



# Moving Trade from Analog to Digital: The ICC Digital Standards Initiative

**January 2025** 



### Mission

The ICC Digital Standards Initiative (DSI) aims to accelerate the development of a globally harmonised, digitised trade environment, as a key enabler of dynamic, sustainable, inclusive growth.

We engage the public sector to progress regulatory and institutional reform, and mobilise the private sector on adoption, implementation and capacity building.















## Digital Standards Initiative: How we work

#### **Industry Advisory Board (IAB)**

Standards, Trust, Adoption in the private sector Chair: Stephan Wolf, former CEO GLEIF Vice Chairs: Robert Beideman, GS1 and Avanee Gokhale, Swift

#### Legal Reform Advisory Board (LRAB)

Policy, Legal Reform, Government capacity building Chair Oliver Wieck, ICC Germany

Vice Chairs: Luca Castellani, UNCITRAL; Chantal Ononaiwu, CARICOM; Vashti Maharaj, The Commonwealth

**Financial** & Insurance

































**Transport** & Logistics















**Standards** & Trade Associations





















Regional & Global Groups











& Business **Associations** 





















## Trade Today... and a Vision for the Future

**Standards Complexity:** 50-200 documents needed in a supply chain, no clarity on recommended e-doc standards. Time consuming.

Interoperable Data and Electronic Records used for all key supply chain transactions: Standardised approach to data enables sharing and end to end traceability.

**No Trust:** Data manually cut, pasted and shared, could be falsified or wrong. No use of technologies of security.

Secure and Trusted: Technology to verify, authenticate, and secure data and its transfer between parties.

Reduced possibility of fraud and counterfeiting.

**Legal Uncertainty:** No legal protection for electronic records in trade → uncertainty for businesses, difficulties for insurance coverage.

**Legal reform:** Governments encouraged and enabled to align to MLETR to provide legal protection for use of ETRs in trade; guidance on the use of trade policy to drive digital trade.

**Exclusionary:** Only those who can navigate complex rules, data formats, and documentation can trade abroad. SMEs have more difficulty.

Capacity Building: A critical need across the public and private sectors in both developed and developing countries. Training enables digital transformation.

## Our Vision: Roadmap to digital trade

#### STANDARDS

Enable the development of a global baseline of standards for digital trade documents and data to facilitate interoperability across networks and platforms.

#### **TRUST**

Develop frameworks for technology principles and practices to enable scalable digital trust across the entire trade ecosystem.

#### **Z** LEGAL

Advocate and enable the adoption of legal reforms and enabling policy frameworks worldwide.

#### CAPACITY

Engage and educate across the public and private sector to build capacity for digital trade; and collaborate to seed digitalisation at key leverage points.



## Digital Trade builds on trade facilitation and paperless trade by putting data at the centre



- Customs procedures simplification.
- Standardization of documentation.
- Infrastructure development for smoother trade flow.

WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, 2013à 2017



#### Paperless Trade

- Digitization of trade documents such as invoices, bills of lading, and certificates of origin.
- Electronic data interchange (EDI) for seamless communication between trading partners.

UNESCAP Framework Agreement on Cross Border Paperless Trade, 2016 à 2021



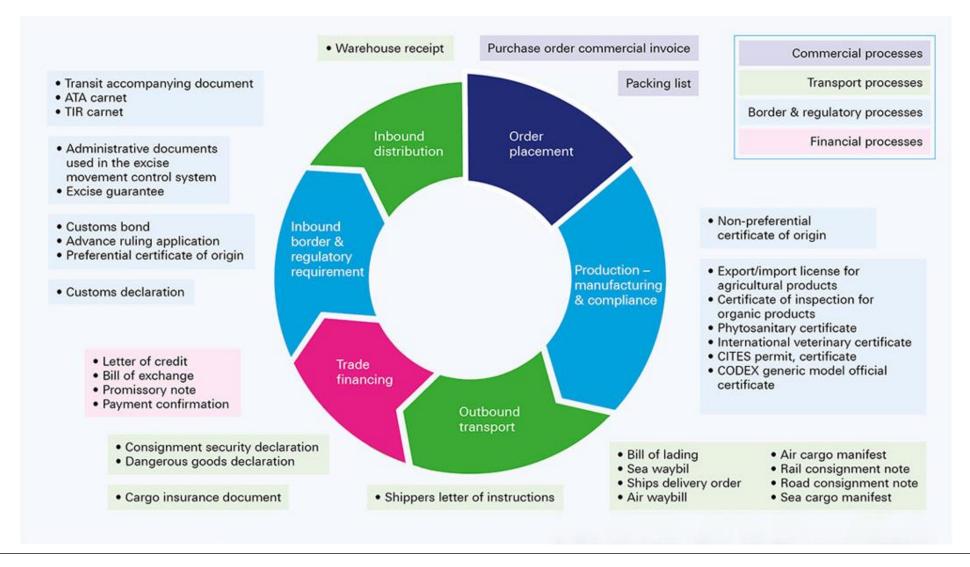
#### Digital Trade

- Focuses on both document and data embedded, and data sharing
- May utilize technologies like blockchain and digital signatures to secure and automate.

UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (2017)



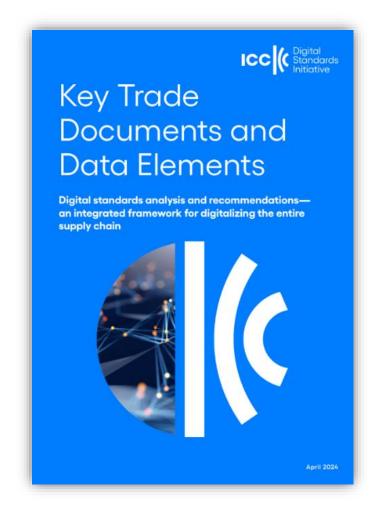
## Our vision for **interoperability** connects the 36 key trade documents via core data in electronic versions



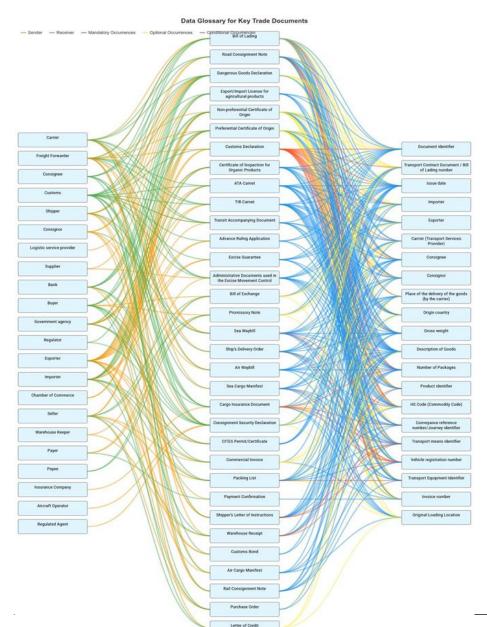
## KTDDE articulates a move from **Documents to Data** across the supply chain

Analysis by the Key Trade Documents and Data Elements (KTDDE) Working Group under ICC DSI:

- 36 trade documents analysed and aligned with the goal of seamless data sharing and interoperability
- Comprehensive key trade data glossary accessible as an interactive web tool
- The first integrated framework drawing on different data models and approaches across private and public sectors



### Focus on Core Data across trade documents



## Mapping the players, documents, and data across physical and financial supply chains

A first piece of the framework to enable data sharing, with trust, at scale.

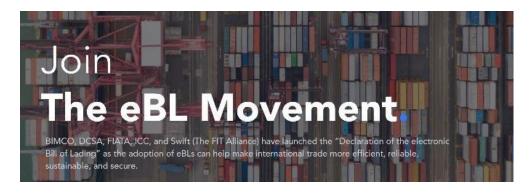
<200 key data elements are utilised across trade documents, with many shared across multiple documents:

- 189 key data elements (DE) identified in the glossary
- Average # DE per document= 26
- 142 DE used in more than 1 document
- **53** DE used in more than 5 documents
- 21 DE used in more than 10 documents (left chart)



Experience this live on CBPT website here

### From **Standards** to **Adoption**



#### FIT ALLIANCE Universal eBL Declaration

**2022**: 1st eBL survey revealed 5% have made the full transition to eBL, 28% already use eBLs in conjunction with paper; 58% of those using only paper B/Ls report their organisations plan to use eBLs in the future

2024: results forthcoming soon







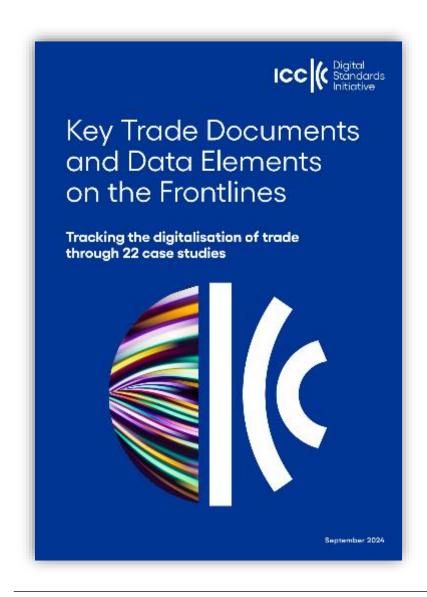






- creating policies conducive to digital trade and uniform regulations
- ✓ aligning legal systems
- adopting globally interoperable standards for cross-border processes
- aligning data definitions and cross-referencing common standards for global interoperability, among others

## Proven benefits in time, cost and competitiveness



An eBL solution reduced document amendment times from over a week to

### under 24h

Source: BHP

Freight forwarders using eFBL can cut drafting time and save costs

**by 70%** 

Source: CargoX

Electronic submission of Certificate of Origin via ASEAN Single Window saved businesses

