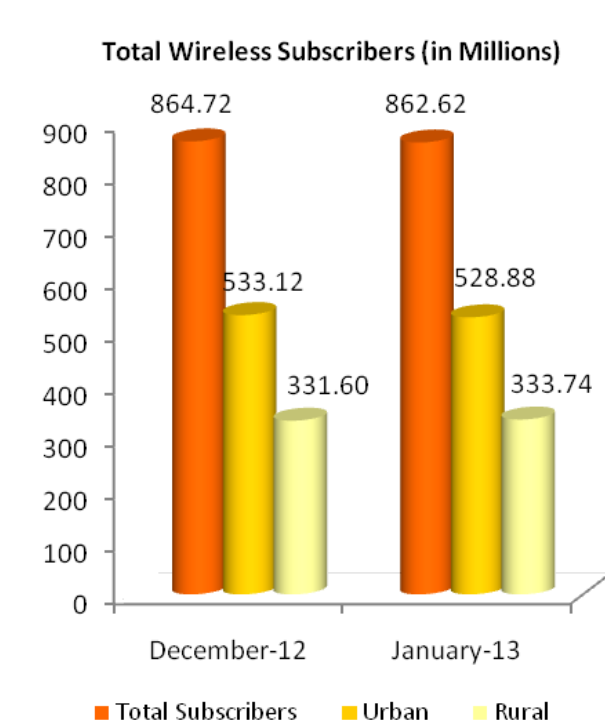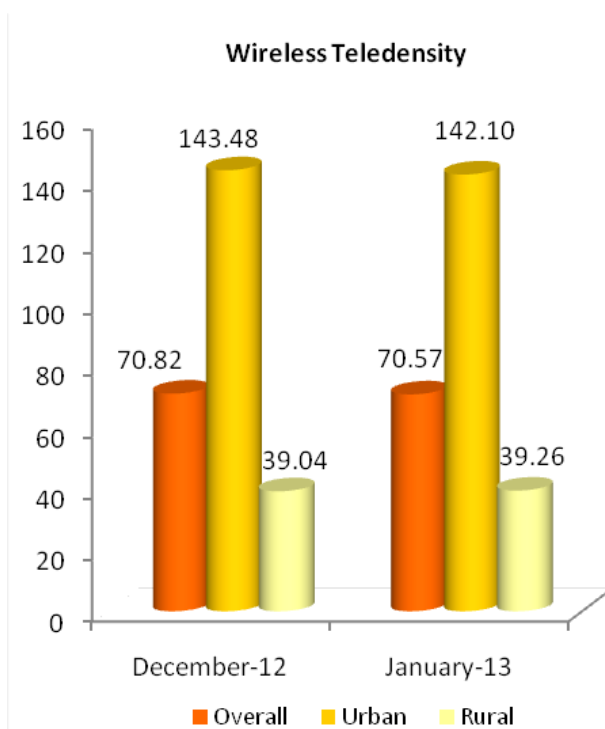
Highlights on ecommerce market size

The ecommerce market in India is expected to grow by 33 per cent to reach US $11244 millions by the end of 2013 predicted a report released by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) and IMRB International. The ecommerce market was valued at US $ 8456 millions in December 2012.

GROWTH OF DIGITAL COMMERCE OVER THE YEARS
(Figures in USD Million)
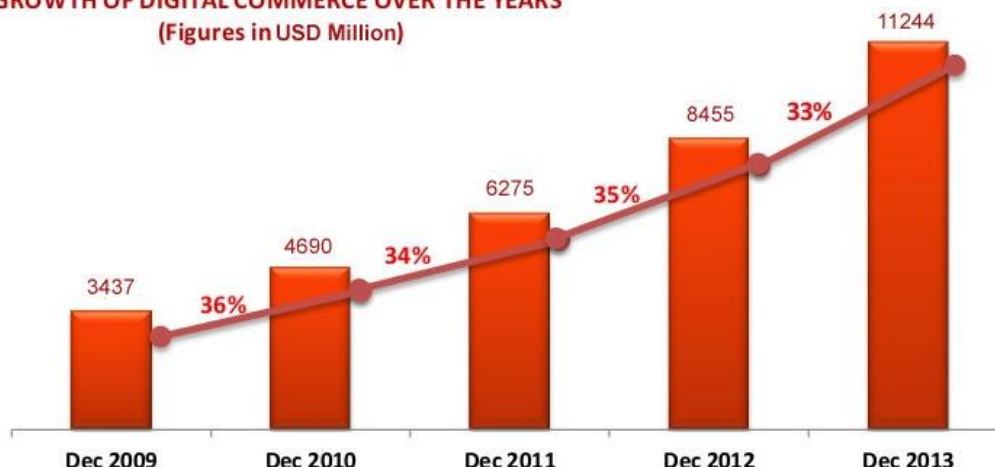
As per the findings, Online Travel (booking rail, air, bus tickets, hotel accommodations, tour packages) comprised a majority 71 percent of the whole Digital-Commerce pie in 2012. Online travel industry has on an average grown by 32% from US$ 2670 million in 2009 to US$ 6169 million in 2012 and is estimated to grow by another 30% and be valued at US$ 8019 million by the end of December 2013.

ONLINE TRAVEL

Financial Services, which include services such as paying insurance premiums and renewals, paying utility and mobile bills, trading shares and securities amounted to 6 percent of the overall share. B2B and B2C Classifieds (jobs, matrimony, car, real estate etc.) contributed 5 percent, whereas other online services such as online entertainment ticketing, online food delivery, buying discounts/deals/vouchers etc. constituted 2 percent of the overall digital commerce market in 2012.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

(Figures in USD Million)

The E-Tailing category has grown from US $ 275 Million in the year 2009 to US$ 1153 Million in year 2012. This category is estimated to cross the USD1787 Million in the year 2013. At present , Laptops/Net-books/Tablet contribute the most i.e. 24.5% to the E-Tailing segment followed by apparels and footwear which contribute 20.6 %. Mobile phones, camera, mobile & camera accessories together contribute to another 33%.

E-TAILING

(Figures in USD Million)

Classified market, which includes services like online jobs (60%), online matrimony (22%) and other B2C classified such as car, real estate etc. (7%), has also seen a significant growth and estimated at USD 420 Million in 2012. The classified segment has grown with a CAGR of 45 % from last 2009 and is expcted to grow by another 30% and reach US $ 547 Million.

CLASSIFIEDS

(Figures in USD Million)
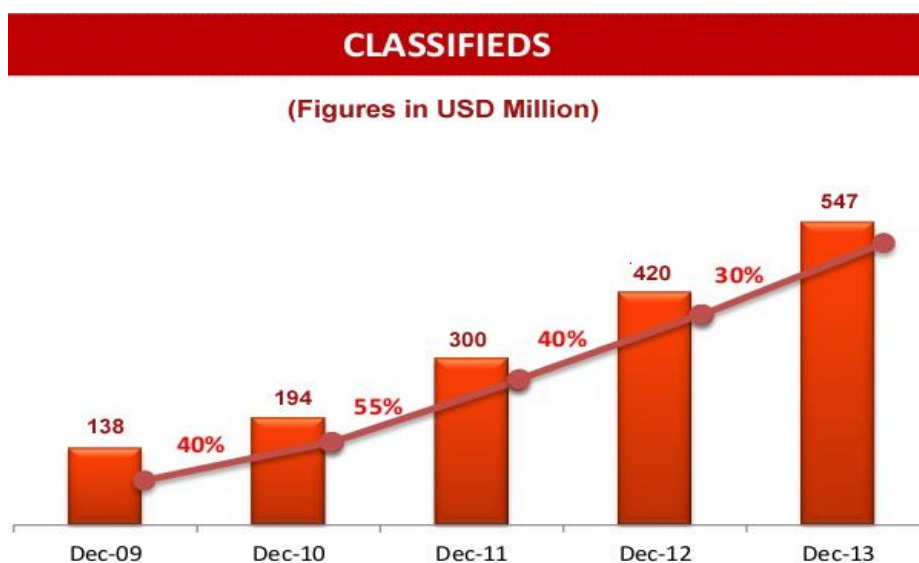
Other online services has seen a significant growth and estimated to be US $ 198 Million in 2012 and is expected to grow by another 25% nd be sized at US $ 248 Million by the end of 2013.

SECTION II – EDIFACT/ebXML/XML BASED STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

2.1   Awareness and Education Programs

IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council

- NASSCOM. in partnership with the National Skill Development Council (NSDC) has sought and been formally approved as the IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council of India. The IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council (SSC) aims to:

- Fulfil industry sector talent needs for quality and quantity to enable a sustainable pipeline that is industry ready

- Research labour market information and intelligence to provide industry with accurate real time inputs to assist in planning and delivery of training.

- Provide certification information and access to all stakeholders in this ecosystem, thus reducing skill gaps and shortages

- Develop a delivery mechanism for industry relevant training with respect to occupations identified in career paths

- Set up standards to bring global best practices into the industry

In order to support Common Service Centres (CSCs) at the grassroots & spread awareness about e-governance in villages, Department of Electronics and Information Technology(DeitY) has planned an outreach activity in nearly 3000 CSCs across the country. In Phase-I, the campaign is to be rolled out in 11 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Goa, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Jharkhand) covering approx 1343 CSCs.

Common service centers are providing various govt. services to people like Certificates (Birth, Death, Domicile, caste, Income etc) MNREGA payments, NIELIT's CCC courses and non government service, Bank account opening, withdrawal/ deposit, loan document, online railways and airline ticket booking, DTH recharge, etc.

It includes an exhibition van which is giving hand on experience about various public services available through these Center. While other interesting elements of the exhibition like nukkad natak, audio visual experience and VLE assistance is educating people about convenience and transparency of services available through CSCs.

Common service centers are part of National e-governance plan which is a major initiative of the Government of India for ushering in e-Governance for improving the quality of basic governance, on a massive scale in areas of concern to the common man.

The vision of NeGP is to "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man".

SECTION III - eREADINESS and e-APPLICATION - eGOVERNMENT/ eBUSINESS RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

3.1   Regulatory Sector

3.1.1   Directorate General of Foreign Trade

3.1.1.1 Nature of Project

Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is an organization of Government of India which operates with its headquarter in New Delhi and branches at 36 important location of India. It has the role of regulator and facilitator for International Trade in India. India has more than 6,00,000registered exporters/ importers who export goods of value US$ 300 billion to over 200 countries. Indian government grants various incentives to promote exports. One of the key parameter for grant of incentive is foreign exchange realized. Ten of thousands of bank branches and Foreign Exchange Dealers spread across the country receive such foreign exchange and issue Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC) to the exporters as a proof. Exporters had to submit BRCs to various government departments for claiming benefits, refunds and redemption of various obligations. Till the launch of eBRC on 05.06.2012, the entire process was manual.

eBRC is a web based geography and time neutral application. The application can be accessed across the globe, 24*7. All stake holders Exporter, Importers, Banks (including Financial Institutions authorised by Reserve Bank Of India for issuance of BRC) and concerned Central and State Government Departments along with DGFT can login to the system through Internet and share and utilize e-BRC system/information. The system is primarily designed to facilitate trading community of India but with proper authorization by DGFT can be accessed by foreign entities as well.

3.1.1.2 Status

DGFT is a core partner in the 'e-trade' network in India. The basic objective of EDI initiatives is to improve services of DGFT for the user community, through greater transparency of operations and lowering transaction cost and processing time for obtaining authorizations from DGFT.

As an important partner in the 'eTRADE' project, the endeavour is to successfully integrate with all relevant network partners. What is a BRC? For any exports made from India, exporters are required to realize the proceeds and banks through which they are realized issue Bank Realization Certificate (BRC) in specified format (Form 22A and 22B of HandBook of Procedures of Foreign Trade Policy of India). eBRC is electronic form of BRC.

The e-BRC project led to major re-engineering of the processes at DGFT and Banks. New processes were introduced for issuance of e-BRCs by the Banks, exchange of data between Banks and DGFT and standardised calculation of export benefits by DGFT. It also included use of platform neutral technology for connecting DGFT, Banks and all other stake holders.

Major changes can be grouped under 2 heads:

I. Use of new and standardized processes replacing existing manual processes
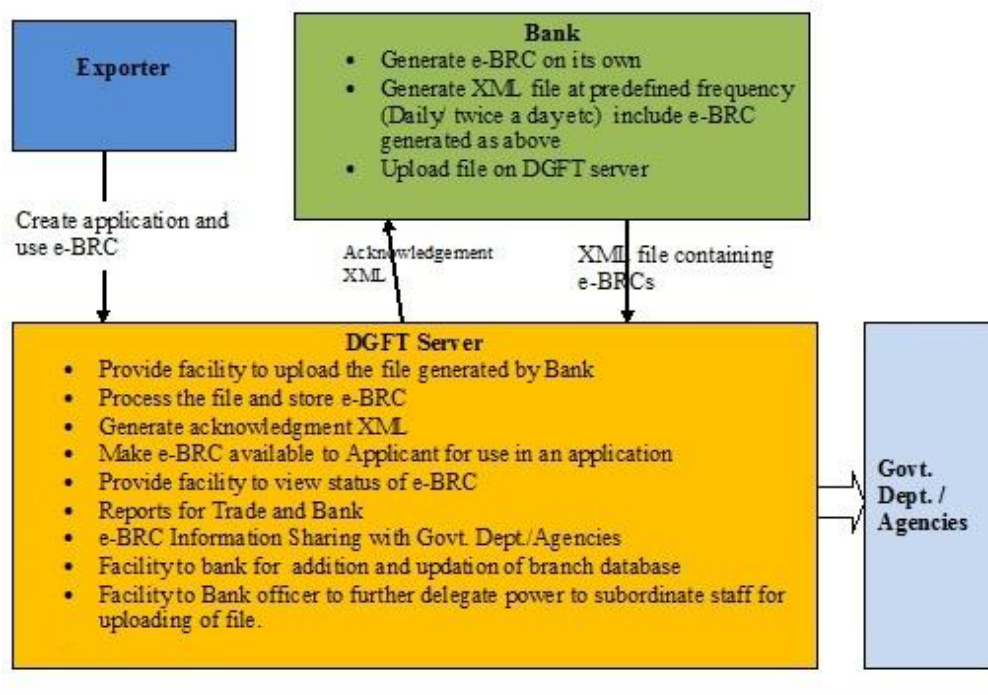
(a)   Issuance of eBRC by Banks

Earlier:

- After realization of money in exporter's account, the bank used to inform exporter who would fill the information on predefined BRC format and submit the request for issuance of certified BRC to the bank. Bank used to verify details and sign and stamp the BRC. It took Minimum 2-3 days to issue a BRC. Bank charged Rs 700-1300 per certificate.
- Verification / correction in this data were tedious and time consuming.

Now:

- In the new system, Physical BRC has been replaced with eBRC. For exporters it is Zero wait, Zero visits to banks process
- As soon as the money is realized, bank generates e-BRC in predefined format (XML) and uploads it on DGFT server. The eBRC certificate is digitally signed by the bank, eliminating the chances of misuse.
- Exporter does not have to apply to bank for issuance of such certificates. He may verify or take print of e-BRCs from DGFT server, if needed.

(b)   Automated calculation of benefits by DGFT

DGFT Operations (Integrated View)

EXPORTER — Applications — Internet — Web Server
— Status —

CUSTOMS — Shipping Bill / License — Internet — Internet

BANKS — BRC+Fee / Utilisation — Internet — DGFT OFFICES

Applications received by DGFT

Process on Individual Server
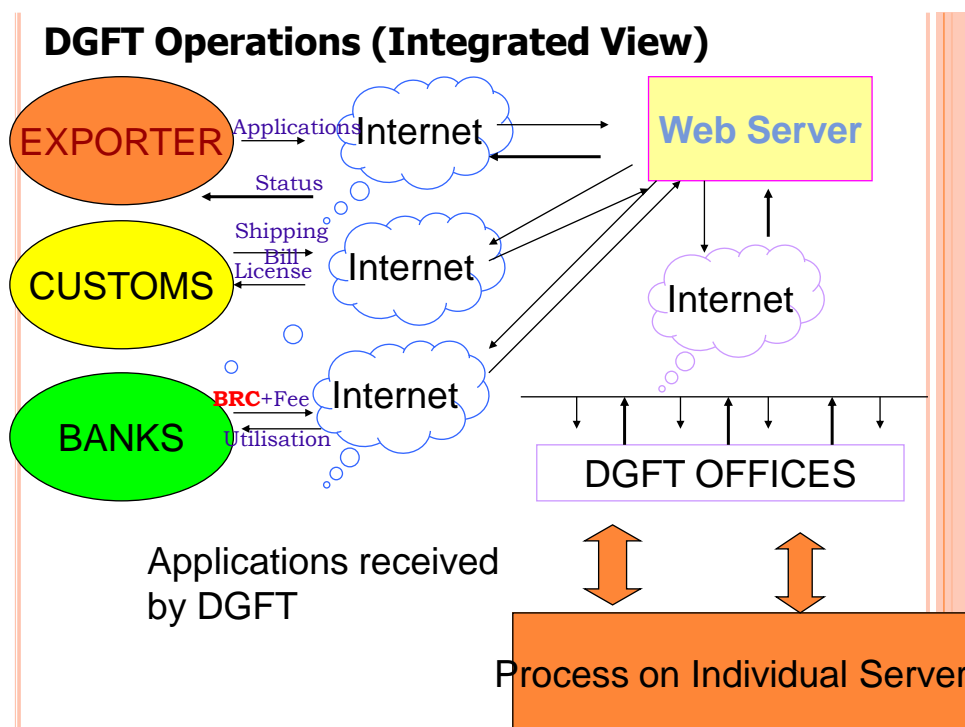
Earlier:

- Applicant was required to enter data relating to all BRC details in online application. It was time consuming and any mistakes in data entry delayed the application process.
- Calculation of benefit by DGFT was manual.
- As Physical copies of BRC were submitted by exporters to DGFT, in few cases, DGFT used to verify the correctness of details of BRCs by writing to banks. This delayed the settlement of exporters' claims.
- After issuance of authorisation / scrips DGFT regional offices were required to keep all BRCs in safe custody for further verification by audit team at high storage cost.

Now:

- Applicant need not submit physical copy of BRCs as all relevant information is available in electronic format at DGFT server. DGFT server picks up shipping data received from Customs, e-BRC data received from banks. Exporter just attach Shipping bills available in the DGFT server with its application, adds commission and freight details (if any) and his application is complete.

- Applicant's benefits are calculated at DGFT Regional Office automatically without manual intervention. The calculations are based on realized value as shown in BRCs and product details as mentioned in the shipping bill.
- Earlier it was possible for different banks to use different exchange rates for money realized at same time. To standardize the process for the purpose of calculation of benefits, DGFT adopted the exchange rates published by the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC).
- Since eBRCs uploaded by banks are digitally signed, the need to verify them from issuing bank is not there.
- No physical copy of BRC is generated which eliminates the need of storing in physical form

(c) Sourcing and use of eBRC by other stakeholders

Exporters are required to submit Bank realization certificate for the purpose of claiming tax benefits or duty refunds to different government departments. Earlier they had to pay money to the Bank and get additional copies of eBRCs issued for submission to the Government Departments like Commercial Tax Department at a State level, draw back department for claiming drawback etc. In the new system, exporters merely need to take details from DGFT website and submit the information to the relevant department.

These Departments can simultaneously check the genuineness of exporters' claim by checking the e-BRCs details from the DGFT's website.

DGFT has so far signed MoUs with four State Governments (Maharastra, Odisha, Delhi and AP) for sharing of eBRC data through electronic message exchange in Service Oriented Architecture. It is expected that within a year all State Governments and relevant Central Government Department will be assessing this data for quick processing of exporters' claims.

Use of Platform neutral technology and allowing digitally secured access

Since the e-BRC information is to be shared with large number of organizations, DGFT took a decision to use platform independent system. This ensured that user departments do not have to invest in a new hardware or software or manpower for implementing the system. Now all stakeholders ie DGFT, banks, state governments exchange digitally secure Information in standard platform neutral XML using Service oriented Architecture.

Benefits, achievements, and impacts

Thus far, 5 millions of eBRC (100% of BRCs issued in India) have been uploaded on to the DGFT server by banks. Large number of eBRCs issued shows that converting manual process into eBRC has saved a large number of trees, time and stress. The eBRC system has significantly lowered the transaction cost for all stake holders:

Exporters: Exporters are freed from constantly visiting banks and tracking their

BRCs. This has freed their two man month cost on an average. Also the cost of issuance BRCs have come down substantially.

Banks: Banks upload the eBRC directly on to DGFT site without any intervention. This has brought down their cost for issuance of eBRC. Their manpower is also freed from the mundane work of issuance of BRC in physical form. The interface with banks is in platform neutral XML form. This ensures that all banks at different level of automation find it equally easy and no additional cost to upload the eBRC on DGFT website.

Other Govt. Agencies**:** The data which can be used by other Govt. Agencies like CBEC, DRI, State Government is available on tap from DGFT website free of cost. This saves a lot of money and time for agencies concerned in decision making.

DGFT: DGFT created a platform independent environment which is a very low cost model. Maintenance of system is not significant. Due to the model architecture the complete system was developed within Rs. 10 million (.2 million US$) . The cost includes Rs. 8 millions (.16 million US $) spent on hardware and RDBMS. With the implementation of the system DGFT is able to process the application immediately and a lot of time and manpower is saved which was required earlier for verification of the physical BRCs.

For all stakeholders put together the saving is estimated to the tune of Rs. 20000 Million (400 million US$) annually.

Section IV: Other IT – enabled Service (ITeS) in Trade and Industry Sector

4.1 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems(CCTNS)

4.1.1 Nature of Project

Police Department of the state Tamilnadu in India envisaged creating a comprehensive and integrated system to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at all levels and especially at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance. The objective is to create a networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around "investigation of crime and detection of criminals" in almost real time across the nation. Software solution, developed by National Informatics Centre, for end-to-end automating the Police Stations level activities, starting from registration of different types of cases, the progress made during investigation, and up to their disposal, is taken care of by the application named "Common Integrated Police Record Updating System" - CIPRUS. The application in-turn builds the Crime & Criminal database, which is consolidated at the State-level, helping in investigations and controlling crime. The public approaching the police station with local issues like loss of certificates, id-cards, driving licenses etc., are provided with computerized acknowledgements using this application.

Scope of the CCTNS project is covered under two different categories:

a. Develop and Implement the CIPRUS – application to digitize the entire life cycle of the Case right from Registration of the case to till its disposal by the court for all 'FIR Registering' locations.
b. Develop and Implement the web based interface for senior officers to monitor the Crime and Criminals of the State and for Citizen to disseminate information and interface with Police.

Goals and objectives

- Provide maximum checks to maintain data consistency and integrity
- Provide maximum user friendliness in data capturing.
- Providing local language support
- Capturing each and every aspect of the investigation process.
- Assist the Police officer to query the existing data on crimes and criminals for better and quicker investigation.
- Provide the facility to the Station Housing Officer in knowing the crime statistics, criminals information
- Provide alerts in co-relating data of the local station crimes with other stations of the State for quicker investigation of the case.
- Better upkeeping of the Police Station records in the station.
- Provide end to end process automation of the cases registered in the station.

- Maintain uniqueness of the data in maintaining the details of the criminals across the state
- Interlinking all the stake holders of the Crime and Criminal data like, Judiciary and Jail.
- Provide Information to Citizen regarding the status of their FIRs/CSRs.
- Provide better analysis to all the Police higher officials in monitoring the crime status across all levels of the Police Department and enabling the Investigating Officer to know the information about the Crimes/Criminals of other stations of the State.
- Workflow based solution for Complaints and Information with different roles.
- Drill Down view for all the statistical data provided in the analytical reports
- Enable the Investigating officers to compare all the Un-identified dead bodies reported in his station with the Missing persons reported in other stations and vice-versa.
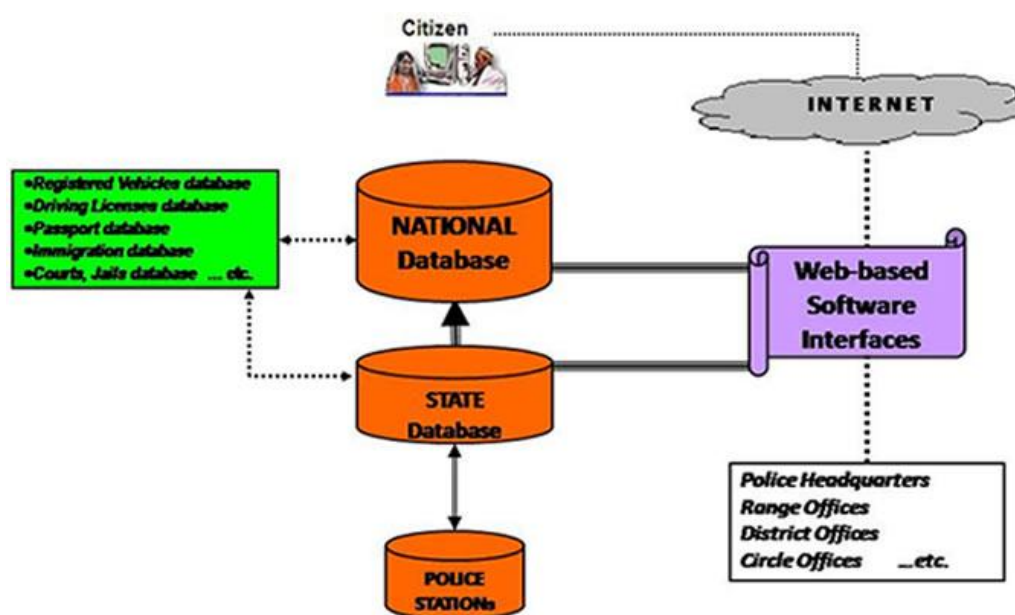
Methodology

- Creating in house Operating System viz., NIC-Linux using the latest kernel and customize it for Police Department in form of a single CD media containing OS, Application and Database.
- Client – Server application for local installation at all Police Stations spread across the State
- Consolidating the Police Station data to the Central Server
- Providing web-enabled dissemination of data and analytical reports to all higher officers of the Police Department.

- Simple procedure with Installation document on the Desktop itself through a live CD solution
- Platform independent application built in to the NIC-Linux and configured for auto installation during the first boot.
- Bundling all data dictionaries as a property file of Java to maintain the integrity of the data.
- Provision to decide the system as Database server or a client based on which the database gets installed.
- Customized input forms to suit the TamilNadu Police manual records
- Capturing all minute information on all events of the case life cycle.
- Installation of replication software at the Police Station server and auto start the process during the booting time as a service.
- Maintaining separate Schema for individual districts at the replicated server side.
- Using the native replication tool – Streaming replication – to maintain a backup server
- Develop and host the open standard web enabled solution by taking the data from the backup read-only server
- Role based menus for data dissemination to all higher officers.
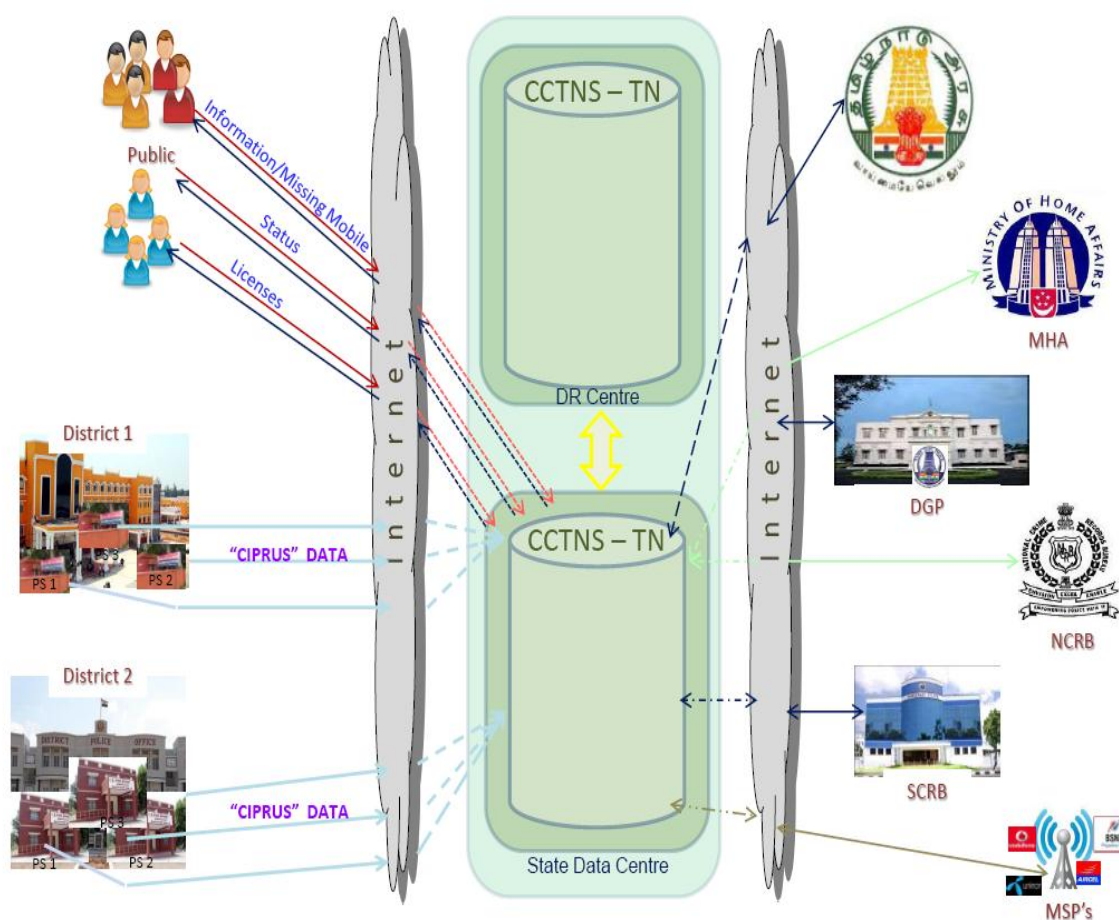
4.1.2 Status

The System integrator is provided with the CIPRUS 1.0 for capturing all the Legacy data from the year 2001 to 2011 starting from the Registration of the case to its Disposal. Around 7 lacs of crime details were digitized for all the 1469 Police stations of Tamilnadu upto Aug 2013.

Once the Digitization of legacy data of Pilot locations were completed the individual police stations data were validated for its quality and integrity and were copied to the State Data Centre Server and the same has been restored in the respective Police Stations system and the CIPRUS 1.3 was implemented at 3 Police Districts and one City Commissionerate on 01st June 2012 .

Based on the number of cases registered per year at the Police Stations [light, medium and heavy] 2 to 4 systems were provided with 2 Printers, UPS, Inverter with a local Lan facility. The VPN Over Boradband network connectivity was established by BSNL at individual Police stations.

The DCRB resources were trained to configure the Police Station database system with replication software [SymmetricDS] and as on date 1400 stations wherever network is established by BSNL are configured.

All cases which were registered in the year 2012 are entered live by the Handholding person provided by the SI and the 2013 data is entered by the Police Officers themselves with the help of the handholding persons.

As on date, 16,75,586 Crime details including the 1,72,158 crime case details of the current year are available at the State Data Centre and on an average 7,000 to 9,000 case details are reaching the SDC server per day.

At all the Police stations, 7 manually maintained registers viz., FIR Index, Loose Leaf Index, Name war Index, Rowdy Register, Community Service Register, Motor Vehicle Case Register and Ordinary Petty Case Register are abandoned and maintained only in the system.

Police Station officers are also using the alert mechanism provided in the http://eservices.tnpolice.gov.in for their individual login besides generating essential reports viz., Accused to be Arrested, UI Cases, PT Cases etc.,

Benefits and achievements

- Complete Open Source Solution ,Very less expenditure on system software
- Implemented the Police Station Software CIPRUS on 15th Dec 2011 for capturing legacy data. Captured 14 lacs of legacy crime data of the State.
- 7 lacs of Crime details of 10 Districts and 3 Cities (around 30 GB of Data) were validated, cleaned and made available in the Data Centre Server
- As on 31st May 2013, 397 Police stations are replicating the live data to the server and 13,00,000 Crime details are available on the server
- Citizen are provided with receipt for the Community Service Register (CSR) cases registered at the Police Station.

- Provided Citizen services on the portal for
  - Registering of Complaints
  - Provided Information to the Police Officers
  - Know the Status of the FIR/CSR and Complaints
  - Apply for 4 different licenses for City Police Limit citizens
  - Check online with the Police Records on stolen vehicles/mobiles which will help them to decide on purchasing them as a second purchase.
  - Providing use tips to the citizens to be alert on preventing the crimes.
- Provide Services to the Higher Officers from SHO to DGP of the State.

Alert to SHO

- Correlating the Missing Persons reported in the station with the Unidentified Dead Bodies reported at other stations of the State.
- Correlating the Stolen Properties reported in the station with the Abandoned and Un-claimed Properties of the other Stations of the State.

For Sub Divisional Officers/District Officers and State Level Officers

- Monitor Case Progress at all Police Stations of their jurisdiction.
- Monitor the Daily Crime Statistical Report
- Create 5 Review reports
- 4 different Dynamic Queries on pre-defined Criteria
- Monitor all the complaints and information provided by the public to their jurisdictional officers.

For Commissioners of the Cities

- Monitor all the complaints and information provided by the public to their jurisdictional officers.
- Online updating of the 4 different licenses filed online by the Public

Reply for the Complaints sent by the public

Next step onward

- Providing GIS based analysis of Crimes and Criminals
- Providing integration with the application of the other stake holders like Court, Jail, Transport etc., as a Service from the Portal.
- National level data sharing – exposing the data as service – for inter-state crimes and criminals
- Providing mobile enabled services.

Taking forward to the other States of India.

Member Progress Report

I. R. Iran

31st AFACT Plenary

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

November 27-29, 2013

Iran Centre for eCommerce Development

SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application -- eGovernment/ eBusiness RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

3.1 National Single Window Project

Single window has been proven to be one of the best tools for achieving trade facilitation. The economic benefits of implementing single window have encouraged many countries to implement it successfully to consider accomplishing it in a near future.

This important issue has been well understood by high level government officials in Iran and they have started to take part in the process of implementing a national Single Window.

Iran Centre for eCommerce Development (ICeCD) is the government body that among other responsibilities is also in charge of Single Window development. This centre has done the following activities to implement the project:

3.1.1 Establishment of National Committee for electronic Facilitation of Trade

To maintain all activities related to single window project in a coherent and coordinated manner, a steering Committee composed of the main stakeholders of the foreign trade entitled as "national committee for electronic facilitation of trade" (NCeFT) has been established.

The philosophy behind establishment of this Steering committee is actually what has been recommended by UN/CEFACT recommendation number four (Trade facilitation Body).

The structure of NCeFT has been depicted below. The steering committee organizations are:

- Ministry of industry, mines and trade (Chairman)
- Department of trade facilitation and application development of ICeCD (Secretary)
- Trade Promotion Organization of Iran
- Customs Organization
- Central Insurance of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Maritimes and Ports Organization
- Iran Chamber of Commerce, industry and mines

Four technical subcommittees (Legal, Technical, Business Processes and Data Harmonization) are under the supervision of the steering committee. Members of the mentioned subcommittees are representatives of the stakeholder organizations in the single window project.

ICeCD is the permanent secretariat of NCeFT.

Duties & responsibilities of NCEFT:

- Re-engineering of sectorial trade processes to establish the required coordination for simplification of trade processes.
- Standardization & harmonization of trade documents & providing solutions for electronic exchange of them.
- Review, enact and proclaim rules and practices in order to establish a national library of shared data in business processes.
- Coordinating the relevant organizations in the area of electronic facilitation for trade

3.1.2 Single window system of handicraft Carpet export as a pilot project

Given the extent nature of trade single window project and in order to enhance its manageability, implementation of the project has predicted to be phase to phase and in the form of pilot project. After different studies and considering various parameters, automating the Process of carpet exports was selected as the pilot project.

Pilot Project objectives:

1. Operationalize some part of National Single window

2. Identifying possible challenges and obstacles of National Single Window implementation

3. Facilitate the carpet export procedures

4. Initialize the activity of National Repository of electronic trade documents and national library of commercial messages

Pilot Project Activities:

- Identification of "As is" process of exporting carpet & preparation of Business domain view & business requirement specification of the current status & Proposal for improvement of the "As is" process
- identification & categorization of the main trade forms used in exporting carpet based on the information given from the Business Process subcommittee.
- Identification & mapping of the data elements of the following forms with WCO data model:
- Certificate of origin

- Customs declaration
- Commercial factor
- Cargo insurance
- Technical subcommittee:

This committee has designed a special questionnaire for assessing the level of electronic readiness of organizations involved in exporting carpet. Based on that questionnaire, first level of electronic readiness of the mentioned organizations have been prepared.

3.2 Iran Public e-Procurement System

IRAN public e- Procurement solution that is briefly called "SETAD" in the native language is a web based solution for doing all transactions (purchases and auctions) by public agencies. This system enables the buyer executive agencies to do all stages of the purchase process from request establishment to payment in a decentralized and integrated system all auctioning executive agencies, also, will be able to implement all stages of the state auctions from registration to money transactions via internet solution.

All public sectors based on (Law for management of the country wide services) are the buyers of this system. SETAD suppliers are firms and individuals who completed the registration & approval process. Also it's necessary for suppliers to determine the specifications & prices of their products.

3.2.1 Project scope:

"SETAD" is a solution for doing all transactions by public agencies. Transactions covered by the system include all types and scales of public transactions (subject to Article 80 of the Iran Public Audit low) as the following:

• Small transactions

• Medium Transactions

• Great deals (Tenders)

> System processes and modules in the purchase system (small & medium)
  • Registering suppliers
  • Registering buyers
  • Small & medium purchases by inquiry
  • Purchase Type 2 (announcing the needs in public board)
  • Product delivery
  • Payment
  • Management Reports
  • Suppliers Evaluation
  • Complaints management

> System processes and modules in the auction system
  • Registering auctioneers

- Registering auctions
- Submission of bids
- Search and selection of bids
- Bid participation fee
- Submission of proposed price
- Opening the bid and preparing comparison chart
- Winner announcement
- Returning the fees
- Payment
- Delivery

3.2.2 Benefits of the system implementation

✓ Following the same & common purchasing policies and processes by the public sectors.
✓ Ability to provide managerial and supervisory reports for the regulatory and government   bodies;
✓ Full transparency in purchasing process;
✓ Improve efficiency in purchasing process
✓ Preparation for market control & price stability
✓ Preventing of monopolization by vendors.

3.2.3 Legal background & Execution of digital signatures

In order to consider SETAD as a mandatory system for government agencies, the Cabinet ministers have approved the necessary laws & regulations.

Digital signature completely fulfills the system requirements and allows the suppliers and buyers to exchange information completely safe in the platform based on the "Electronic Commerce Act"

3.2.4 IRAN Code

Due to the practical use of the country's infrastructure capability & considering the national classification system for the goods and services (Iran Code), only the products with "Iran Code" are presented in SETAD and all suppliers should apply for "Iran Code" before becoming a member of SETAD.

3.2.5 Implementation Planning

➢ SETAD's main phases of implementation in Iran are:

✓Phase 1: Small & Medium purchases of the goods

✓Phase 2: Auctions

✓Phase 3: Major purchases (tenders)

✓Phase 4: Purchasing of Services

✓Phase 5 foreign purchases

3.2.6 Project Activities

• Doing bench marketing studies (Union of Europe, America, South Korea, India, Britain, Turkey, Italy, Tanzania and etc.);

• Doing feasibility study project by Korean expert team;

• Using consultancy services from the central government purchases of Korea (PPS);

• Developing modules and processes that is needed by public departments for the Shopping Mall (Small & Medium purchases), e-Auction and some parts of the e-Tendering system based on government laws;

• Coordinating and settlement with public supervision bodies and organizations include: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (Treasury Deputy General Manager and General Manager of Treasury Accounting) and Court of Audit for trade facilitation calculation of the system;

• Preparing facilities for internet payment from government account to suppliers based on state cabinet laws;

• Preparation standard catalogue for goods;

• Registering of suppliers for the goods ;

• Detailed user's guide documents for systems users (for all users roles);

• Training courses for users (Suppliers & Buyers);

• Registration of buyers in public sector;

• Making facilities and executing call center and help desk;

3.3   eNAMAD

Success in e-commerce rest on many factors, one of the most important factors is trust.
Research has shown that lack of trust is the main impeding factor for adoption of e-Commerce by consumers. In order for e-Commerce to flourish, consumers must not be fearful that they will be cheated, defrauded, have their credit card numbers stolen, or receive poor quality goods or service. In an electronic commerce environment, trust is more difficult to build and even more critical for success than in traditional commerce. Therefore, building trust in customers is one of the most challenging subjects for actors in the field of electronic commerce.

In this regard a project for organizing e-business was defined in economic reform plan & was assigned to ministry of industry, mine & trade. The mentioned project entitled as eTrust seal (eNAMAD in Persian language) was carried out by Iran centre for ecommerce development which is affiliated to ministry of industry, mine & trade.

eNAMAD project aims to regulate e-business, support consumers in ecommerce environment & encourage of internet shopping in the country.

eTrust seal as a symbol of trust ensures customers that the internet shop displayed

the seal has been investigated by a government body & can be trusted thereby improving customer confidence in cyber space.

eNAMAD could be a one to five star seal dedicated to eligible internet shops. Giving eTrust seal to Iranian internet shops has been started since 2010. All the procedures of giving eNAMAD from request of internet shop owners for trust seal to investigation of e-shops through certain criterion, risk assessment & customer satisfaction are carried out through eNAMAD system.

➢ Goals and objectives

Mission statement of eNAMAD project is as follows:

Considering priorities & national needs, consistent with international experiences & standards & relying on technical knowledge & local expertise, the mission of eNAMAD is organizing, ranking & validation of e-business activities, protecting consumer rights in cyberspace for trust building & making the necessary infrastructure for electronic market development.

The main objectives of eNAMAD project are enlisted below:
- Regulating activities of e-Business & supporting the development & promotion of e-Business in the country
- Supporting consumers & customers in cyberspace
- Trust building & encouragement of e-Shopping

Secondary objectives of the project are explained below:
- Formalizing activities of e-businesses
- Development of regulations, standards & codes of conducting e-business activities
- Establishment of the national integrated system for identification of goods & services in cyberspace
- Development of e-Commerce innovations & applications for benefit of the country
- Culture building & training different groups of the society to get benefit from the capabilities of e-Commerce
- Combating threats of activities in cyberspace

➢ Validation of e-Trust sign

The customer of the e-Shops with an e-Trust sign can click on the e-Trust logo and after watching the e-Trust permission web-page to be ensured of original e-Trust sign.

Also the lists of the e-Shops that have e-NAMAD signs are accessible through the related web site.

➢ Economic benefits, achievements, and impacts
- Reducing cybercrime & legalizing internet business activities. According to cyber police report, less than 2 percent of cybercrimes come from those e-

businesses which display eNAMAD in their web sites which is significantly lower than the crime rate before implementing eNAMAD project.

- Increasing consumer trust in online shopping. The result of latest survey conducted showed that the intention to internet shopping has increased as a result of implementing eNAMAD project.
- Protecting consumer rights through receiving customer complains & feedbacks
- Loading eNAMAD trust seal 1.000.000 times a day in first page of e-shops
- Centralized monitoring system by monitoring governmental agencies
- Monitoring activities of e-business & forming the black list of violators
- Establishing a database of eNAMAD trust seal holders
- Creating an ethical marketplace where buyers & sellers can trust each other
- According to the law Owners of web sites cannot get payment gateway unless they get eNAMAD trust seal
- Establishing a database of requirements of conducting e-business activities

3.4 Security infrastructure

In this section of the report the efforts of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement security infrastructure have been explained. The security infrastructure has been provided through Governmental Root Certification Authority (GRCA) & General intermediate Certification Authority (GICA).