\$150 million

Digital Delivery Orders cut processing time for trade & logistics sector

by 80%

ource: Dubai Trade

Digitalised documentary collection cut transaction times from 15 days to

under 24h

Source: Lloyds Bank

Digitalised Promissory Notes reduced transaction time from days

to minutes

Source: XDC Trade Network

## Scalable digital trust



### A vision for digital trust at scale:



Zero trust architecture / verifiable trust



Authentication of users / subjects and objects

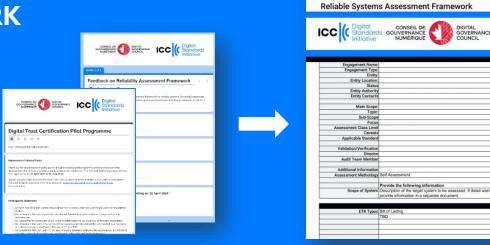


Reliability of systems: integrity, singularity, and control

## Towards digital trust at scale

#### Developed: RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

- Responding to the call for reliable systems under **MLETR**
- The framework, developed in collaboration with the Digital Governance Council of Canada, has issued its first Statement of Verification







Revision of the Press Release Assessment tool and to inform the production of a market of pilot final framework outcome

**Sept 2024** 

**Sept 2024** 

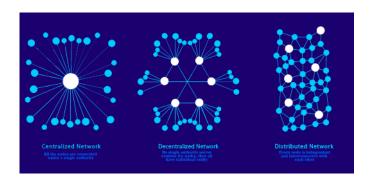
Public release under selfassessment

Oct 2024

Development of third-party assessment scheme

2025

## Infrastructure for digital trust at scale



## Decentralised and Distributed, but with trust

from digital islands to portable data



#### **Digital Identity**

Counterparty identification and authentication

Data sourcing

Payment infrastructure



#### IOT

Verified data points with audit trails

24/7 visibility

## **Legal Foundations:** Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR)



MLETR "enables the use of electronic transferable records (ETRs) that are functionally equivalent to transferable documents and instruments including bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory notes and warehouse receipts."

An ETR has the same legal standing as paper/pdf, thereby granting contracting parties security and title.

State	
Bahrain	2018
Belize	2021
France	2024
Kiribati	2021
Papua New Guinea	2022
Paraguay	2021
Singapore	2021
Timor Leste	2024
United Arab Emirates	
Abu Dhabi Global Market	2021
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023

#### What's new with MLETR?

- E-signature ready
- Ability to distinguish the original from copies
- Ability for an e-doc to be confidential
- Readable by machine (and human)
- Can be transferable, stored, and processed by the holder
- Legally binding/enforceable



MLETR Tracker: www.digitalizetrade.org/mletr

## Legal reform / MLETR alignment

**Aligned:** 37% of global GDP

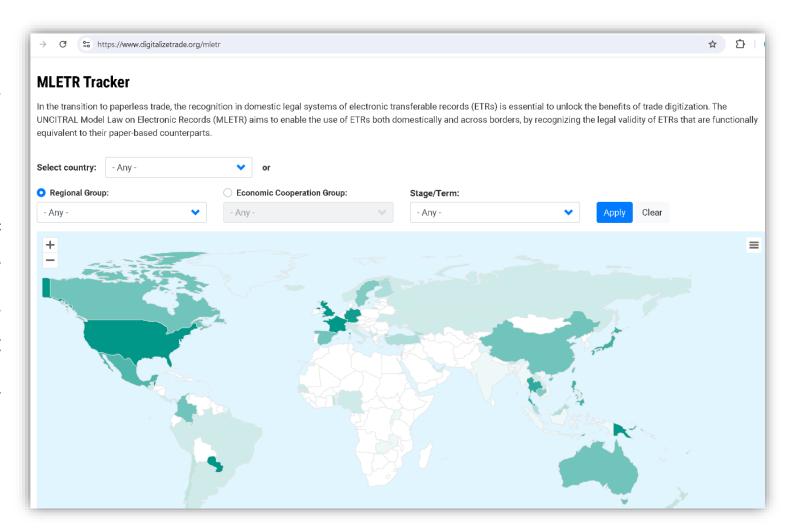
Committed: 26% of global

GDP

WTO E-comm JSI: 80%+ of global trade

**ASEAN:** Digital Economy Framework Agreement

**APEC:** Policy Priority



## Steps towards MLETR / legal reform for digital trade

Enacting MLETR requires political will, public-private sector collaboration, and capacity building and training to ensure smooth implementation.



Government has facilitated:

- Capacity building
- Economic impact study and roadmap
- Consultation with key stakeholders

Government shows commitment via:

- Trade agreements
- Public statements
- Political declarations

Government identifies a single accountable entity to drive forward actions across government and private sector

Working group containing key departments across government, e.g. trade, digital, finance, customs, revenues, etc. Government has drafted or been assisted to identity gaps to alignment

## Recent update: Certificate in Digital Trade Strategy



#### A professional credential

**CDTS** – Updated, with new content including case studies on MLETR

+

**MLETR Foundations** – a <u>one-hour online starter course</u> on MLETR and digital trade

+

FAQ on MLETR now on ICC Academy website

The ICC Academy is the online learning arm of the International Chamber of Commerce



<u>icc.academy/digital-trade-strategy-certificate</u> <u>icc.academy/mletr-foundations</u>



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