3.4.1 Governmental Root Certification Authority (GRCA)

GRCA[1] is the trusted point of public key infrastructure (PKI) of IRAN for monitoring of digital certificates issuance and management with the purpose of security development in the information exchange area, authentication in cyberspace at national and international levels and ultimately confidence in the use of electronic services.

GRCA is responsible for all aspects of issuance and management of Intermediate CAs certificate, including monitoring registration processes, authentication, issuing and revocation of certificates and re-key. Centers that got permission and also received a certificate from GRCA are said to be Intermediate Certificate Authorities. These centers are qualified for issuance and revocation of subscribers digital certificate.

3.4.1.1 Goals

The goals of GRCA are described below:

1 - The development of public key infrastructure in the country;

2- Integration of country public key infrastructure to facilitate interoperation;

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[1] Governmental Root Certificate Authority

3 - Reliability of the business and electronic commerce in the country;

4- Accreditation, auditing and development of Intermediate CAs;

5 - Management and monitoring the integrity of certificate authorities in the country;

6- Evaluation and accreditation of Public Key Infrastructure related products;

7-Establishing of interoperability with other PKI Domains in other Countries for cross border transactions

3.4.1.2 The achievements of GRCA

1 - Developing and implementing the requirements and standards for integration and   consolidation of the public key infrastructure;

2 - Applying the principles and standards aimed at ensuring the proper electronic exchanges;

3 - Correct understanding of applications and digital certificate status for the development of public key infrastructure application platform;

4 - Coordinated, integrated management and monitoring of CAs implementation and activities in the country;

5- Activation of some governmental and private intermediate CAs;

6- Evaluation of PKI related software and hardware security products and improving their level of security and performance.

3.4.2 General Intermediate Certification Authority

General Intermediate Certification Authority (GICA), is a unique center to provide certification authority for various usages. Certification Authority of Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade[2]'s is working as GICA.

Certification Authority of Ministry of Commerce began its operation in 2008 for 5 years,

It is the first intermediate CA of IRAN PKI infrastructure which has started from 2008/03/11 as Ministry of Commerce issuing CA. It has changed to General Intermediate Certification Authority by Digital Certificate Policy Council of IRAN Approved from 2010/12/20.

Recently an MOU was signed between GICA (which is affiliated to Iran centre for ecommerce development) & Iranian national tax administration (affiliated to Iran ministry of economic affairs & finance). The purpose of this MOU was the application of digital certificates in the comprehensive tax plan.

For the first time in the country nearly 6000 taxpayer submitted their tax returns

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[2] Notation : IRAN's Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Industries and Mines merged

electronically and digital signed in July 2012.

Following that the same procedures were followed up for the VAT3 system and technical procedures were completed at the end of December 2012 and after necessary preparation the project was launched in July 2012 for the first time.

According to the statistics, until the legal deadline of submitting tax returns in 2012, more than 30000 digital certificates were issued.

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[3] Value added tax

SECTION IV – Other advanced applications – IT – enabled Service (ITeS)

4.1 IranCode (Iranian National Products & Services Codification System)

IranCode is a successful master data management solution built upon expertise which spans more than two decades. As a web-based product master data management system, IranCode is designed to register, standardize and share master data of existing products and suppliers within the boundaries of Iran. The nationwide IranCode operations network makes product classification and codification services accessible to suppliers throughout the country saving time, energy and money. Through IranCode services suppliers encode their profile data using such data standards as national product classification structure, approved names, standard property-value pairs leading to quality product catalogs. In particular, each trade item no matter it is "Made in Iran" or "Just in from overseas" is assigned a unique sixteen digit code. Various companies both public and private and governmental agencies are then able to gain operational efficiency in their business processes due to the electronic catalogs that improve supply chain wide collaborations via enhanced process visibility.

So far, more than 56,000 suppliers have been registered in IranCode to publish about 1,600,000 product codes in the portal so as to enjoy the wide range of business opportunities to boost profitability and trade regulations compliance. There are currently two possible ways to access the electronic product catalogs. First, IranCode web-portal which is available online free of charge, commonly referred to for ordinary requests without requiring costly and complicated IT expertise. Second, technically more demanding IranCode web-service which is linked with companies internal software solutions such as widely accepted and increasingly growing ERP's. IranCode currently feeds with a rising trend major private and public electronic systems such as electronic public procurement system, chain stores, online e-commerce websites and is expected to feed more industrial manufacturing and construction firms in future.

IMS (Interactions Management System)

Interactions Management System resulted in a tripartite agreement between Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of Iran (ISIRI), Iranian National Products and Services Codification Center (IranCode) and Trade Promotion Organization of Iran developed to manage and control the process of imports to Iran electronically. The main purpose of the system is enhancing and improving the quality of the imported goods to Iran.

According to this system, the information of the entry goods are registered at the point of goods order placement based on IranCode data standards and a sample of the products, already obtained certificates or certificates of origin are provided to the authorized inspection companies before the arrival of the goods. After technical tests and confirmation of compliance with the existing standards, entry permissions of goods are informed to concerned organization and the clearance is done.

The enriched catalogs of products containing complete technical information can be used by other systems and also help ISIRI to develop the technical standards and enhance the quality of goods.

ECO Cataloging System

ECO Cataloging System (ECS) is a proposed solution by IranCode to facilitate tighter business integration within the ECO region through enabling the companies to connect with any trading partner in an easy and affordable way. When a business is able to maintain, validate and publish its profile in a central data repository, it can cut costs, enhance supplier collaboration and establish differentiation.

ECO Cataloging System helps firms generate and publish their master data profile applying a common regional business standard. This common language eliminates the need for the traditional point to point integration and thus makes cost effective and tight integration feasible. Put simply, we all talk and hear the same language to introduce ourselves and products to the rest. This access to quality and consistent master data that supports business collaboration leads to more customers and sales opportunities and makes the end to end procurement process possible in a less costly and more reliable manner.

So, through ECO Cataloging System suppliers publish their electronic standard catalogs and customers access the accurate, up-to-date and reliable data of suppliers and their products. Naturally, this novel mode of communication between suppliers and buyers of any size helps trading partners do business together smoother, quicker and less costly ECO wide.

ECO Cataloging System enhances interoperability by allowing companies including suppliers and buyers to enjoy the smooth exchange of product data. This purpose will be achieved by the development of a central master data management repository to promote the current ECO web portal which offers product cataloging services throughout the ECO region to local companies ranging from small and midsize firms to giant enterprises.

ECS was approved as a part of enhancement program of ECO Web Portal for ECO member states and also as an information infrastructure of ECO Regional Single Window by ECO Secretariat at the 1st ECO Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on electronic trade, May 2012, in Kish Island.

4.2 Iranian Maritime Administration System (IMAS)

Iranian Ports & Maritime Organization (PMO) has developed IMAS based on service-oriented architecture (SOA), Intelligent Workflow and Dashboards (BPMS).

Facing at least 19 Conventions and International Agreements, PMO is now capable to do all maritime and seafarers' affairs management. Presently IMAS has been implemented at more than 12 major commercial ports in the north and south of Iran.

IMAS was established with the objective of assisting the providers of maritime services with engineering support to provide high quality innovative and cost effective systems of maritime service delivery.

IMAS has extensive experience in the specialized areas of maritime technology enabling it to efficiently and effectively manage, construct and maintain aids to navigation networks, maritime information systems and associated maritime assets.

IMAS is a foremost integrator of maritime systems including flag state and port state control, integrated Salvage & Casualties and Search and Rescue Management systems, internal communications, and alarm & announcing systems. So far Software has been implemented in more than 12 ports.

In order to fulfill the requirements of maritime affairs, IMAS contains several hundred interlinked processes through 9 major subsystems as follows:

1. Standards, Training and Seafarers' Document
2. Flag State Management
3. Port State Control
4. Vessel Arrival and departure Management(Figure 3)
5. Marine Environment Management
6. Maritime Salvage and Casualties Investigation Management
7. Seagoing Passages and Waterways Safety
8. Maritime Communication Management
9. Maritime Search and Rescue Management

Benefits of System

1. Web – based Technology   provides vast information access in IMAS.
2. Using local knowledge, it is possible to prevent any hacking by security system as well as improve the system in future.
3. Despite dependency in all parts of the system, modular development of the system supports any failing happen in any parts. Therefore ports do not face any problem when any module does not run well.
4. Supervising and monitoring all maritime activities concerning headquarter and ports are done thru the system.
5. Paper based system has been replaced by mechanized system.

4.3 Container Control System (CCS)

Container Control System briefly called "CCS" has been developed based on SOA-architecture with the aim of control and monitor container terminal operations by Iranian Ports & Maritime Organization (PMO) since 2009. Presently, the system has been implemented at port of Shahid Rajaee, which is the largest Iranian port with a capacity of 2.5 million TEU. The Port is well-equipped with facilities, equipment and services to handle all types of cargo, including different types of bulk, break-bulk, palletized and project cargo. The Port's underlying strengths are its customer-focused services, flexibility, reliability and efficiency.

Since several third parties (as terminal operators) work with their own exclusive operational systems at Iranian ports, CCS provides PMO with information based on data from operators' operational systems.

Interaction with port community players' systems such as shipping companies, Customs, etc. is another advantages of CCS.

Furthermore, CCS has been designed to manage all documentary tasks regarding loading & discharging containers at ports such as manifest, warehouse receipt, exit permission, THC and storage bill. Generalizing the system at the other ports, PMO is now improving the system in order to fulfill the all ports requirements.

System's Mission & Objectives

- Monitoring and controlling ports' container operations Continuously with access to required data in a real time;
- Ensuring the accuracy and validity of financial and operational information;
- Providing statistical analysis regarding container operations performance;
- Determining performance indicators to assess the operators' performance;
- Preparing reports and information required by PMO management and other stakeholders;
- Managing   all container documentary operation.

COPARN Massage Convertor

In order to receive manifest from shipping agents by CCS, COPARN convertor is going to be developed .COPARN is a UN/EDIFACT message that is used by shipping company or his ship's agent to notify the Terminal operators that containers will be delivered or picked up at a certain time in the (near) future. This may concern both full and empty containers.

Japan Progress Report

31st AFACT Plenary
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
November 27-29, 2013

JASTPRO

Japan Association for Simplification of International
Trade Procedures

SECTION I - GENERAL CONDITION UPDATE

1.1   Overview

1.1.1 Overview in 2013 (Internet Utilization Trend)

Following information is quoted and translated from the white paper (2013) 'Information Communications in Japan' issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan(MIC)

The household penetration rate at the end of 2011 and 2012 was 94.5% for cellular phones and personal handy-phone systems. 77.4% in end of 2011 and 75.8% in end of 2012 for personal computers.

The rate for smart-phones included into the total number of cellular phones and PHS stood at 29.5% in end of 2011 and 49.5% in end of 2012(20.2 point up),indicating a rapid diffusion.

Following figure is quoted from the white paper (2012) issued by MIC.

Transitions in household penetration rates for ICT terminals
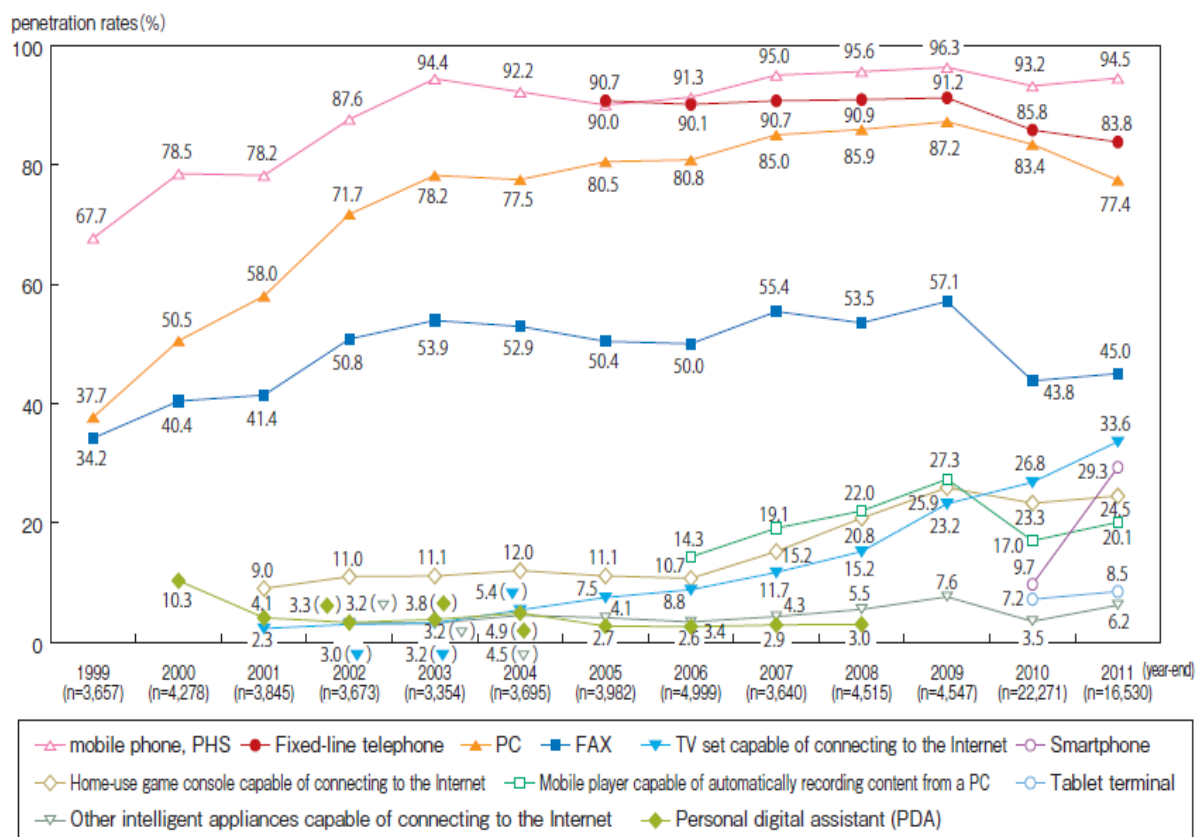
(Source) MIC "2011 Communications Usage Trend Survey"

1.1.2 Overview in 2013 (Cloud service Utilization Trend)

Enterprises that said they had used cloud services even partially accounted for 28.2% of enterprise respondents in MIC's survey, up 6,5 percentage points from 21.6% at then of 2011.

Following figure is quoted from the white paper(2012) issued by MIC.

Status of cloud service utilization in Japan
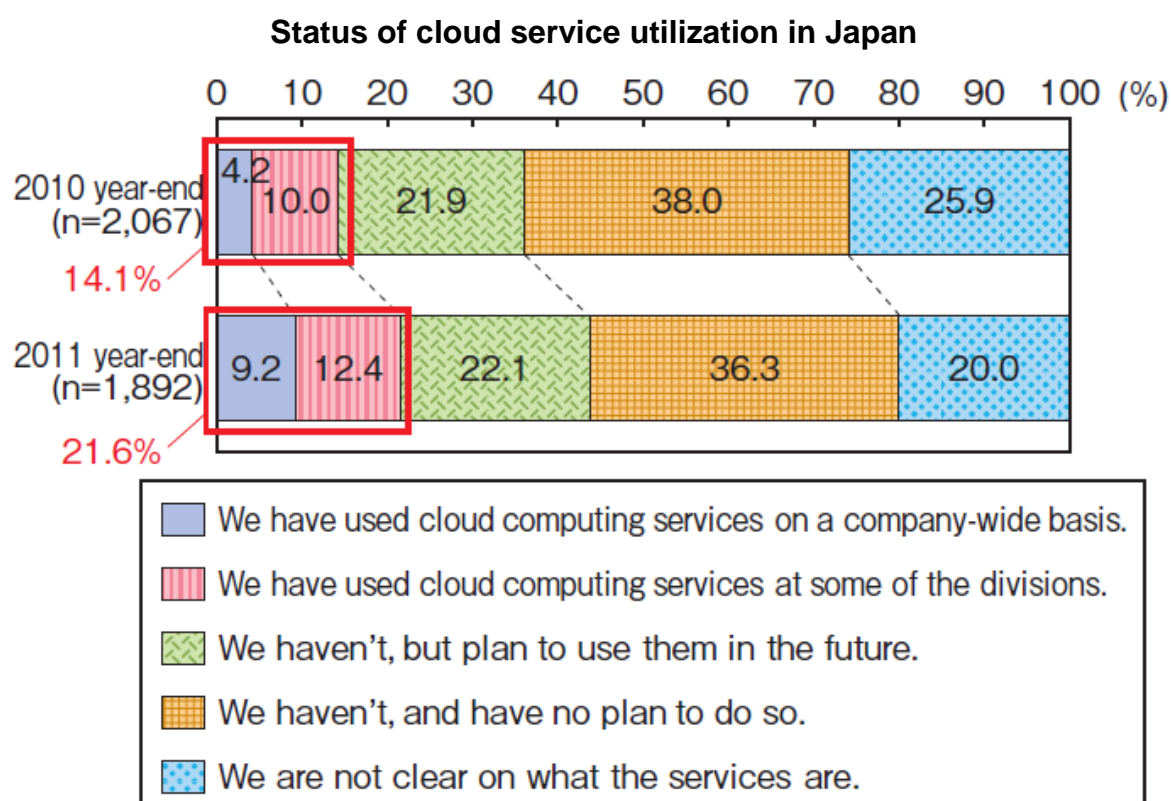
1.1.3 A new IT strategy 'Becoming the world's leading IT society'

A new IT strategy 'Becoming the world's leading IT society' was decided by the Cabinet on 14th June 2013 with a scope of a period until 2020.

Followings are quoted from the official website of the Cabinet.

(**http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/keizaisaisei/pdf/en_saikou_jpn_hon.pdf**)

Toward activated innovation led by the private sector utilizing IT, in order to achieve the world top-level business environment, the government will vigorously promote a new IT strategy, drastically review regulations/systems and improve the foundation concerning telecommunication, cyber security and human resources.

(1) Reforming regulations/systems suitable for the age that the existence of IT is "natural"

- ・Formulating intensive action plans for reform of regulations/systems
- ・Promoting the world's best environment for utilizing of open data and big data

(2) Promoting private sector access to public data and developing innovative electronic administrative services

- ・Promoting private sector access to public data
- ・Reforming operation and enhancing IT governance in the government
- ・Providing more convenient electric administrative services

(3) Realizing safe/convenient life environment through IT utilization

- ・Solving cross-sectional issues by utilizing IT

(4) Developing the world's top-level telecommunication infrastructure

- ・Translating the world's top-level telecommunication infrastructure into practical applications
- ・Reviewing competition policies for lower charges and diversified services

(5) Promoting cyber security measures

- ・Strengthening measures against incidents in important infrastructure fields
- ・Formulating international strategies concerning cyber security

(6) Cultivating/Securing highly-skilled IT human resources that will be the source of industrial competitiveness

- ・Acquiring a new type of skills for the 21st century utilizing IT
- ・Clarifying and utilizing skill levels of IT human resources

1.1.4 A Plan of Integration of Government systems

Following is quoted and translated from the white paper (2013) 'Information Communication in Japan' issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan(MIC)

a. The government made a plan 'Kasumigaseki Cloud (tentative name)' to implement Cloud technology for government systems.

b. To materialize this plan, MIC implemented ' Government Common platform' on cloud basis in March 2013.

c. Number of current government systems(approx. 1500) will be decreased into half number by 2018.

d. Basically all government systems will be in a cloud environment by 2021

except the case that huge amount of modification for the system is required.

SECTION II – EDIFACT/ebXML/XML Based STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 UN/CEFACT Japan Committee (JEC)

2.1.1 Overview

The Japan EDIFACT Committee, the predecessor of UN/CEFACT Japan Committee was founded in 1990. Its mission was to enlighten and promote the of UN/EDIFACT standard for the better business practices in Japan. The old name of the committee was renamed to the above in 2007 to propagate UN/CEAFACT's mission in Japan more clearly.

JEC consists of members from various sectors (NACCS inc., trading, financing, manufacturing, distribution, construction, transportation, bank, insurance, Travel & Tourism etc.).

Government (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of finance, and Ministry of land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) join as observers.

All inquiries forwarded by UN/CEFACT to Japan HOD are tabled for discussion in this committee.

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              ┌──────────────────┐
              │   JEC Plenary    │
              └──────────────────┘
                       │
       ┌──────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────┐
       │  JEC Steering    │────────│   Secretariat    │
       │   Committee      │        │   (JASTPRO)      │
       └──────────────────┘        └──────────────────┘
                │
    ┌───────────┼───────────────────┐
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│   JUS   │ │  SIPS   │ │  AFACT TT&L WG   │
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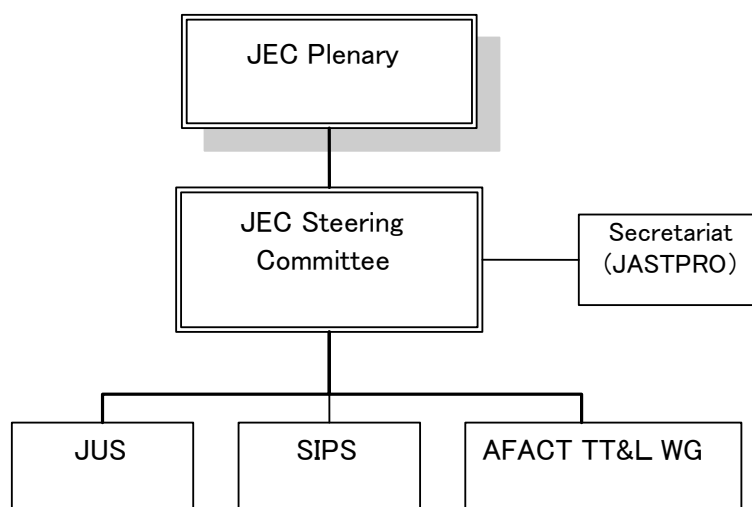
2.1.2 Japan Committee for UN/CEFACT Standards (JUS)

JUS is a working group under the umbrella of JEC. Members are composed of experts in various sectors. (Business procedure and ITC)

Inquires by UN/CEFACT are discussed in detail in this committee and the results are fed back to JEC.

Also discussion is done as to;

・Evaluation of Data Maintenance Request (DMR) by parties in Japan,
・Verification of UN/Location codes of Japan location questioned by UN/CEFACT secretariat
・Evaluation of a new project proposal for which HOD support of Japan is applied by the project member(s).
・Reviewing the draft recommendation of UNECE at time of 'Public Review' stage

etc.

Translation of UNECE recommendations and other deliverables into Japanese is another important role. Translated version is published for public use in Japan.

The Rec .12 and 35 were processed in year 2012.

2.1.3 Supply Chain Information Platform Study Group

The project of the information platform for business infrastructure in Japan has been conducted by JEDIC (Japan EDI promotion Committee) supported by METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) since 2009. The objective of the project was to promote the cross industry EDI specification in order to establish the ideal information platform sharing across various industry groups. Through the 3 years study with several industry groups, JEDIC has published the guideline for Information platform for business infrastructure (Version 1.1) based on UN/CEFACT standards.

In 2011, Japan had a disastrous Earthquake and Tsunami. After the tragedy, we have found the broken network in manufacturing supply chain in Japan. In addition to the tragedy in Japan, Japanese manufacturers met another crash of their factories and their partners by big flood near Bangkok of Thailand. For managing supply chain, especially for manufacturing, we recognized that we need the global wised information platform supporting their supply chain, which is interoperable among related countries.

Through those experience we have decided to establish the new group named SIPS (Supply Chain Platform Study Group) under the UN/CEFACT Japan Committee to reinvention the system for developing and promoting eBusiness focused on the global supply chain especially in Asian region.

SIPS inherits the outcome of JEDIC and amplifies them for adapting the global supply chain in Asian region.

We have 4 taskforces under SIPS for achieving the goal as follows.

(1) International Collaboration Taskforce
- We will continue to join developing and maintaining the international EDI standards conducted by UN/CEFACT.
- Through the activities in AFACT, APTFF and UNNExT, we will take the certain roll for realizing Global Supply Chain in Asian Region.

(2) Global and Cross Industry EDI Taskforce

- We will amplify the Cross Industry EDI specification based on UN/CEFACT standards developed by JEDIC, and implement it in various industries in Japan.

- We will adapt the Cross Industry EDI specification for implementing it in several regions in Asia led by Japanese companies which are doing business in there.

(3) Messaging Platform Taskforce
- For reliable message exchange beyond borders, we will build consensus using the certain messaging service technologies and the interoperable infrastructure, such as PKI.

(4) Finance and Commerce Information Linkage Taskforce
- We will survey the business chance using the new standard of financial network (ISO20022) for Finance and Commerce Information Linkage, such as Supply Chain Finance.

At the end of March 2013, SIPS published the 2nd version of the guideline for Information platform for business infrastructure. The guideline has been edited as the white paper "UN/CEFACT CCL Utilization in Japan" in English and published for AFACT members (September 2013).

2.1.4 AFACT Travel Tourism and Leisure Japan Working Group

In FY 2013, AFACT Travel, Tourism and Leisure Japan Working Group (TT&L Japan WG), as its third year activity, planned to have 3 sub-working groups under the WG. This is to strengthen the implementation of SLH (Small scaled Lodging House) International Pilot Project among AFACT member countries.

As AFACT TT&L WG plans to have 2 face to face meetings together with 9 virtual meetings among the members, AFACT TT&L Japan WG has to be well prepared for the meetings. In this FY, there will be 4 times meetings in the WG, where the topics in AFACT meetings, not only SLH International Pilot Project and Destination Travel Information Process Project but also the new 3 years work programs of AFACT TT&L WG, etc. will be contemplated.

As for the 3 Sub-Working Groups set up newly this FY, they are the Sub-Working Group for Implementing SLH International Pilot Project, the Business Model Sub-Working Group, and the Automated Machine Translation Sub-Working Group. There may be 27 meetings in total scheduled in this FY year.

The SLH International Pilot Project agreed in AFACT Kish TT&L WG held in May 2012 is presently organized with 4 countries (Iran, Korea, Thailand and Japan) and Kish Free Zone Organization. There might be some other countries or an economic region will be expected to join the project. The main purpose of this pilot project is to study how the UN/CEFACT standardization activity proceeds and how to use the outcome of the organization in the AFACT region. It is anticipated after the pilot project the SLH project will be implemented as an actual international business project.

The destination travel information process project was originally proposed by Korea in UN/CEFACT Vienna meeting in Sept., 2012 after some discussions within AFACT TT&L WG. The UN/CEFACT Head of Delegation of Japan showed their support to the project and TT&L Japan WG keeps working on the project. TT&L Japan WG proposes to include 'Taizai programs' or destination activities in the project. AFACT TT&L WG will continue to work on the theme together with UN/CEFACT Forum. (End)

2.1.5 'Reutilization of Data from Utility Management Systems' as a new project approach in UN/CEFACT initiated by Japan delegation

This new project was initiated by Japan delegation at the 20th UN/CEFACT forum in September 2012. After discussion among other several countries, a project proposal was prepared by the working group then Japan confirmed its support.

After getting support by other two or more countries, it is intended the UN/CEFACT bureau will admit this new project by end of 2013.

Purposes of the project are following two.

a. To define business requirements for collecting and distributing information coming from energy management systems such as building utility management system, home utility management system, electric vehicle supply system, battery storage management system and related business information models.

b. To clarify business requirements to reuse data in common ways not only for energy market but also for other markets. The data can be used for example for not only analyzing monthly consumption, saving energy, or lifting congestion but also applying them to other industries such as retailer's marketing or environmental planning. The basic concept is that data generated from the energy sector can be re-used by other industries.

2.1.5.1 Progression of Three County Rule

Currently(as of end Sept. 2013), one country has declared of endorsement and several countries are under the deliberation in each country, and details are:

- Japan has endorsed this rule.
- France and Netherlands, and Austria have deliberated this rule.

2.1.5.2 Supporter Gathering

This project is soliciting nations which will support three country rule and project members who will work together developing international standards at the UN/CEFACT.

Contact
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Company: NEC System Technologies, Ltd.

E-mail: sakaguchi-sxb@zx.necst.nec.co.jp

Energy Field's Current Movement and Issue

▌ In terms of energy fields, an environment with recent technological progression, like smart grid and machine-to-machine (M2M) infrastructure, has been making facilitation where he/she enables to aggregate valuable information.

▌ On the other hand, volume of information has increased rapidity; therefore, a high performance infrastructure such as Big Data is requested for computing enormous volume of information.

▌ Even if, that environment comes real, some issues are still remaining. Information in Big Data has been accumulated from proprietary forms of which convention are so variety in systems, languages, regions, and so on that it is difficult to use. It is need to use it by normal perspective by applying standard way.
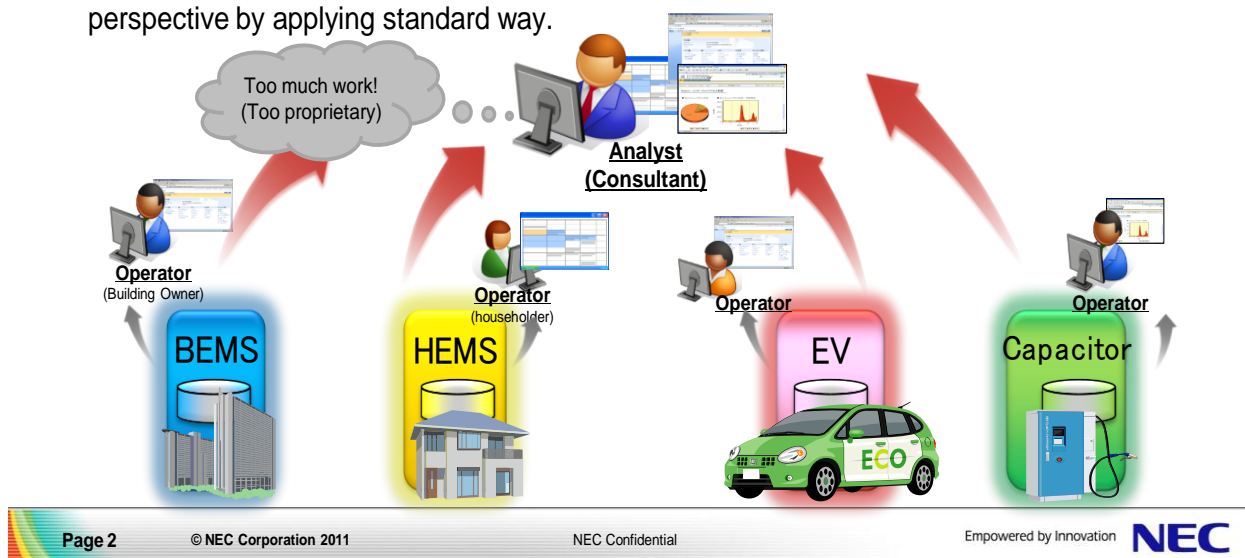
BEMS: Building Energy Management System

HEMS: House Energy Management System

2.2 The Distribution Systems Research Institute (DSRI)

DSRI (GS1Japan), a member organization of GS1, has been facilitating standardization of EDI and communication protocols since 1980's.

Since 2003, DSRI has been involved in the development of XML based EDI standard for Japanese Retail Industry along with 2 major retailers associations and other industry players.

In April 2007, a new EDI standard called Ryutsu Business Message Standards (Ryutsu BMS) was published. Ryutsu BMS defines business processes and messages between retailers and wholesalers/manufacturers.

For the promotion and maintenance of Ryutsu BMS, DSRI formed Supply Chain Standard Management & Promotion Council in April 2009 which consists of full members (industry associations) and supporting members (solution providers). As of

July 2013, there are 49 full members and 189 supporting members. Owing to the activities of the Council, Ryutsu BMS is now gaining the status of a major EDI standard for Japanese retail industry.

Following documents that support implementation of Ryutsu BMS are available at the Council website, http://www.dsri.jp/ryutsu-bms/ (Japanese only).

- **Ryutsu BMS implementation guideline**
- **Ryutsu BMS operational guideline**
- **Ryutsu BMS XML Schema guideline**
- **Mapping Sheet template and sample**
- **Communication protocol users' guideline**
- **Certification Authority policy**

2.3 Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA)

JEITA is a new industry organization established in November 2000 by merging the Japan Electronic Industry Development Association (JEIDA) and Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ) to enter the 21st century. Its activities cover both the electronics and information technology (IT) fields. Within the JEITA, the EDI Center plays the role of promoting standardization which has been executing activities together with the vendors and buyers, focusing on the EIAJ-EDI Standards in order to exchange business transactions.

JEITA uses EIAJ-EDI Standard based on CII syntax rules, a domestic business protocol standard, developed by the Center for the Informatization of the Japan Information Processing Development Center.

The EIAJ-EDI Standard was established for promoting electronic ordering of materials in the electronic manufacturing industry, and has been revised as appropriate every two to three years. The latest version was issued in December 2001.

In December 2003, JEITA released "ECALGA (Electronic Commerce Alliance for Global Business Activities)" as EDI brand for the new era.

"ECALGA" is intended to widely offer the solutions to the changing needs of new EDI in the Electronic industry, through newly developed messages which are to reflect the real time exchange of a forecast and stock information. At the same time, "ECALGA" changes EIAJ-EDI Standard to the ebXML base. "ECALGA" seamlessly combines all the business processes among the enterprises in the various fields including, but not limited to, the business segment of planning, designing, development, production, distribution and sales.

SECTION III –e-Readiness and e-Application -- eGovernment/ eBusiness RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

3.1 The Single Window System in Japan(NACCS)

3.1.1 Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS)

In October 2008, the Government of Japan had carried out a reform of key operator of Japanese Single Window, i.e. NACCS in the following way:

i) Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System, an independent administrative agency under the Ministry of Finance merged Port EDI system under the Ministry of Land, Transportation, and Infrastructure.

ii) It was privatized and renamed to "Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System Inc. Its abbreviation remains the same as it was, i.e. NACCS.

iii) This reform was done with a view of promoting an efficient import/export related operation under the new generation Single Window of Japan.

3.2.2 New Generation Single Window

In the course of Single Window development, trade related administrative systems have been integrated into NACCS in a phased manner.

In February 2010, a number of import, export, emigration and immigration procedures other than customs were integrated into NACCS (see Table 1).

With the planned integration of quarantine systems in October 2013, NACCS becomes the single consolidated system which provides all the trade related administrative functions.

Table 1

Procedure	Jurisdiction	Systems merged
Port Clearances (Sea)	MLIT	Port EDI
Immigration of crew	MOJ	Port EDI
Quarantine of crew	MHLW	Port EDI
Export Trade control	METI	JETRAS
Arrival/Departure notification at the airport	MOF-Customs	Air-NACCS
Immigration of passenger at the airport	MOJ	Manual operation
Quarantine of passenger at the airport	MHLF	Manual operation

Roadmap of the Integration of NACCS and Related Administrative Systems

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sea-NACCS	**Oct. 2008 Upgraded Sea-NACCS**									
Port EDI										
Crew Landing Permission Support System	**Port EDI integrated**									
Air-NACCS										**2017 NACCS Renewal**
Trade Control System	Former JETRAS									
Airport S/W										
Common Portal										
APS										
FAINS	Former FAINS	Feb. 2010 Upgraded FAINS								

Oct. 2013 Hardware Renewal ★

Feb. 2010 Upgraded NACCS JETRAS integrated

Feb. 2015 Hardware Renewal ★

Oct. 2017 System Renewal ★

Oct. 2013 Common Portal, APS, FAINS integrated

MLIT: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Tourism
MOJ: Ministry of Justice
MHLW: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare
METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MOF: Ministry of Finance

3.2 Implementation of the Advance Filing Rules on Maritime Container Cargo Information

The advance Filing Rules require a vessel operator or a NVOCC(Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier) to electronically submit to Japan Customs information on maritime container cargores to be loaded on a vessel intended to enter into a port in Japan, in principle no later than 24 hours before departure of the vessel from a port of loading. The Rules will be implemented in March 2014.

(http://www.customs.go.jp/english/summary/advance/index.htm)

Implementation Schedule

【Main Schedule】

- The connection test will start in/after October 2013.

- Receiving cargo information will start from March 1, 2014 at 12 a.m. in Japan Time (Greenwich Mean Time : February 28, 2014 at 3 p.m.).

- The filers are obliged to file cargo information for container cargoes whose deadline of filing is on/after March 10, 2014 at 12 a.m. in Japan Time (Greenwich Mean Time : March 9, 2014 at 3 p.m.).
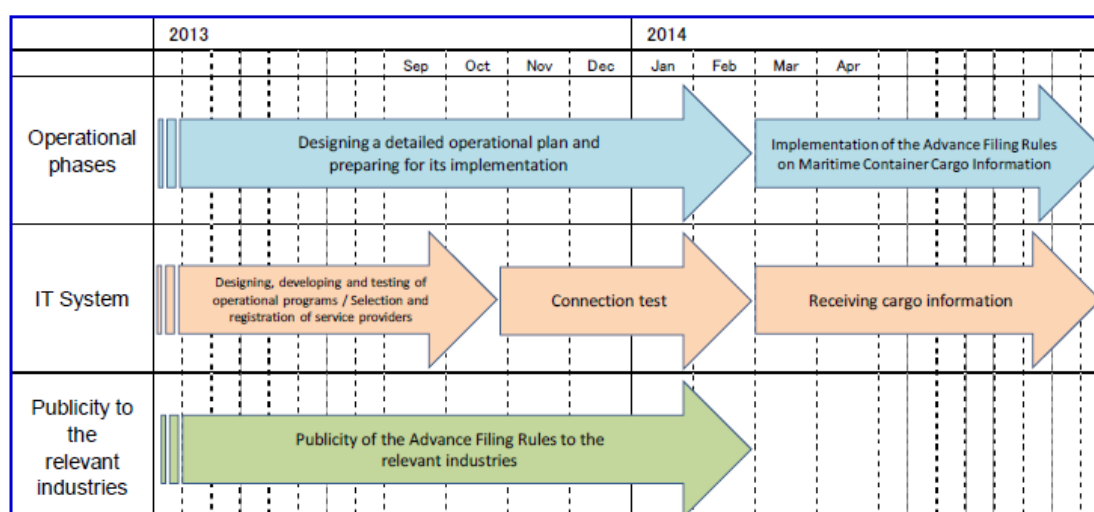
Appendix 5 User Connectivity with NACCS (1)

Outside Japan

Connection between NACCS and filer's own system is established only through servers located in Japan, not outside Japan.

In Japan

1. Gateway connection using filer's own systems

Carriers, NVOCC — EDI

Carriers, NVOCC — EDI

Internet, etc.

SP's EDI

Carriers, NVOCC — EDI

Internet

Carriers, NVOCC — Web

Service Provider (SP)

2. Connection via Service Provider

Dedicated line

NACCS

Dedicated line

Customs

Web Entry

Web application provided by SP

Connection between NACCS and SP is established only through servers located in Japan, not outside Japan.

* "Carriers" include Shipping Agents.

3.3 Container Logistics Information Service(COLINS)

(These pictures are quoted by presentation document provided by MITI for APEC in July 2012.)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MITI)developped and started operation in April 2010.

The function of COLIS is intended to be integrated to NACCS in 2019.

Perticipants of terminals are from Port of Tokyo, Kawasaki port, Yokohama port, Niigata port, Kobe port, Osaka port and Hakata port

Outline of the Container Logistics Information Service (Colins)

- The Container Logistics Information Service (Colins) is a membership-based information service via website; the related business concerns such as terminal operators, freight owners, maritime freight owners, forwarding agencies, etc. depending on this service only, may share the container logistics information.
- By sharing necessity container logistics information in real-time, the supply chain visibility is improved .
- MLIT has developed and operated from 2009.
- URL: http://www.colins.ne.jp

○**Traffic congestion view**

The camera at the head of a port supplies live shots.

○ **Inquiry of gate working time**

This is a bulletin board at each terminal to announce the terminal-opening hours.
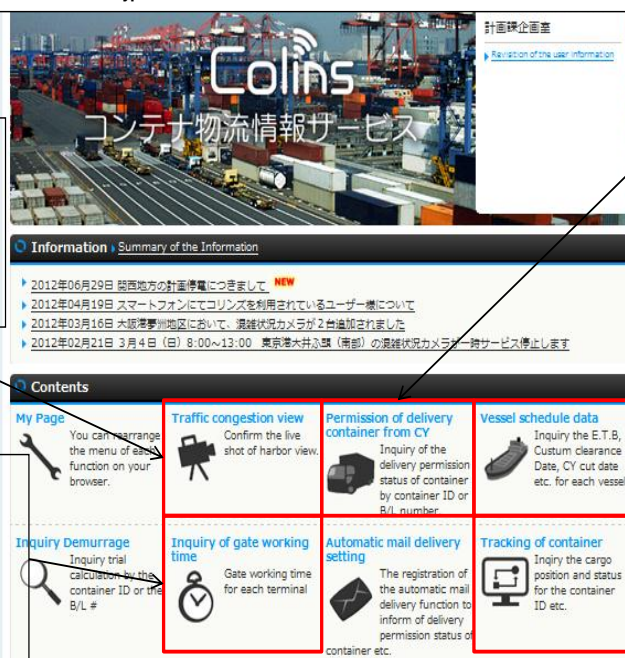
○**Permission of delivery container from CY**

Information from the terminal system will be given on whether import containers can be carried out or not.

○**Vessel schedule data**

The information is on the movement of vessels, which comes from terminals port managers and AIS.

○**Tracking of container**

Display of freight locational information

Function 5 of Colins: Freight tracking system

○Colins is basically directed to container logistics information in harbors. However, visualization of logistics information is desired including the land transport from the viewpoint of supply chain management.

○Then, the railway container positioning information system owned by Japan Freight Railway Company (IT-FRENS)and Colins were connected as systems and were operated from May 2012.

■**Image of the System Partnership**

Cargo owners and chartering brokers can trace their cargos from harbors in foreign countries to domestic harbors to railroad transport by connecting to Colins or IT-FRENS.
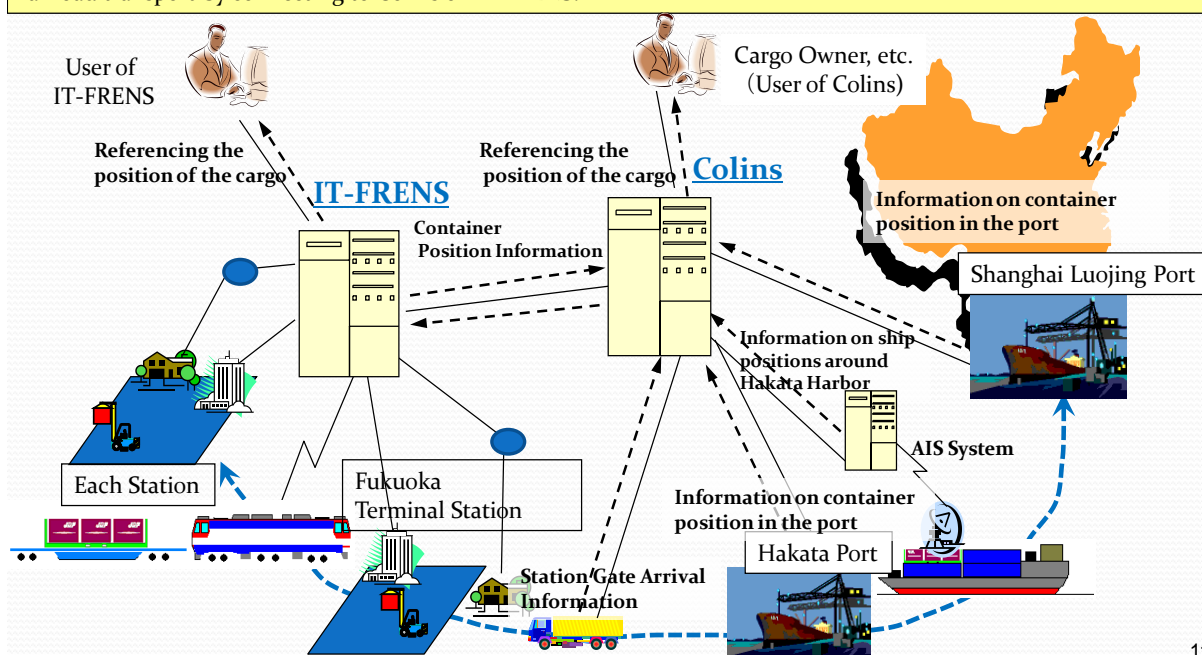
The railway container positioning information system owned by Japan Freight Company (IT-FRENS) & COLINS were connected and started operation in May 2012.

3.4 Northeast Asia Logistic Information Service Network(NEAL-NET)

Future work of Colins
(share container status information with other countries)

- Aimed at promoting the exchange and sharing of logistics information and improving the capacity and efficiency of logistic services in Northeast Asia, "Northeast Asia Logistic Information Service Network (NEAL-NET)" was founded under the framework of China-Japan-Korea ministerial conference on transport and logistics.

-China, Japan and Korea is undergoing a pilot project to share port-related logistics information.

- China, Japan and Korea will endeavor to strengthen and improve port information sharing services with a view to establishing an effective logistics information service network between China, Japan and Korea through extending coverage ports and gradually expanding the scope of logistics information.

■Image of the Connection of Logistics Information Systems in Korea, China, and Japan
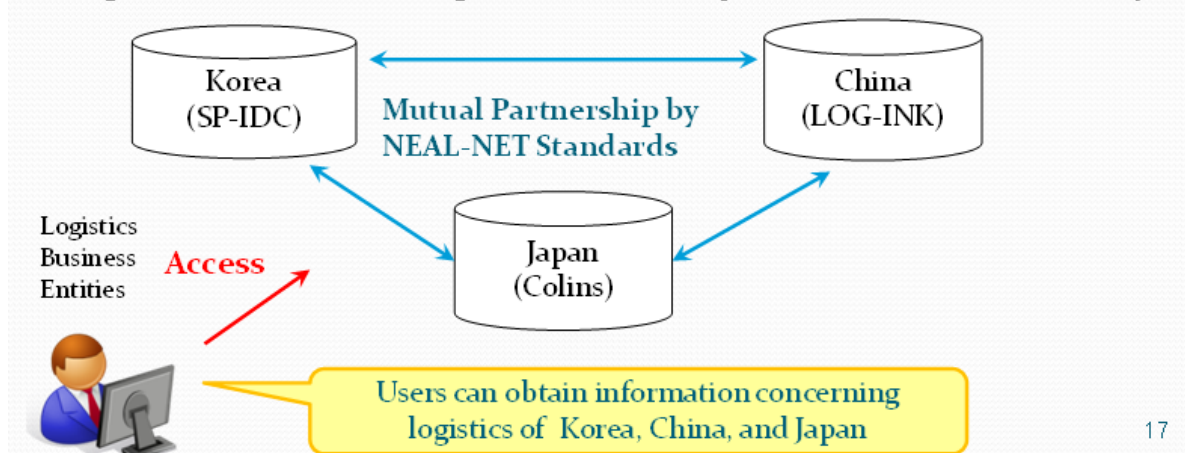
Electric Product Code Information Service(EPCIS), International standard technology supported by GS1, is basically adopted for mutual interface among above three systems, COLINS in Japan, SP-IDC in Korea and LOG-INK in China.

NEAL-NET is scheduled to be operational by end of March 2014 then an appoach to ASEAN and EU countries to join it , is expected.

3.5 Financial Sector

3.5.1 Zengin Data Telecommunications System (Zengin System)

Since December 1996, a function for financial EDI has been available in Zengin System, an electronic payment system mainly used for domestic credit transfer. Payer firms can attach a twenty-digit matching key, with which beneficiary firms can reconcile commercial and payment date, to payment instructions sent through Zengin System.

More recently, sixth-generation Zengin System, which has been in operation since November 14, 2011 accepts XML/ISO20022 format as an option.

(Please refer to the figure 3.1.)

3.5.2 Bank of Japan Financial Network System (BOJ-Net)

The BOJ will adopt ISO20022 message formats for some transactions under the new BOJ-NET, which will start operating for some areas around the first quarter of 2014 and the remaining areas between the autumn of 2015 and the beginning of 2016.

(Please refer to the figure 3.2.)

3.5.3 Others

MT103 Remit, which is a message type of SWIFT's FIN for customer payment and has the financial EDI capability, is widely used in Japanese banks. By using MT103 Remit, payers can attach EDI data of up to 9,000 digits and of any type of formats

including EDIFACT to a payment instruction. However, Japanese banks use SWIFT messages mainly in cross-border transactions, partly because the protocol and formats for most Japanese payment systems are incompatible with those for SWIFT.

Turning to C2F area, electronic methods to transfer money between individuals' bank accounts are widely used in Japan. According to a survey conducted in March 2012, funds transfer services are provided through the Internet by 89.6 percent of the 469 respondent banks. In addition, services using mobile terminals (e.g., mobile phones) are provided by 86.1 percent of the respondents.

Figure 3.1 Zengin System
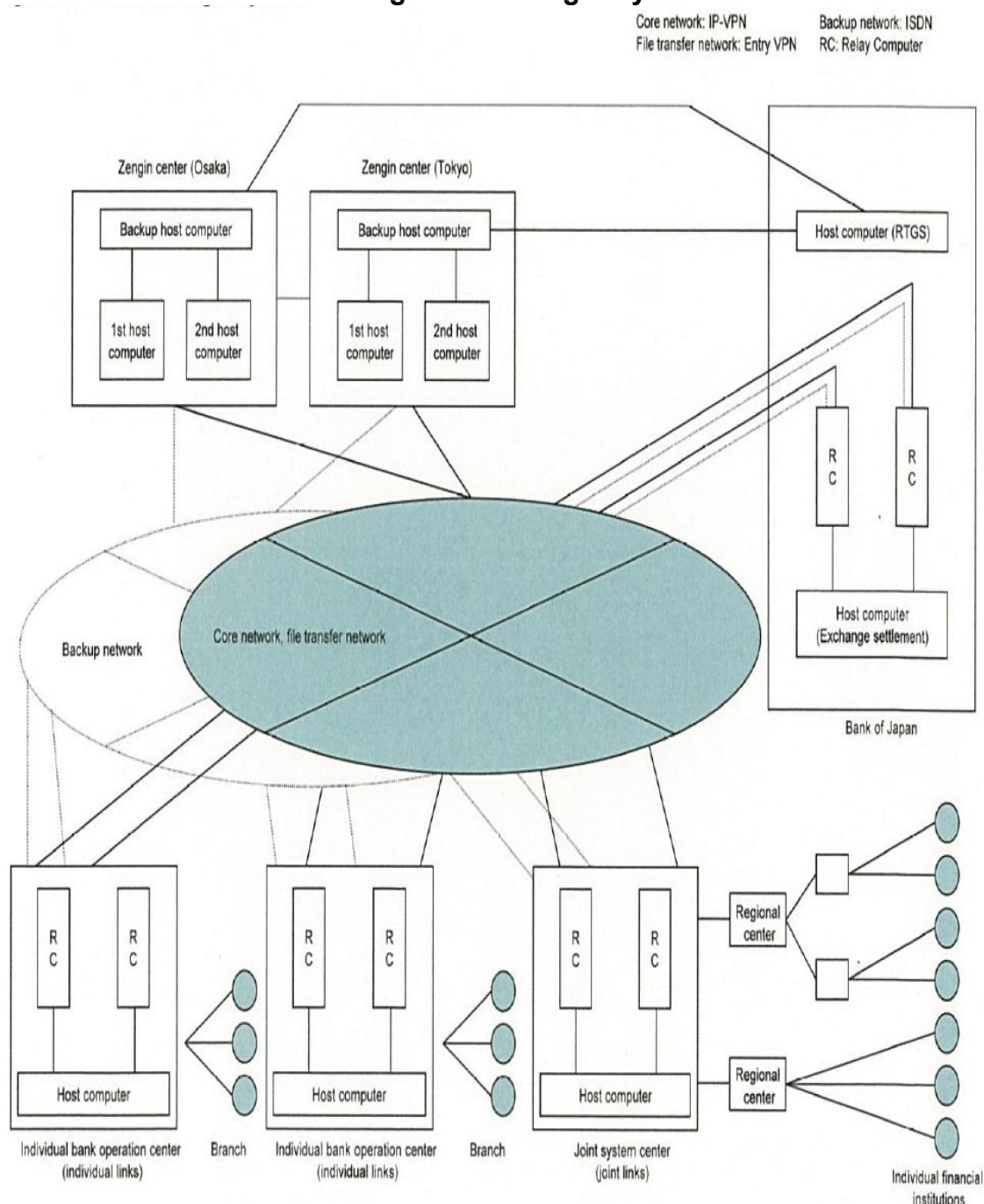
Figure 3.2 Role of BOJ-NET in Japan's Settlement System

Fund Settlement

Securities Settlement
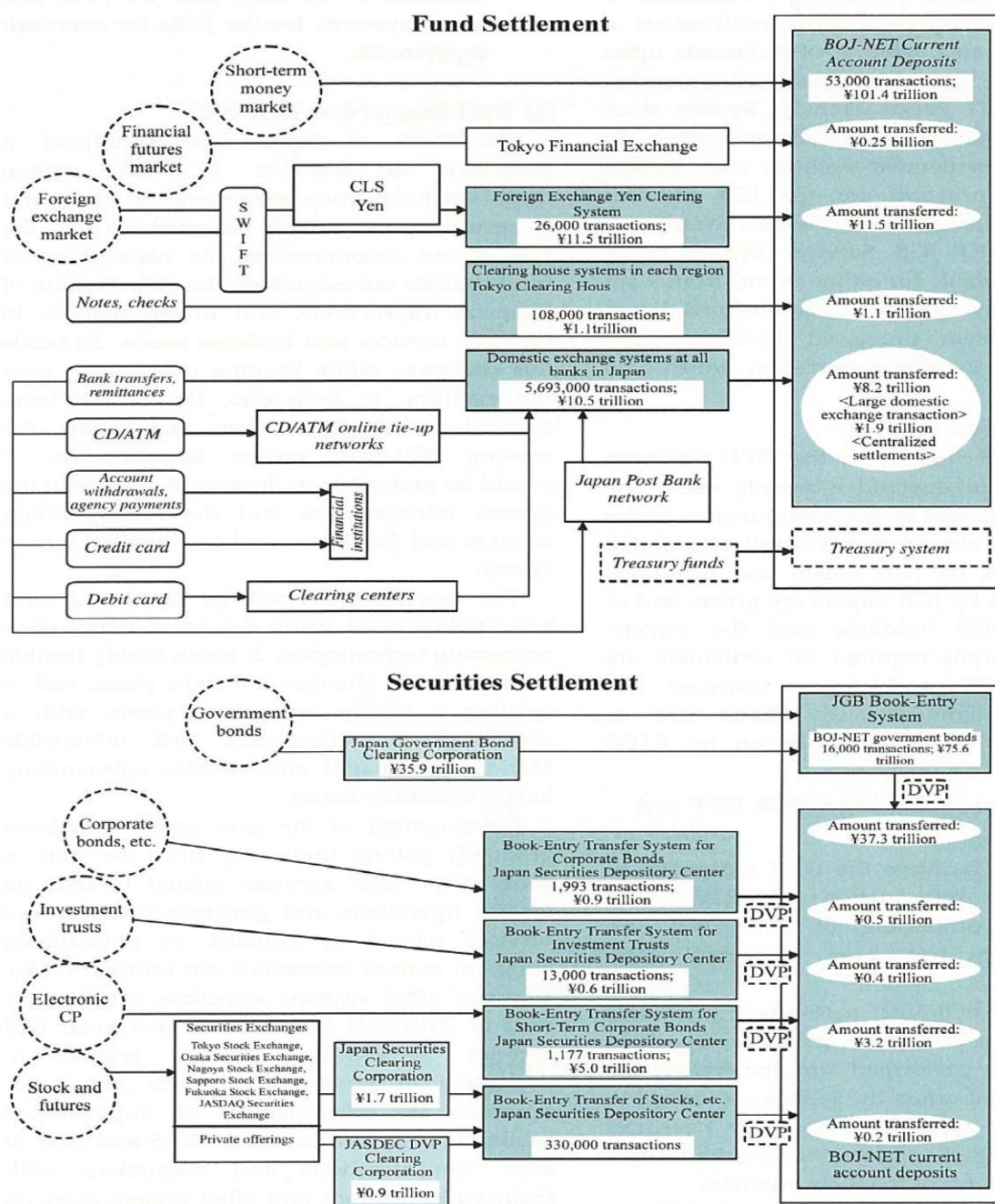
Note: Figures represent the average of a single day of operations during 2011. Clearing Corporation figures represent the amount of assumed liability.

Source: Bank of Japan's "Developments in Major Payment and Settlement Systems" and Japan Security depository Center's "Statistics Data"

Country Progress Report

Vietnam

31st AFACT Plenary

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

November 27-29, 2013

VE(ITA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE
VIETNAM E-COMMERCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY

SECTION I - GENERAL STATUS UPDATE

After 2 year implementation of Decision No. 1073/QD-TTg dated 12/07/2010 by the Prime Minister on approving the Master Plan on E-commerce Development for the 2011-2015 period, Vietnam has achieved many remarkable activities related to e-Commerce such as changes in the legal framework, established e-business index (EBI), new model e-transactions and so on.

1.1. Overall changes

2012 is the year of many changes in the legal framework of which related to e-commerce. The Decree on Anti-spam and Decree on Digital Signature have been supplemented. The two key legal texts of the legal framework for e-commerce namely Decree on E-commerce and Decree on Internet are going to be replaced.

Figure 1: Legal framework for e-commerce 2012
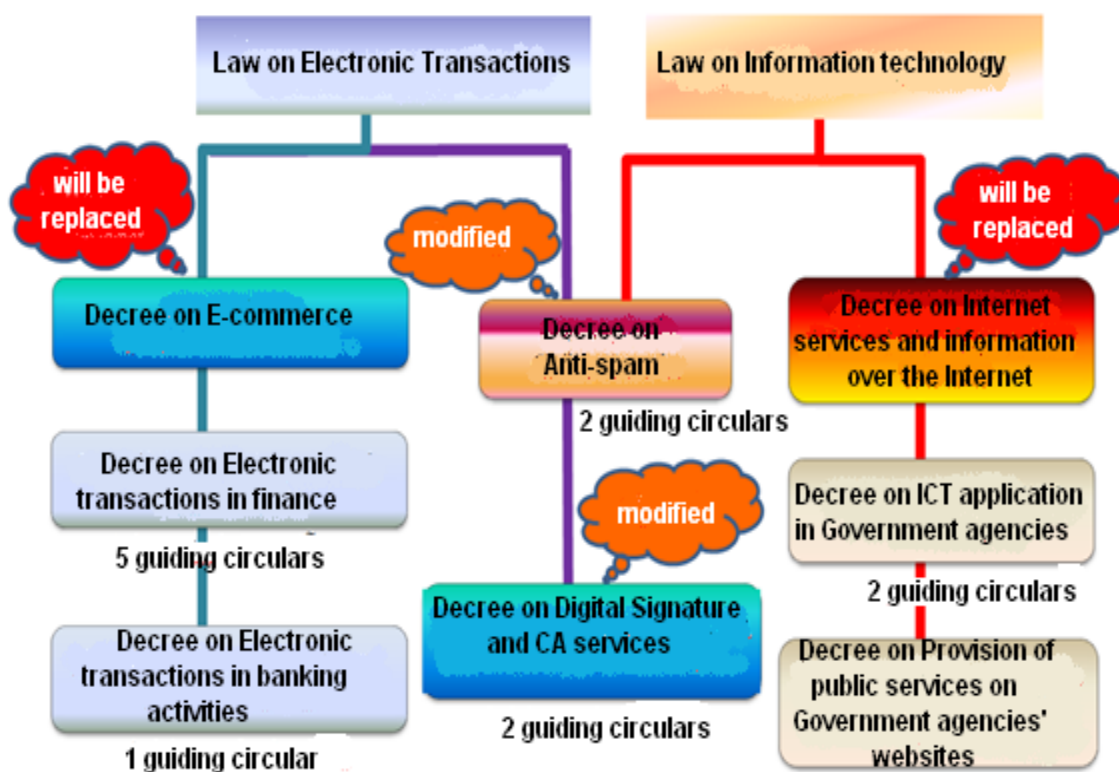
1.1.1. Introduction about the new Decree on E-commerce

On May 16th, 2013, Government issued Decree No. 52/2013/NĐ-CP on E-Commerce revoking Decree No. 57/2006/ND-CP promulgated in 2006 and this Decree came into effect from July 1st 2013.

Distinguishing from previous Decree which mainly comprises frame provisions clarifying principles of the Law on Electronic Transaction applicable to data messages using in commercial transactions, the new Decree on E-Commerce stipulates operations and state management in e-commerce. The Decree is aimed to establish a legal frame for transparent and fair competition-based e-commerce transactions so that to develop e-commerce operation, to contribute to improving competitiveness for businesses and to build modern commercial practices for Vietnam.

Figure 2: Approach in formulating the Decree
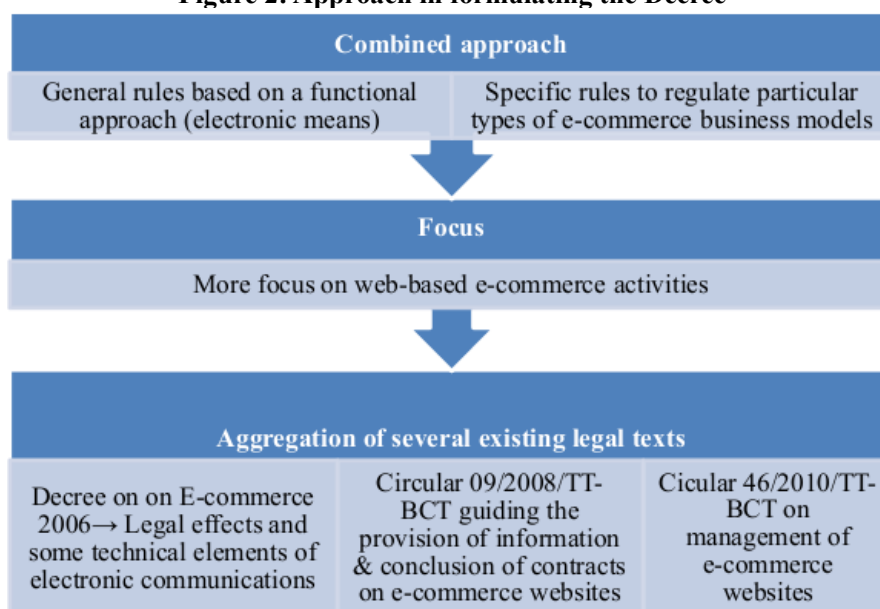
The Decree comprises 80 Articles arranged in 7 Chapters as follows:

- Chapter 1: "General stipulations" stipulates governing scope, terms definition, and forbidden e-commerce behaviors. In this Chapter, two main contents relating to state management on e-commerce such as the National Program on E-commerce Development and E-commerce statistics have been stipulated.

- Chapter 2: "Contracting in E-commerce" stipulates two major contents including legislative validity of electronic documents in e-commerce transactions and contracting procedures with application of on-line order on e-commercial websites.

- Chapter 3: "E-commerce operations" stipulates operational principles in e-commerce, classifies the agents involving in e-commerce and the types of e-commerce websites. This Chapter also stipulates concretely operation of each specific type of e-commerce website, required information to be displayed on website, rights and obligations of the parties participating in e-commercial operations.

- Chapter 4: "E-commerce management" stipulates state management over specific type of websites regulated in Chapter 3: on-line sale website, specialized service website (e-commerce exchange, on-line trade promotion website, on-line auction website). Chapter 4 also provides regulations on providing specific functions on supervision and operation supporting for institutions and entrepreneurs including appraising and issuing certificates for prestigious e-commerce websites, appraising and certifying private information protection policy for entrepreneurs, íntitutions, and individuals operating e-commerce websites, certifying electronic contract in e-commerce transactions.

- Chapter 5: "Safety and security in e-commerce transactions" stipulates two main contents relating to protection of private information in e-commerce and safety in e-commerce payment. This Chapter concretely stipulates responsibilities of entrepreneurs, institutions, individuals owning on-line payment tools supporting e-commerce websites in order to ensure safety for clients' payment.

- Chapter 6: "Disputes settlement, supervision, inspection, and action on non-compliance" stipulates principles in solving e-commerce related disputes, competence on claims and denunciation handling, supervision, inspection and actions taking over non-compliance.

- Chapter 7: "Implementation Provision" comprises two Articles regulating implementation responsibilities and implementation validity of the Decree.

Decree stipulates three management levels on e-commerce operations: 1) Entrepreneurs, institutions, individuals, upon establishing on-line sale e-commerce websites, must follow registration procedures with state management authorities; 2) Entrepreneurs, institutions providing e-commerce service or appraising e-commerce website's prestige must follow registration procedures; 3) Institutions appraising and certifying private information protection policy or providing service on electronic contract certification must apply for operation license.

Figure 3: Subjects of application of the new Decree
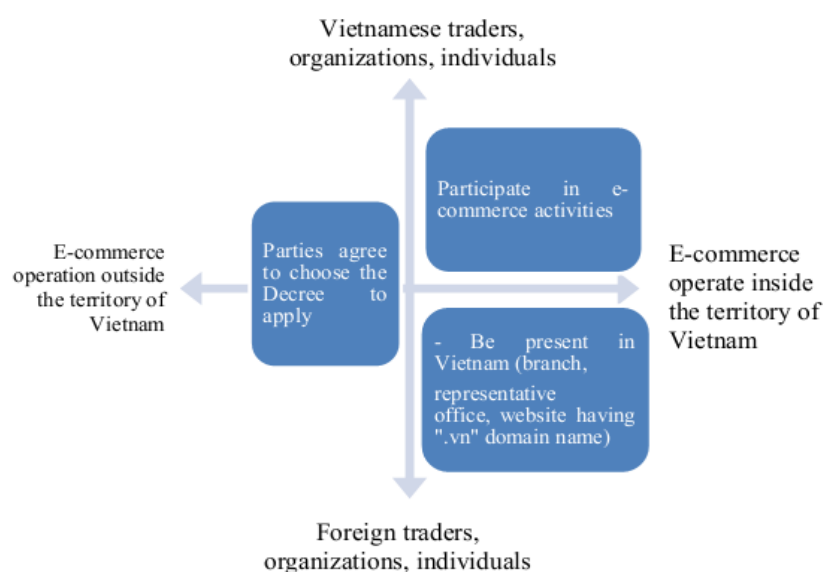
Figure 4: Subjects of e-commerce activities
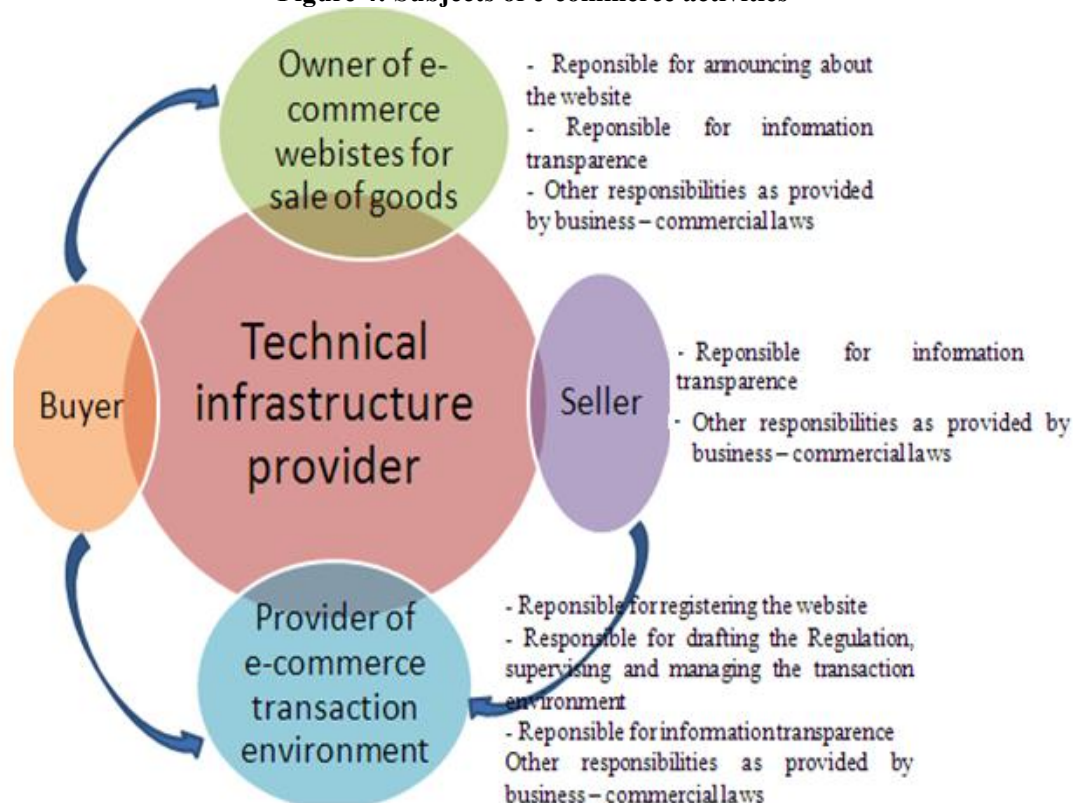
On-line sale e-commerce website announcement and e-commerce service website registration must be done on-line at e-commerce management portal of Ministry of Industry and Trade. This portal publicizes the list of websites that have fulfilled registration and announcement procedures, as well as, infringing websites; takes and handles comments and public opinions on infractions committing websites.

Figure 5: Kinds of e-commerce websites governed by the new Decree on E-commerce
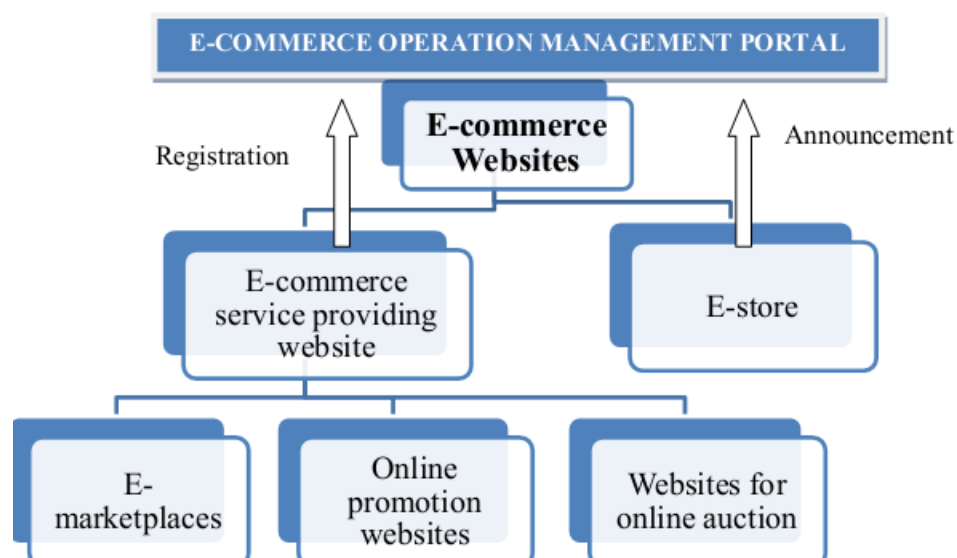
1.1.2. Regulations on Anti-spam

Decree No. 77/2012/ND-CP to revise and supplement Decree No. 90/2008/ND-CP on Anti-spam brings forward big changes about management direction as well as specific regulations on involved parties in sending emails and advertising messages.

Figure 6: Several big changes of Decree No.77/2012/ND-CP in comparison with Decree No. 90/ND-CP

Former regulations:

- Combined approach (both opt-in and opt-out)

- Requirements that SMS advertisement service providers must register with MIC

Drawbacks:

- Low enforcement effectiveness:

   . Spams are still rampant

   . Spams from prepaid phone cards are yet to be controlled

   . Registered providers only accounts for 3% the amount of advertisement SMS

- No effects on the creation of fair and competitive market for mobile content services

Revised regulations:

- Single mechanism: opt-in

- Requirements that all mobile content service providers must register with MIC

- Tightened regulations for the dissemination of commercial emails/SMS

- Tightened regulations for content providers to increase transparency:

   . Announce detailed information (terms of use, fee and charge, etc) on website

   . Prohibit deduction from the user's mobile phone account without prior notice

- Increased liability of telecommunication companies in preventing spams

- Provisions to increase competitiveness of the mobile content service market

1.1.3. Decree on Management, provision, use of Internet service and information on the Internet

Figure 7: Comparison between the draft Decree on Management, provision, use of Internet service and information on the Internet (new decree on the Internet) and Decree No. 97/2008/ND-CP

- Governing scope: the provision, use and management of Internet services and digital information on the Internet in Vietnam
- Subjects of application: organizations and individuals participarting in the provision, use and management of Internet services and Internet information in Vietnam
- Differences
  - Only one Article on the Internet resources (domain names), then provisions will be concretized in guiding circulars
  - Management of online games is not governed by the Decree but stipulated in separate legal texts
  - No provisions on information of the mobile telecommunications network
  - No provisions on safety, security of information on the Internet

Decree No. 97/2008/ND-CP

- Governing scope: the management, provision, and use of Internet services and web information
- Subjects of application: domestic and foreign organizations and individuals directly partaking or being involved in the management, provision, and use of Internet services and web information
- Differences
  - Provisions on the management of resources are concretized in a separate section of the Decree
  - A separate chapter with detailed provisions on management of online games
  - A separte section on management of on information on the mobile telecommunications network
  - A separate chapter on safety, security of information on the Internet

The new Decree

Figure 8: Classification of websites stipulated at the new Decree on the Internet

Electronic newspaper under the form of a website	General website	Internal website	Personal website (blog)	Website for specialized application
Established and operated in accordance with the Law on Press	Provide information on the basic of citing accurately from official information resources	Provide information about the function, tasks, o peration sectors and other necessary information serving the operation of the agency, organiza tions, enterprises	established by an individual / established through a social service network	Commerce, Finance, Banking / Culture, Health, Eduction / Other sectors
Licensing	Licensing		Social network: Lilcensing	specialized managment

1.2. Some changes of the legal text related to e-commerce

Figure 9: Legal texts being promulgated or drafted in 2012

| Legal texts	Issues being governed
Legal texts taking into effect from 2012	
Decree No. 77/2012/ND-CP to revise and supplement Decree No. 90/2008/ND-CP on Anti-spam ➜ Comprehensive modification	- Stipulate sending of email, advertising messages; - Stipulate measures of management over providers of email and message advertisement services.
Decree No. 106/2011/ND-CP to revise and supplement Decree No.26/2007/ND-CP on **Digital Signature and CA Services** ➜ Modification of several technical items	- Stipulate the legal validity of digital signature, measures to ensure its integrity and dealing with requests for "signature" for document exchange in the electronic environment; - Stipulate measures of management over providers of CA services.
Decree No. 101/2012/ND-CP on **Non-cash payment** (replacing Decree No. 64/2001/ND-CP on payment activities via payment service providing organizations)	- Stipulate non-cash payment activities; - Stipulate subjects and conditions for providing services of payment and payment intermediary.
Joint Circular No. 10/2012/TTLT-BCA-BQP-BTP-BTTTT-VKSNDTC-TANDTC **guiding the application of the Penal Code's provisions regarding a number of crimes in information technology and telecommunications**	- Clarify and concretize acts of crimes related to e-commerce stipulated in the Penal Code; - Stipulate the factors of determining and framing the punishment for crimes related to e-commerce; - Stipulate the sequence, procedures of collecting electronic data for evidence.
Legal texts being drafted in 2012	
Decree on **E-commerce** (replacing Decree No. 57/2006/ND-CP issued in 2006)	- Stipulate the e-commerce activities comprehensively; - Stipulate several measures of management over e-commerce, especially particular e-commerce business models.
Decree on Management, provision, use of **Internet service and information over the Internet** (replacing Decree No. 97/2008/ND-CP on Management, provision, use of Internet service and information on the Internet)	- Stipulate the provision and management of Internet services and Internet resources; - Stipulate the management, provision and use of information over the Internet and mobile telecommunication network; - Stipulate the management of electronic games on the Internet specifically.
Decree on **Information technology service**	- Stipulate measures to support the information technology services; - Stipulate the management over information technology services.

Figure 10: Impacts of legal texts recently promulgated or modified on aspects of e-commerce activities
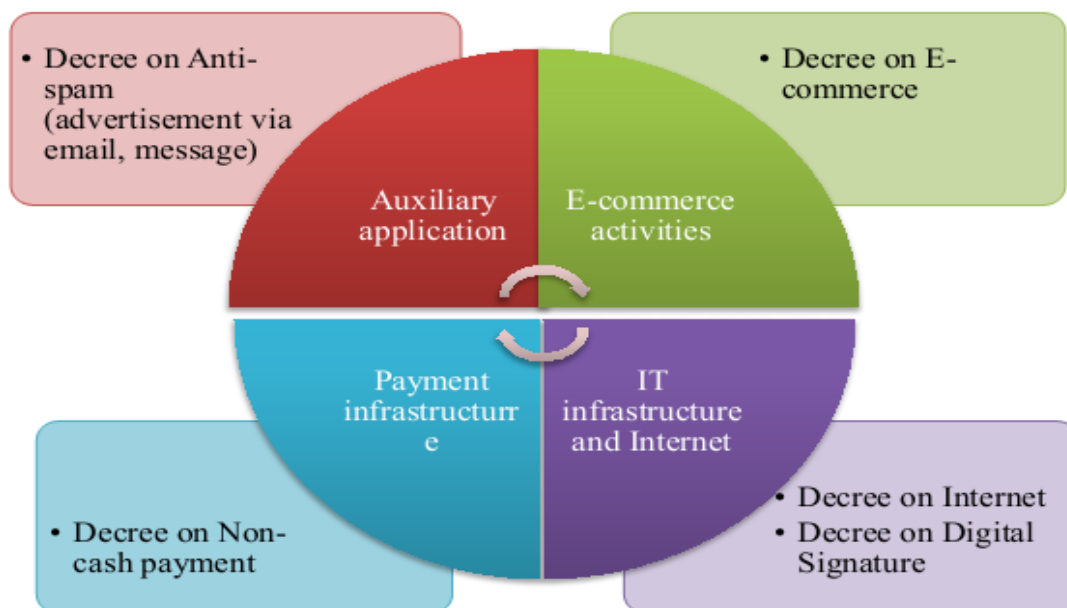
However, it should be noticed that e-commerce is not an individual business field but a mean of doing business. Therefore, legal texts on e-commerce only govern particular aspects of transaction modes in the electronic environment. Regarding the nature of transaction, involved parties still have to comply with all civil, business and commercial provisions.

Figure 11: E-commerce activities – Governed subject of legal texts
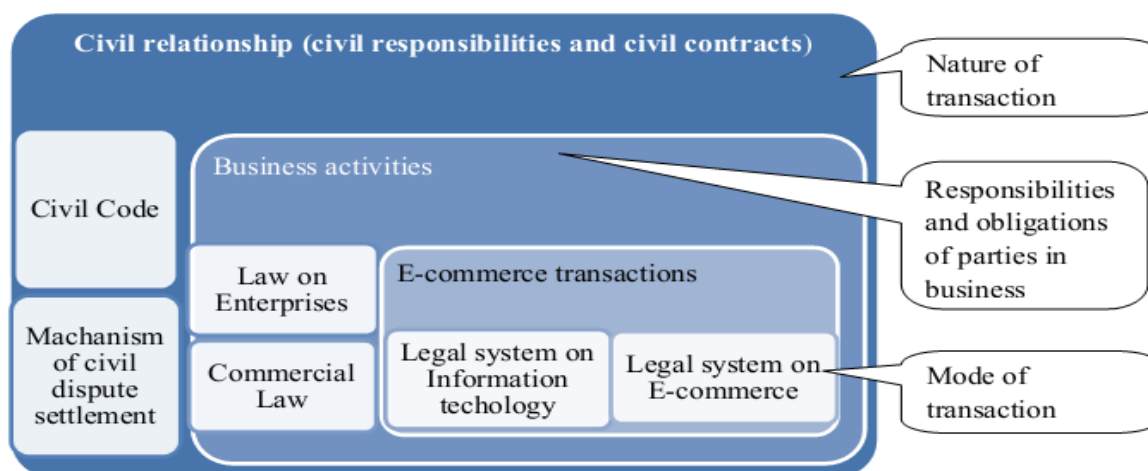
SECTION II - EDIFACT/EBXML/XML BASED STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

Currently, the General Department of Viet Nam Customs is setting up Viet Nam Automated Cargo Clearance System (VNACCS) based on the technology of National Single Window system (NACCS) designed by Japan Customs. According to the plan, the system is expected to be put into operation from the second quarter of 2014. Since the system is applied to imported and exported goods clearance procedures, import and export enterprises need to be well prepared in order to perform the procedures using VNACCS. Following are some points that enterprises should take into account:

2.1. Customs declaration procedures using the system

VNACCS is designed based on a centralized processing model integrating multiple features and facilities which helps declaration procedure to be fast and convenient. The speed of customs clearance will be very fast, around 15 seconds maximum for goods in green lane - thanks to the automated steps of declarating, receiving information, tax calculation, examination and channel of goods. Understanding and mastering the features, facilities and procedures to declare using the system, will facilitate enterprises in doing clearance procedures of imported and exported goods.

The General Department of Viet Nam Customs plans to organize training courses on using the system for enterprises in 2013. Provincial customs departments are assigned to conduct these courses. Therefore, businesses operating in the area can register to participate in training courses with announced schedule conducted by the customs department in the city/province.

2.2. Users registering

In order to use VNACCS system, import and export enterprise needs to register with customs authority to be granted with an user name. Currently, the General Department of Viet Nam Customs is working on the registration process and guidelines for user to register, as well as online registration tool on the customs portal. Upon completing these works, the General Customs Department will provide necessary guidance and start to receive application from users. This process is expected to begin in the third quarter of 2013 upon entering the system connection test phase.

2.3. Digital Signature

Similar to the current e-customs procedure, enterprises are required to use digital signatures to authenticate their customs declaration forms on VNACCS system. Therefore, enterprises should register to use digital signature in accordance with the current regulations to meet the clearance requirements on VNACCS system.

2.4. Connect to VNACCS system

The customs declaration for clearance of imported and exported goods can be done online by connecting with VNACCS system. There are two connecting options available to export and import enterprises to suit their information technology infrastructure capacity.

Large companies, with advanced information technologies, can customize their systems and connect to VNACCS using communication standards provided and guided by the customs authority. Other companies will be provided with end users software. Currently, the General Department of Customs is finalizing the design of the software to provide to businesses at the right time.

2.5. Inquiries solving

Transition to a new system is very unlikely to avoid obstacles while performing clearance procedure on the system. To support customs declarants, the General Department of Customs will establish a support unit for timely solving any problems arised. Currently, the Customs Department is working on the organizational structure of the support unit to meet the needs which may arise when the system is put into operation. Our goal is having a support unit ready once the system officially operates.

Enterprises' active study of the system and close cooperation with the customs authorities will contribute to the successful implementation of VNACCS, at the same time help to facilitate enterprises in doing customs clearance procedure of imported and exported goods.

SECTION III - E-READINESS AND E-APPLICATION - EGOVERNMENT/ EBUSINESS RELATED PROJECT UPDATES

3.1. Introduction

2012 is the year that Vietnam E-commerce Association (VECOM) started the formulation of E-business Index, which aims at supporting agencies, organizations and enterprises to estimate quickly the e-commerce application at the national scale as well as in provinces, cities under the central government.

At the end of 2012, there were some Provincial Industry and Trade Departments which actively conducted surveys on the status of E-commerce application in their localities. However, the surveys were almost never conducted annually and not by a common method. Therefore, the use of these results is limited. In regards to this case, E-business Index (EBI) helps provinces outline the status of nationwide as well as local E-commerce.

During the process of formulating EBI, VECOM has received great support from Information Technology Application Agency, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology about evaluation and rating method of online public services on provincial websites. Simultaneously, VECOM took a comprehensive research on the method and results of formulating the Provincial Competition Index (PCI) which was conducted by Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) with the support of the Vietnam Competitiveness Initiative Project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID/VNCI). PCI focused on transparency and enterprises' frequency of information collecting from websites of provincial-level public agencies.

EBI was built basing on the four main criterion groups: human resources and information technology infrastructure, business to customer E-commerce transactions (B2C), business to business E-commerce transactions (B2B) and government to business E-commerce transactions (G2B).

3.2. Significance of E-business Index

E-business Index (EBI) helps agencies, organizations and enterprises evaluate quickly the status of E-commerce application and compare the progress of each locality among years as well as evaluate and compare between localities on the basic of the index system.

The specific benefits of EBI for some agencies and organizations:

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry and other state management agencies in terms of E-commerce and information technology: annually having independent, objective and reliable statistics on the E-commerce application situation at the national scale as well as at the provincial level and in some particular economic sectors which supports for the formulation of laws and policy, state management and international cooperation on E-commerce.

- Local industry and trade departments and state management agencies: the having access to the objective, trustworthy evaluation and rankings on local e-commerce

application which supports for adjustment of policies and solutions to develop e-commerce in their localities.

- Vietnam E-commerce Association (VECOM): having position and role improved, able to gather abundant and reliable data which is useful for VECOM members.

- Other enterprises, organizations and individuals: enterprises, organizations and individuals working in the fields of research, training, law consultancy, investment…have a general and comparative view of E-commerce application status of the whole country as well as in particular localities; supporting for formulating the strategies of business, investment and research.

3.3. E-Business Index 2012

EBI 2012 is developed for 22 provinces and cities under the central government based on a survey of more than 3,000 enterprises. Although these provinces and cities only account for one third of provinces and cities across country, they are highly representative for all localities.

3.3.1. Human resources and information technology infrastructure index

This index is measured based on several elements such as how the current human resources meet the demand of E-commerce and information technology application, of enterprises, what difficulties enterprises face in recruitment for E-commerce and information technology employees, types of staff training, portion of employees in charge of E-commerce as well as information technology, computer infrastructure and internet access…

Big cities which are economic centers sand having many universities with the highest index on human resources and ICT infrastructure. Ha Noi capital and Ho Chi Minh City are the leadings with the score of 71.3 and 71.0, respectively. Thai Nguyen gets 68.7, following the two cities under the central government namely Hai Phong (70.0) and Da Nang (68.8).

Five provinces having the lowest scores are Kien Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, Binh Phuoc and Ca Mau. All are in the Southern region.

Figure 12: Human resources and information Technology infrastructure index

Locality	Score
Ha Noi 1	71.27
Ho Chi Minh 2	71.04
Hai Phong 3	69.98
Da Nang 4	68.76
Thai Nguyen 5	68.74
Dong Nai 6	67.82
Can Tho 7	67.25
Bac Ninh 8	66.72
Thanh Hoa 9	65.87
Thai Binh 10	65.28
Quang Ninh 11	63.81
Nghe An 12	63.50
Hai Duong 13	63.05
Lam Dong 14	63.00
Nam Dinh 15	61.34
Binh Duong 16	61.33
Binh Thuan 17	61.23
Kien Giang 18	60.44
An Giang 19	57.16
Dong Thap 20	55.87
Binh Phuoc 21	54.81
Ca Mau 22	53.43
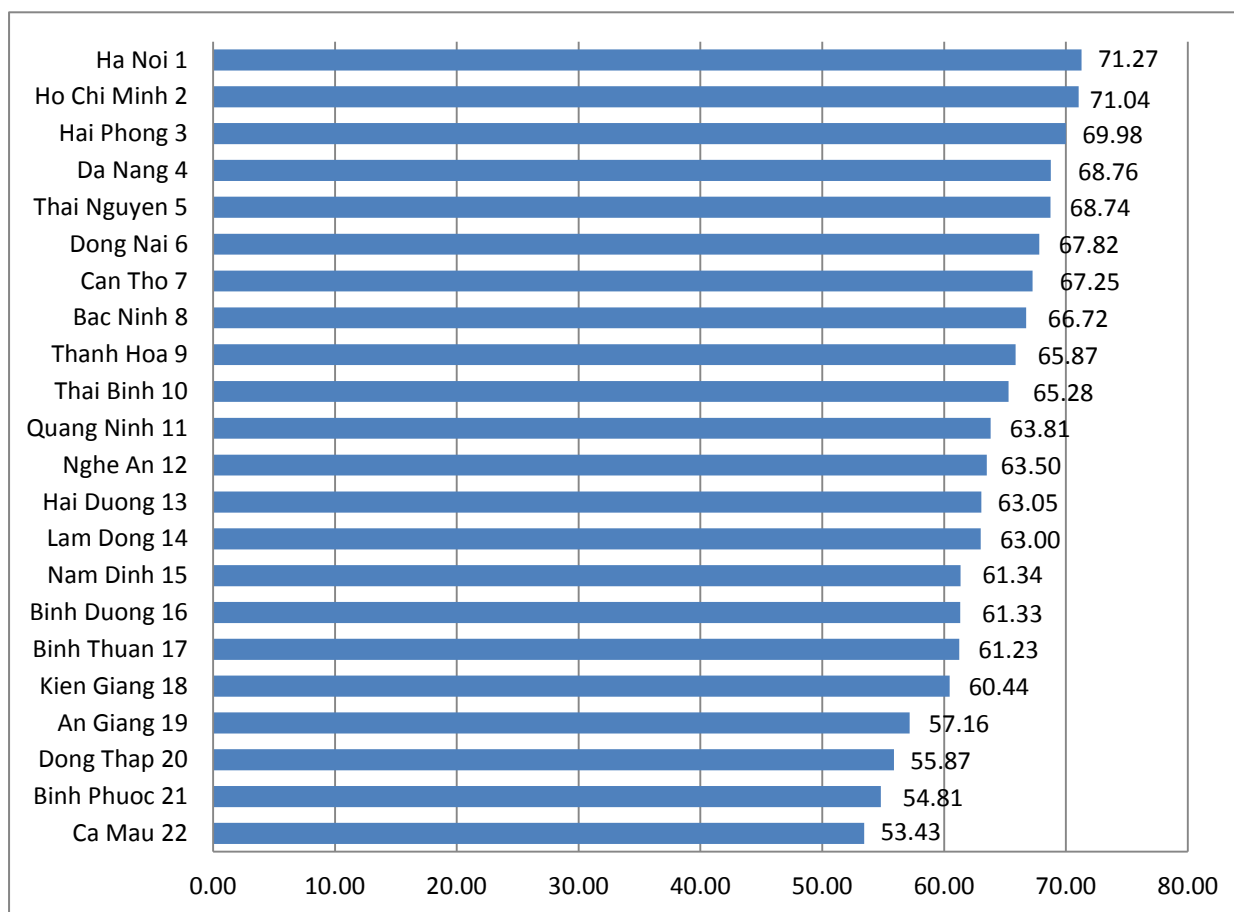
3.3.2. B2C index

This index is built based on five main elements: 1) use of email for commercial activities such as contracting, advertisement, introduction of products and enterprises, customer transactions, customer service… 2) built-up and operation of websites of enterprises, 3) participation in e-marketplaces, 4) use of non-cash payment equipment, 5) protection of personal information.

Enterprises having websites were evaluated in many important elements including: frequency of website updates, number of related employees, kinds of website advertisement…Grading websites is also based on the main functions of websites such as the introduction of enterprise's information, products and services; electronic ordering function, online payment function, online customer service function…

The overall score for the B2C group is not high, reflecting the overwhelming number of enterprises not having websites as compared with the number of enterprises having. Furthermore, the quality and efficiency of enterprise websites are still low. Support for customers in online payment is also limited. Enterprises still lack adequate attention to personal information protection in online transactions.

There is no big difference between big cities with the highest B2C score and the left localities.

Figure 13: B2C index

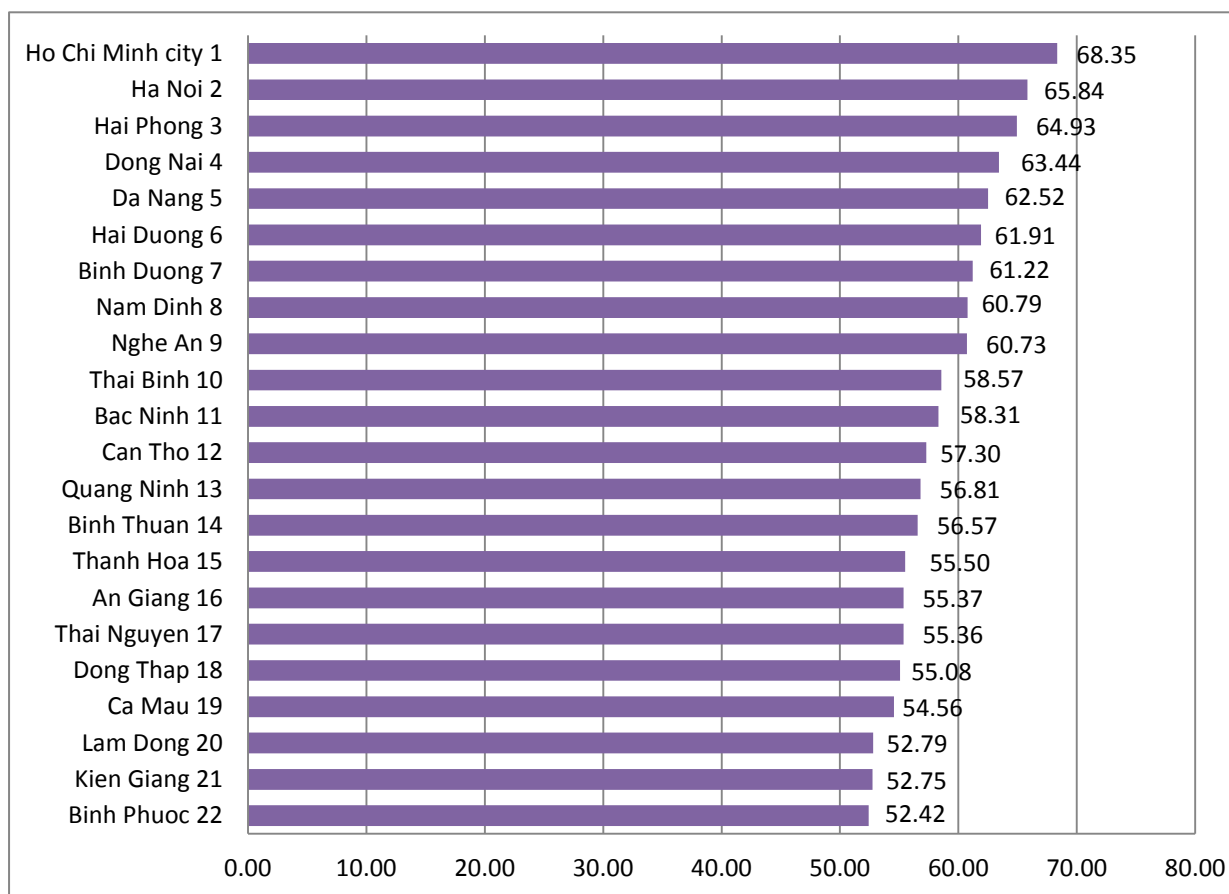| Province	Index
Ha Noi 1	56.22
HCM city 2	53.82
Can Tho 3	53.75
Da Nang 4	52.56
Binh Duong 5	51.98
Hai Phong 6	51.13
Dong Nai 7	50.65
Binh Thuan 8	50.51
An giang 9	50.08
Thai Nguyen 10	49.53
Thanh Hoa 11	49.03
Dong Thap 12	48.58
Bac Ninh 13	48.39
Lam Dong 14	47.32
Quang Ninh 15	46.63
Nghe An 16	45.43
Kien Giang 17	44.34
Thai Binh 18	42.63
Binh Phuoc 19	41.75
Nam Dinh 20	41.62
Hai Duong 21	41.52
Ca Mau 22	41.38

3.3.3. The B2B transaction index

B2B index focuses on the enterprise resources planning (ERP), Customer relationship management (CRM), supply system management, etc…The application of these softwares requires a scientific organizing and management, a determination to apply information technology at all management levels and big investment in information technology and E-commerce. By successful application of these softwares, enterprises can conduct E-commerce activities at a large scale, safely and effectively.

Simultaneously, the B2B index also focuses on the reality of receiving orders and online orders of enterprises, the percentage of orders total value over the total revenue of enterprises.

Provinces and cities which attract many foreign direct investment enterprises are also the leading in B2B transaction.

Figure 14: B2B index

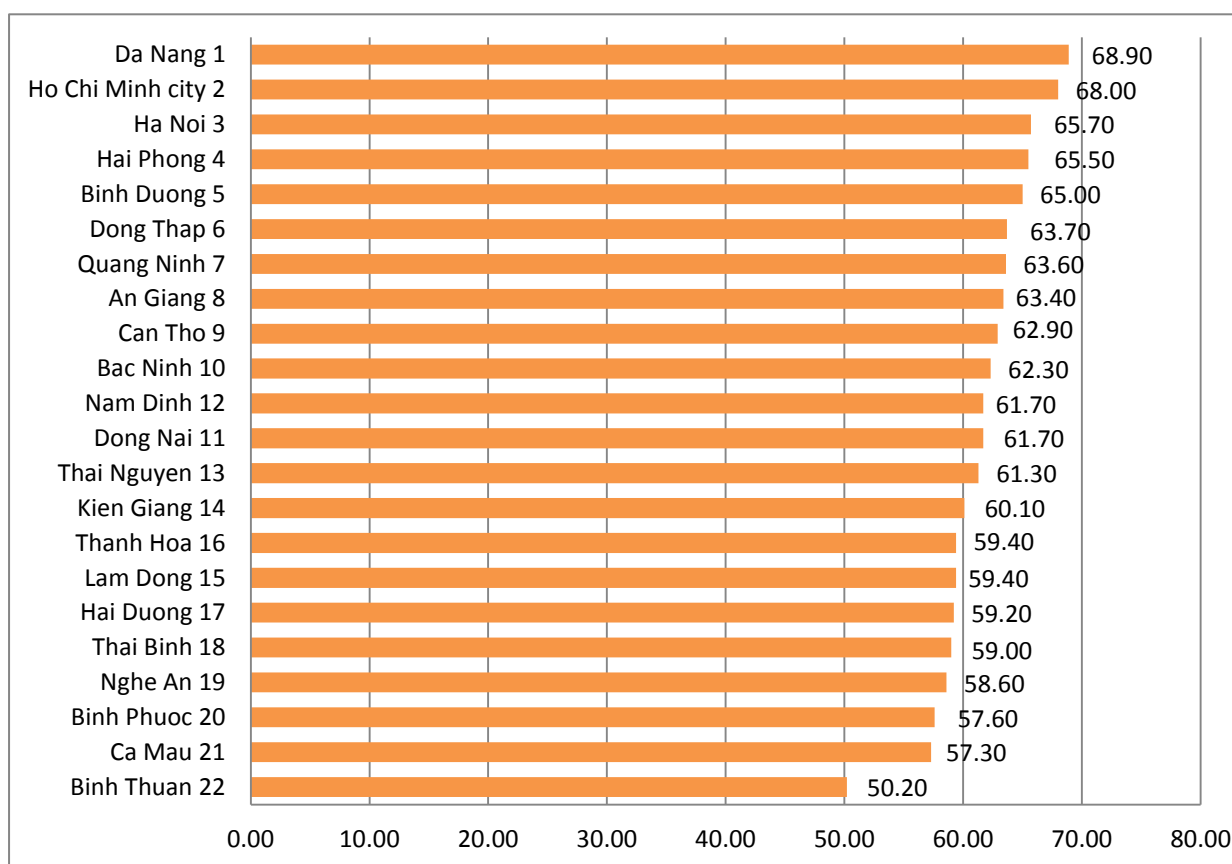| Province	Index
Ho Chi Minh city 1	68.35
Ha Noi 2	65.84
Hai Phong 3	64.93
Dong Nai 4	63.44
Da Nang 5	62.52
Hai Duong 6	61.91
Binh Duong 7	61.22
Nam Dinh 8	60.79
Nghe An 9	60.73
Thai Binh 10	58.57
Bac Ninh 11	58.31
Can Tho 12	57.30
Quang Ninh 13	56.81
Binh Thuan 14	56.57
Thanh Hoa 15	55.50
An Giang 16	55.37
Thai Nguyen 17	55.36
Dong Thap 18	55.08
Ca Mau 19	54.56
Lam Dong 20	52.79
Kien Giang 21	52.75
Binh Phuoc 22	52.42

3.3.4. G2B transaction index

E-commerce cannot be separated from the provision of online public services of state agencies such as electronic customs procedure, electronic certificate of origin, electronic tax declaration…In addition, the State is also an important customer in government procurement; therefore, the online bidding of public commodities and services are significant to commercial activities of enterprises at every scale.

The B2B index evaluates the enterprises' frequency of searching information on the websites of state agencies, the use of online public services related to commercial activities, searching for bidding information and possibility of getting bids through state agencies' websites.

The scoring for the G2B index reviewed and used related information of Ministry of Information and Communications when ranking the localities' level of online public services provision on websites and the Provincial Competition Index (PCI) to the openness of provincial websites.

Figure 15: G2B index

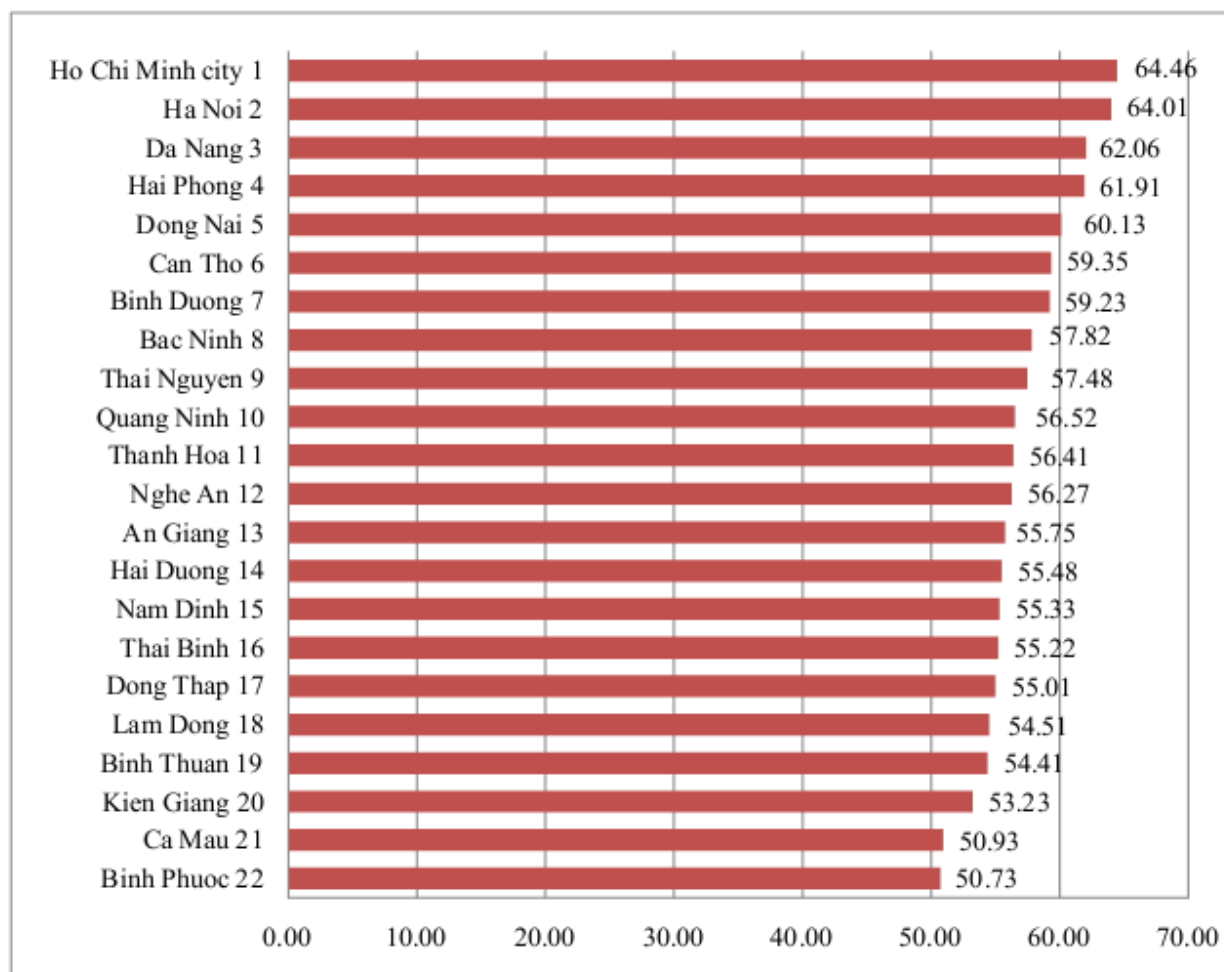| Locality	G2B index
Da Nang 1	68.90
Ho Chi Minh city 2	68.00
Ha Noi 3	65.70
Hai Phong 4	65.50
Binh Duong 5	65.00
Dong Thap 6	63.70
Quang Ninh 7	63.60
An Giang 8	63.40
Can Tho 9	62.90
Bac Ninh 10	62.30
Nam Dinh 12	61.70
Dong Nai 11	61.70
Thai Nguyen 13	61.30
Kien Giang 14	60.10
Thanh Hoa 16	59.40
Lam Dong 15	59.40
Hai Duong 17	59.20
Thai Binh 18	59.00
Nghe An 19	58.60
Binh Phuoc 20	57.60
Ca Mau 21	57.30
Binh Thuan 22	50.20

3.3.5. Provincial E-business indexes

The EBI of each locality is the aggregation of scores of the four norm groups influencing on e-commerce application including: human resources and information technology infrastructure, B2C transactions, B2B transactions and G2B transactions.

The top 5 leading localities are Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Noi, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Dong Nai; followed by Can Tho, Binh Duong and Bac Ninh. Obviously, localities having the highest E-commerce application readiness are cities under the central government and active provinces next to the two biggest economic centers (Dong Nai, Binh Duong and Bac Ninh).

On the other hand, the 5 cities having the lowest E-commerce application readiness are distant from the two biggest economic centers due to the lack of resources and infrastructures. E-commerce needs not only accessible internet but also other conditions. In fact, bridging digital divide in general and E-commerce application readiness gap in particular needs both efforts of each locality and the macro policies nationwide.

Figure 16: Provincial E-business index

Province	Index
Ho Chi Minh city 1	64.46
Ha Noi 2	64.01
Da Nang 3	62.06
Hai Phong 4	61.91
Dong Nai 5	60.13
Can Tho 6	59.35
Binh Duong 7	59.23
Bac Ninh 8	57.82
Thai Nguyen 9	57.48
Quang Ninh 10	56.52
Thanh Hoa 11	56.41
Nghe An 12	56.27
An Giang 13	55.75
Hai Duong 14	55.48
Nam Dinh 15	55.33
Thai Binh 16	55.22
Dong Thap 17	55.01
Lam Dong 18	54.51
Binh Thuan 19	54.41
Kien Giang 20	53.23
Ca Mau 21	50.93
Binh Phuoc 22	50.73

SECTION IV - OTHER ADVANCED APPLICATIONS - IT - ENABLED SERVICE (ITES)

Vietnam e-Commerce and Information Technology Agency (VECITA) – Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) has invested in the projects related to promoting IT applications, paperless trade and secure information in business as well as government. There are three (03) projects implementing with details as below:

4.1. The "Electronic Certificate of Origin System – eCoSys" Project

4.1.1. Objectives

ECoSys is implemented in order to facilitate the statistic works, data management and simplify C/O applying procedures. eCoSys is designed to open principles. Therefore, the upgrading can be carried out conveniently and do not affect the operation of system. The system is implemented following the three layer model which allows separating the application server and database server. The upgrading and modifying of databases do not affect the user's application. The databases are strongly connected to ensure the integrity of data. Authorised officers are able to make the report accordance to different criteria such as import country, industry field, time, turnover and so on.

4.1.2. Services

EcoSys is built on web-based technology, operating 24/7. Within public key infrastructure (PKI), eCoSys ensures the authenticity, integrity and non-repudiation of C/O application form. The specific functions of the system is allocated to each type of users. If there is any interruption during declaration process, the form can be restored to original state.

After register procedure for electronic C/O is completed, enterprises receive card reader, smart card containing digital signature and account to use the system. Enterprises access eCoSys at http://www.eCoSys.gov.vn to download users' guidance and software for card reader. Then, enterprises can log in eCoSys to apply for C/O online.

4.1.3. Achievements

eCoSys simplifies C/O applying procedure; therefore, it helps enterprises to save time, human resources. As the result, they are able to reduce input costs, leading to lowering price, increasing their competitiveness. Besides, with function of providing information, eCoSys helps government offices quickly have statistics on export goods to assist trade administration, particularly in the negotiations and settling dispute with foreign countries. eCoSys is a vital starting point to establish infratructure, legal foundation, human resources, etc to head for end to end system to certificate C/O online.

4.2. The "Building up e-business network for some large scale enterprises" project

The project will be implemented within large scale enterprises of the Trade and Industry sector during the period of 2009 -2013.

4.2.1. Objectives

– Building up e business network according to value added network model to support large scale enterprises in the Trade and Industry sector and the partners with close business relationship to conduct ecommerce transactions in form of business to business (B2B);

– Creating favorable environment for large scale enterprises in the Trade and Industry sector to apply ecommerce in business activities;

– Gradually being the master of main technologies relating to software industry and digital content to build up e business network for large scale enterprises in the Trade and Industry sector, designing ecommerce software kit for message transferring and processing system according to international standards;

– Being a source of national scale trade receipt transmission; integrating easily with foreign business system according to international standards.

4.2.2. Softwares and Services

- Business Documents Management (e-Report)
- IBM Cognos Business Intelligence (BI)
- Microsoft Sharepoint Server and Microsoft Sharepoint Infopath
- Microsoft Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
- Other facilities (web hosting, online sales…)
- Training and technology transfer

4.2.3. Achievements

After 5 year implementation, there are more than 200 units of the large enterprises such as: Vietnam National Coal - Mineral Industries Holding Corporation Limited (Vinacomin), Vietnam National Tobacco Corporation (Vinataba), Hong Ha Stationery Joint Stock Company, Dien Quang Lamp Joint Stock Company (DQC), Hanoi Beer Alcohol and Beverage Joint Stock Corporation (Habeco), Vietnam Steel Corporation ... participated in the project.

The project creates a strong technology infrastructure and provides services, softwares for enterprises based on national standards. It contributes for creating value added network in business, allows enterprises to exchange information safely with each others. Moreover, it also contributes to reduce transaction costs, increases enterprises' managerial efficiency in product distribution as well as supports managers in business management.

4.3. The "Building up secure digital information system for e-commerce transactions in the Trade and Industry Sector" Project

This project begins from 2013 and will finish to 2015. Therefore, the main objectives of this project are shown as following:

- Capacity building safety and security information technology (IT) systems of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) and secure information channels for connection from enterprises to the e-commerce applications system, the online public services.

- Advanced security capabilities for secure IT systems of MOIT which focus on two systems at the Ministry Office and Vietnam E-Commerce and Information Technology Agency (VECITA). The enhanced security capabilities for secure IT systems of the MOIT to ensure the safety of the whole network in general and electronic applications, the public information systems such as the MOIT web portal in particular.

- Develop Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) of the Trade and Industry sector with platform is an early warning network security center. Early warning center for the application of comprehensive security policies and provide monitoring tools, integrated statistics, analysis and evaluation of information security status of the network.

- Develop a system platform to ensure information security for e-commerce transactions from external systems to the commercial application and online public services of the MOIT. This system provides secure connectivity solution for strong authentication mechanisms and data encryption on transmission lines.

In summary, the project will support for the e-commerce transactions of enterprises guarding the information system safely and securely in the entire network.

Reports of Committee Chairs

- ✓ Report of Community Support Committee
- ✓ Report of Technology and Methodology Committee
- ✓ Report of Business Domain Committee

Committee Progress Report

Community Support Committee

31st AFACT Plenary
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
November 27-29, 2013

The work progress in Community Support Committee between 2012 to 2013 is mainly on continually collecting and analyzing replies to the survey of practices on single window and trade facilitation for AFACT Repository.

An open-ended questionnaire for collecting information for AFACT Repository has been submitted to AFACT Secretariat on 25 September2012 in order to distribute to all HoDs for filling out by 31 October. The CSC Chair has provided, at least, an example of answer to each question as reference to enable HoDs to fill out the needed answer.

The open-ended questionnaire is composed of the following questions:

◆ **5 most frequently asked questions(FAQs)** when planning single window or trade facilitation, which involve problems encountered and imply the motivations
◆ A list of **major legislation or amendment** of existing regulations for SW implementation
◆ The characteristics of the **national dataset** after harmonizing with other int'l standards, e.g. WCO DM v3.0, UN/CEFACT CC10b, etc.
◆ The major and minor source of international standards to harmonize with your existing dataset of message
◆ How much is the percentage your national dataset fully compliant with the major source of international standard
◆ The most difficult part experienced in the process of data harmonization
◆ A list of locally published or under development of **MIGs** for SW message exchange, **service framework** & **system architecture** of SW, customs declaration **processes** and message involved, regulation of **advanced cargo information report**

AFACT Repository consists of 7 categories of information in respect of eCustoms and single window.

1. **Most frequently asked questions(FAQ)**
2. **A list of major legislation or amendment**
3. **The characteristics of the national dataset**
4. **A list of published or under development of MIGs**
5. **Service framework and system architecture of SW**
6. **Customs declaration processes & message involved**
7. **Regulation of advanced cargo information report**

The current version of AFACT Repository (v2.0) is based on the replies from Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei and Iran, and the excerpt from UNNExT Report for Singapore's TradeNet. The complete document is shown on AFACT Website.

Committee Progress Report

Technology and Methodology Committee

31st AFACT Plenary
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
November 27-29, 2013

SECTION I - Committee Members

There are 11 participants from 5 countries/economies during 2012-2013.

Chinese Taipei

    Mei Li Chen

Iran

    Hamid Golmohammadi, Ferdos Hatami, Madjid Tehrani, Naser Naghashzadeh, Shahab Nafisi

Japan

    Hisanao Sugamata

Korea

    Youngkon Lee, Yeongcheol Lim

Thailand

    Wanawit Ahkuputra

SECTION II – Meeting Reports

2.1 TMC Meeting 2012/11/19-20 (Tehran, Iran)
The meeting topics are as follows.

(1) UN/CEFACT Update

- The project of Business Document Header and Envelope (BDH&E) was approved. Japan, Denmark, Norway, Australia are supporting the project.
- The new concept for Core Interoperable Foundation Library (CIFL) was under discussion. The concept is introducing that UN/CEFACT may maintain the core part of standard while the domain standards are developed by communities.
- ISO TC154 has finalized the draft technical report of Open Data Interchange Framework (ODIF). ISO TC154 is proposing the new relationship between TC154 and UN/CEFACT; TC154 will cover the technical standards (UMM, CCTS, NDR, etc) while UN/CEFACT maintain the semantic libraries.
- The new project for Trusted Exchange of Trade Documents was introduced. The project may cover :

  - Trusted trans-boundary electronic trade document exchange
  - Authentication of Trade Documents by Means other than Signature
  - Maintaining trust within a 4-corner network model (OASIS/BDX)
  - Long Term Signature profiles for EDI and Electronic Documents
  - # Mail, the certified email address

(2) CCL Utilization in Asia

- Chinese Taipei, Korea and Japan have developed each local language

supported CCL.
- Considering the current UN/CEFACT situation including CIFL and ODIF, the chair proposed the rearrangement the CCL utilization project. The proposed concept is called CIDL (Cross Industry Data Library) which is based on CIFL and has been experimented in Japan.
- Action agreed:

  Japan continues to develop the guidelines for CIDL.

  Japan will introduce the CIDL guideline on the next TMC meeting.

  Members will consider implementing CIDL for Asian region based on the guideline.

(3) SOA Interoperability Framework

- The SOA Framework and Design Guideline for Government has been finalized in Korea.
- The guideline for AFACT may cover:
  - SOA Interoperability Framework
  - How to define the business components?
  - How to define the service components?
    - Identifiable
    - Interoperable
    - Reusable
  - Register the service component in service registry in future.

- Action agreed:

  Youngkon Lee can start for AFACT when AFACT members agreed to utilize the SOA Framework and Design guideline.

  The chair ask the participants to study the SOA presentation and respond to the chair whether joining the project or not.

2.2 TMC Meeting 2013/05/09 (Hoi An, Vietnam)
The meeting topics are as follows.

(1) UN/CEFACT Update

- The project of Business Document Header and Envelope (BDH&E) was suspended because of no resource to proceed.
- CCTS/NDR V3 Implementation POC proved;

  ➔Utilize the packaging capability
  ➔Harmonize the properties.
  ➔Shorten BIE DEN (Eliminating unnecessary qualifiers).

・ Interoperability of EDI Systems in Cross Border Trade should be separated 2 projects.
  - "interoperability between electronic data exchange systems "
  - "framework for interoperable trust services in cross border trade"

(2) CCL Utilization in Asia

・ HS introduced the guideline (in Japanese) for the IT business infrastructure based on CIDL (Cross Industry Data Library).

  *CIDL Framework is using the packaging concept of CCTS V3.
  *Refer: http://www.caos-a.co.jp/SIPS/bizinfra/CI_Spec2.html

・ Actions agreed;

  - HS will prepare the English version of CIDL Guideline by Sep/2013.
  - TMC members (and StC members) will evaluate the CIDL Guideline and will feedback to HS by Nov/2013.
  - HS will propose to utilize the Guideline in Asian region at Nov/2013.

(3) SOA Interoperability Framework

・ YL introduced the draft guideline of SOA Service Modeling Methodology for Single Window in Asia.
・ Actions agreed;
  - TMC members (and StC members) will assess if the draft guideline (the methodology for modeling SOA Service for SW) can be usable, and will feedback to YL by Sep/2013.
  - YL will improve the draft guideline using the feedback by Nov/2013.

SECTION III – Projects Reports

3.1 Technology and Methodology Committee (TMC) Terms of Reference

1. Name of the committee

Technology and Methodology Committee

(hereinafter referred to as "TMC")

2. Purpose

TMC is to promote the implementation of eBusiness Technologies and Methodologies based on eBusiness standards for facilitating e-Business / e-Trade in Asia Pacific Region, in order to enable a global electronic marketplace

where enterprises of any size and in any geographical location can meet and conduct business with each other.

TMC contributes the global business standardization activities of UN/CEFACT, OASIS and other international organizations for standardization and trade facilitation through harmonization and interoperability in e-Business / e-Trade.

3. Work Scope

TMC will handle the issues of interoperability, productivity (reusability, openness), using Technology and Methodology in e-Business / e-Trade.

The scope of work subject may include as follows.

➢ Reference framework (Technology, Methodology and Library) for eBusiness
➢ Modeling Methodologies
➢ Core Component Harmonization (may include Metadata)
➢ Context methodology (may include Ontology)
➢ Message Assembly
➢ XML Schema Design
➢ Messaging Service Protocol
➢ SOA
➢ Registry and Repository
➢ Securities

4. Deliverables

Deliverables of TMC are expected as follows.

➢ Guideline for Reference framework (Technology, Methodology And Library) for eBusiness

➢ Submission DMRs for CCL
➢ Core Component Libraries (CCL) in Asian region
➢ Business Process Library in Asian region
➢ Implementation Guidelines for CCL and other relevant data models used in Asian Region

➢ Message Assembly Guidelines
➢ Interoperability Test Specifications and Certificates
➢ Registry Guidelines (may include Federation)
➢ Security Guidelines for e-Business

5. Membership and Structure

TMC is an executive committee under AFACT.

TMC may have several working groups, such as Core Component Working Group, Interoperability Promotion Group, Security Group.

Members of TMC are consists of the person who is representing the member of AFACT.

Participants of TMC are open to any organizations who are interested in e-Business implementation in the Asia Pacific region.

6. Organization

TMC has a Chairperson.

The chairperson is elected by the member of TMC, and ratified by the AFACT Plenary. The chairperson will serve two years term. The chairperson can be re-elected.

The duties of the chairperson are as follows.

1. Call to order and preside over meetings and prepare those agenda
2. Facilitate Working Groups
3. Report activities and results of TMC to AFACT Plenary
4. Communicate the official position on the matter of Technology or Methodology to UN/CEFACT Working Groups, OASIS TCs and related standard bodies

TMC may have Working Groups (hereinafter referred to as the "WG").

WGs are subject to be approved by TMC and to be endorsed by Plenary. Establishment each WG should be supported by at least three AFACT members.

To establish a WG under TMC, the interested parties shall submit an expression of interest, Objectives, Scope, a terms of reference and an initial work program to TMC for approval. TMC propose the new WG to Plenary for endorsement.

Each WG shall appoint its own Convener, and may appoint a WG Secretariat whenever necessary. The term of office for the Convener and the WG Secretariat if it is appointed, shall be for a period of two years.

The Convener of each WG shall report its activities to TMC and report to Plenary as requested.

7. Voting Procedure

There are 2 types of voting in TMC, the member voting and the participant voting.

The member voting shall be taken for the following cases.

1) Election of TMC Chairperson
2) Amendment of TMC ToR

3) Creation or Disbandment of WG

The participant voting may be taken for the other cases of the member voting, such as technical matters, working programs.

The objective within TMC is to achieve a consistent consensus in all matters. In case of doubt concerning consensus, then, and only then, shall a vote be taken in an official TMC meeting. Any participants who feel that a consensus has not been reached may call for a vote, while the chairperson declares consensus. These ballots require a simple majority of the members (the case of the member voting) or the participants (the case of participants voting) attended at the official meeting at the time of the vote. Any voting can be taken when at least 3 members are present at the meeting. The use of proxies shall not be permitted. The chairperson is not eligible to vote.

8. Frequency of the Meeting

The meetings shall be held under the coordination of AFACT. Therefore the meeting may be held with AFACT plenary meeting and AFACT midterm steering committee meeting. The chairperson can call for the interim meetings between AFACT meetings. The chairperson can organize the teleconference instead of the face to face meeting.

9. Official Language

English

3.2 CCL Utilization in Asia

TMC has a program of work.

1. Name: CCL utilization in Asia

2. Background:

- UN/CEFACT CCL is getting too big for covering many domains. It is getting difficult to find the suitable CCs/BIEs in CCL for message designers, and there are concerns about the computer performance using the big XML Scheme modules always.

- There are several data model libraries other than UN/CEFACT CCL, such as GS1, OAGI, WCO, UBL and local implementations in Asian region. Many of them are developed using CCTS, but there are no interoperability.

- UN/CEFACT Standard Message has a lot of BIEs in order to cover various domains. But user needs a small part of BIEs for daily EDI, but he has to implement all the parts of the Standard Message.

3. Objective:

To establish the methodology for utilizing CCL in the efficient manner, and to promote the methodology implementation in the Asian region.

4. Work items:

- Analyze the actual problems around CCL.
- Prepare the framework for utilizing CCL.
- Define the packaged CCL for Asian Region.
- POC for utilizing CCL.
- Prepare the guidelines for utilizing CCL.

5. Deliverables:

- CCL Framework (based on CCTS V3 and NDR V3)
- Pilot packaged CCL for Asian Region
- Guidelines for utilizing CCL

3.3 Single Window Interoperability Framework

TMC has established a Working Group.

1. **Name**: SWIF(Single Window Interoperability Framework) WG
2. **Membership and Structure**
   The members of AFACT could join SWIF WG as a primary member. Any individual or organization who is interested in e-business and trade in Asia Pacific region could join as an observer member.

3. **Objective**
   For realizing single window, interoperability is a most critical issue in technical area. Nowadays, SOA is becoming rapidly core technical framework for most technical areas, which could be best solution for ensuring interoperability. Many governments are adopting SOA for connecting various systems for interoperability. Also, many big companies introduce SOA as their main software backbone systems. SOA enables very easy connection and communication among software systems with low cost by loosely-coupled mechanism. Single window or e-trading requires complex connection mechanism among systems developed by various stakeholders.

   This SWIF WG will study and provide a guideline and standard for implementing interoperability framework based on SOA. Even though SOA is a good solution

for single window, most people have different ideas in implementing SOA system because SOA is now concept-oriented. So, SWIF WG will provide a guideline for implementing single window with interoperability framework. It can be a practical and detailed guideline for single window system, which also could be helpful in operating e-trading system.

4. Work items

This project requires following work items.

1. Analysis for interoperability framework on SOA
2. Analysis for e-trading business in Asia
3. Study for SOA design methodology for SW
4. Define the interface of components for SW
5. Make a guideline and a work template
6. Test guideline for SOA

5. Deliverables

1. Analysis report of Asia e-trading business
2. A guideline and a work template for SOA in SW
3. A standard for definition of component interface
4. Test guideline

Committee Progress Report

Business Domain Committee

31st AFACT Plenary
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
November 27-29, 2013

SECTION I - Introduction

Electronic documents are increasingly used in many kinds of business activities in electronic commerce, e-trade and e-administration. However, it is not often easy to be considered its legality due to the reason of electronic form. For overcoming these difficulties, the electronic document needs to be managed securely, authentically and accountably in order to facilitate the paperless movement.

Sharp stands for **s**ecured, authenticated, **a**ccountable, inte**r**change **p**latform. Sharp WG was launched in BDC (Business Domain Committee) for the purpose of paperless efforts and legal effects related to electronic documents. This WG focuses only on the trusted communication (or interchange) platform regardless of any types, formats and schema of electronic document. Sharp WG get close direction to UN/ECE, UN/CITRAL, UN/CEFACT, ISO TC154, PAA and so on and cover the trusted (third party) services applicable to mailing, trading, issuing e-certificates, e-business and so on even in mobile and cloud computing environment. Sharp WG can contribute AFACT member countries to accelerate e-business and reduce the usage of paper documents.

SECTION II - Objectives

In order to develop the simplified, advanced, paperless and legally provable environment for business, trade and administration, sharp WG outlines the trusted communication platform for exchanging electronic documents between (business) via Internet. For that, Sharp WG focuses on three following properties needed for trusted communication platform:

- **secured property** means to assure safe electronic transmissions by means of information security among bi/muti parties
- **authenticated property** means to prove the electronic document produced from reliable communication between partners
- **accountable property** means to explain the legality of electronic documents including identification, authorization, archiving and so on

This WG focuses on the layer of trusted communications for electronic documents. However this communication layer can be influenced by each country's status of legal system, certificate authority policy and so on. Therefore, sharp WG researches the requirements by analyzing the status of each member country and figures out the mechanism and its best practices for the purpose of secured, authenticated and accountable usage of electronic documents among AFACT members.

SECTION III – Tentative Outcomes

3.1 Sharp WG Launch

The Sharp WG was announced at Iran Plenary meeting on November 2012 and launched at StC meeting on February 2013.

3.2 Sharp WG 2013/05/09~10 (Hoian, Vietnam)
The 1st meeting of Sharp WG was held at Hoian in Vietnam and chaired by Jasmine

(Jaeagyong) Chang of NIPA, Korea. At this meeting 14 members of seven countries attended as below: Chinese Taipei(2: Yi Yuan Yueh/Chen Ju Sun), India(2: Ambreesh Kumar/Raj Kumar Arora), Iran(2: Jafar Mahmoudi/ Mahmood Zargar), Korea(3: Jasmine Chang/Youngkon Lee/Seonyoung Park), Japan(1: Mitsuru Ishigaki), Thailand(2: Wanawit Ahkuputra/ Urachada Ketprom), Vietnam(2: Nguyen Manh Quyen/La Hoang Ha). During this meeting, members share the overview of Sharp WG and Sharp project. The minute of 1st Sharp WG can be summarized as below;

- ✓ Share and discuss the concept and scope of Sharp. Sharp was compared with web based EDI and eMail in the view of following functionalities – secured communication, authentication, legal accountability, reliable interchange, platform, message requirements, identification and certificates. Members clarified that the scope of Sharp focuses only on message transferring function attached any format of message.

- ✓ Share and discuss the architecture of Sharp. Sharp architecture was shown in three kinds of view such as logical architecture, technical architecture and procedural architecture. Its architecture can be summarized to provide the Trusted Third Party Service in a trusted manner by using ebMS (e-business Messaging Service) under UNCITRAL legal requirements.

- ✓ Share the future Sharp model under cloud and mobile environment.

- ✓ Other issues: Sharp WG Roadmap, action plan of SAA (Sharp AFACT Alliance), certification authority of digital signatures etc.

- ✓ Next steps: present the implementation cases of Sharp; Korea and Iran will show the detailed Sharp system at next meeting.

3.3 Tentative outcomes of Sharp WG

The activities of Sharp WG are included tentatively as below:

- ✓ New working item proposal to ISO TC 154
- ✓ New working item proposal to UN/CEFACT
- ✓ Implementation case and supporting the interoperability of Sharp in AFACT
- ✓ Mini Sharp workshop for capacity building
- ✓ Mutual recognition for SAA(Sharp AFACT Alliance)

SECTION IV - Conclusion

Although Sharp WG has launched since 2013, this paperless issue is one of fundamental and long issues under the electronic business environment alligned with legal requirements. Sharp WG shares the current status including digital signature among AFACT member country and finds out the best practices for its implementation. These activities of Sharp WG can be expected to be valuable to facilitate electronic business securely, authentically and accountably in the sense of paperless innovation.

Contact Information

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Meeting History

No.	Year	Date	Place	Remark
1st	1990	Nov. 5~6	Tokyo, Japan	JS/EB Plenary
2nd	1991	Jun. 25~26	Singapore	JKS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '91
3rd	1991	Oct. 28~29	Tokyo, Japan	AS/EB Plenary
4th	1992	Jun. 11~12	Tokyo, Japan	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '92
5th	1992	Oct. 29~30	Seoul, Korea	AS/EB Plenary
6th	1993	May. 20~21	Beijing, China	AS/EB Plenary
7th	1993	Oct. 25~27	Seoul, Korea	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '93
8th	1994	Jun. 6~8	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	AS/EB Plenary
9th	1994	Nov. 28~30	Chinese Taipei	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '94
10th	1995	Jun. 5~7	Bangkok, Thailand	AS/EB Plenary
11th	1995	Nov. 1~3	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '95
12th	1996	Jun. 4~7	Manila, Philippines	AS/EB Plenary
13th	1996	Oct. 28~30	New Delhi, India	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '96
14th	1997	Apr. 30~May. 2	Singapore	AS/EB Plenary & EDICOM '97
15th	1997	Nov. 2~6	Colombo, Sri Lanka	AS/EB Plenary
16th	1998	Jul. 4~10	Tehran, Iran	AS/EB Plenary
Management Team Meeting	1999	Apr. 22~23	Singapore	
17th	1999	Sep. 5~10	Seoul, Korea	AS/EB→AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '99
18th	2000	Sep. 11~15	Chinese Taipei	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '00

No.	Year	Date	Place	Remark
19th	2001	Oct. 1~3	Jakarta, Indonesia	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '01
20th	2002	Oct. 28~Nov. 1	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '02
21st	2004	Jan. 11~14	Karachi, Pakistan	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '03
22nd	2004	Sep. 19~22	Singapore	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '04
23rd	2005	Oct. 24~27	Hanoi, Viet Nam	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '05
24th	2006	Aug. 7~11	Karachi, Pakistan	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '06
25th	2007	Aug. 6~10	Bangkok, Thailand	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '07
26th	2008	Oct. 13~16	Seoul, Korea	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '08
27th	2009	Nov. 2~6	New Delhi, India	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '09
28th	2010	Nov. 24~26	Yokohama, Japan	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '10
29th	2011	Oct. 31~ Nov 4	Taipei, Chinese Taipei	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '11
30th	2012	Nov.19~Nov.22	Tehran, Iran	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '12
31st	2013	Nov.27~Nov.29	Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam	AFACT Plenary & EDICOM '13

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