

Towards a Shared European Logistics Intelligent Information Space

SELIS LL7 at the 33rd UN/CEFACT Forum



The 33rd UN/CEFACT Forum, held at the impressive Palais des Nations, UN Headquarters in Geneva, gathered around 300 participants including 50 nationalities. On average 8 meetings were held in parallel throughout the week. There were 3 major conferences, 5 new projects in preparation and the advancement of all regular work.



Living Lab¹ 7 (LL7), “Customs & cross-border interactions through SELIS” led by CONEX, represented SELIS at the Forum, which took place from 1st to 5th April 2019. The Living Lab was given the opportunity to present the details of its project to UN/CEFACT Transport & Logistics Domain experts during one of its sessions at the Forum.

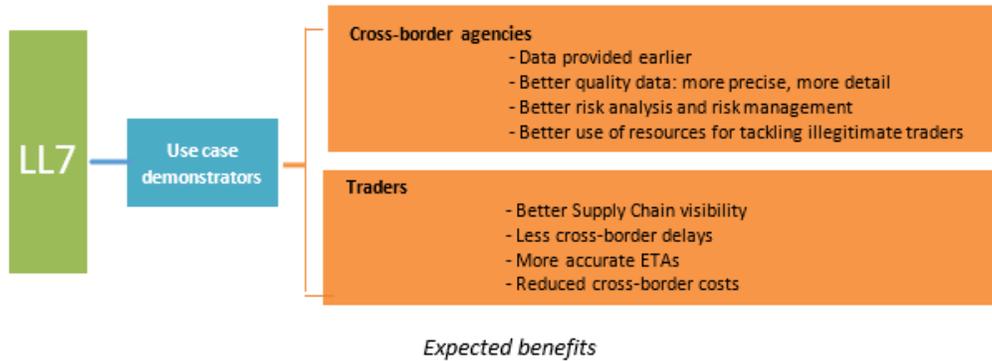
The assembled experts included representatives from customs authorities, various transport and logistics-related bodies as well as carrier, freight forwarder and trader operational and IT specialists.



SELIS Living Lab 7 explores the concept of using data pipeline principles to collect standardised supply chain data from as close as possible to their original sources, using globally standardised Pipeline Data Exchange Structures (PDES) and then making the higher quality data available earlier to cross-border agency either directly or through the SELIS Community Node. The aim is to show how data collected as early as possible and constructed over time using pipeline principles can enhance risk analysis and facilitate e-compliance for legal traders. At the same time, these new techniques can increase efficiency levels for cross-border agencies which will be able to free up additional resources to identify illegal trading practices. LL7 demonstrates these principles through 4 cross-border scenarios.

¹ The SELIS Living Labs (LL) are the established project mechanism (a) to demonstrate the benefits and the values made possible by the SELIS solutions set utilising big data architectures, secure communications, connectivity, information exchanges, analytics, datamining and machine learning, (b) to assess their importance and their impact on SMEs, measurable through KPIs, and (c) based on the stakeholders’ feedback, to continuously improve these solutions for the optimal implementation of innovative strategies and applications across the supply chain.



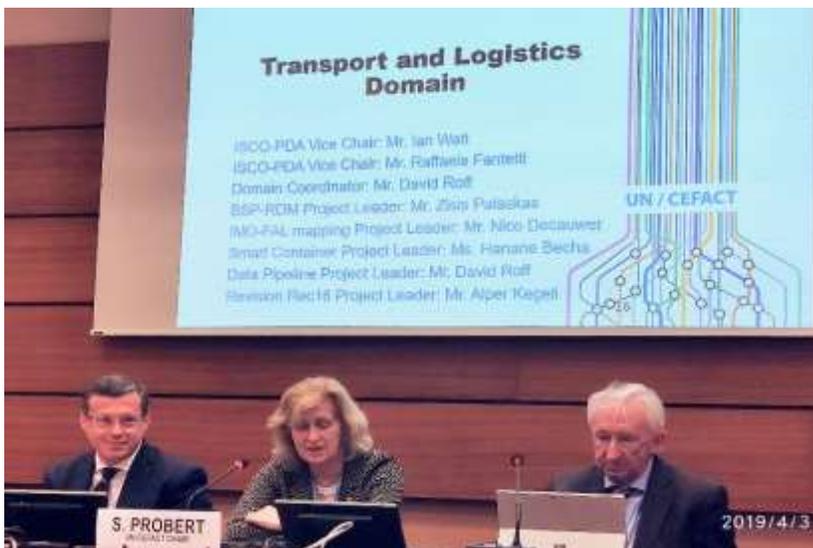


There is a close relationship between the work undertaken within the LL7 project and UN/CEFACT. Standardised semantic data structures are used to create a comprehensive Pipeline Data Exchange Structure (PDES). Based on the UN/CEFACT Core Component Library (CCL) Buy-Ship-Pay model, the SCRDM (Supply Chain Reference Data Model), for the commercial perspective of a goods movement and the MMT RDM (Multi-Model Transport Reference Data Model), for the transport perspective of a goods movement, subsets of the PDES have been created for delivering supply chain data at particular times for regulatory purposes.

The definition and global ratification of a PDES has been pursued through the UN/CEFACT Transport & Logistics Domain project on the Pipeline Data Carrier. The LL7 Use Case and Demonstrators illustrate the use of this standard.

The LL7 presentation drew discussion and interest from forum participants and is being followed up by a request for cross-border agency and supply chain stakeholder feedback via a questionnaire. This feedback will be of the utmost importance in understanding the pertinence of the principles being tested, especially with regards to assisting authority risk assessment needs and economic operator compliance.

SELIS work in Information Exchanges and the UN/CEFACT Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model at the 33rd UN/CEFACT Forum



The UN/CEFACT data models for the Buy-Ship-Pay and the Core Component Library have been considered and were integrated as the supporting data model for all information exchanges from the outset of the SELIS project. SELIS Living Lab developments, and most prominently Living Lab 7, were based upon UN/CEFACT CCTS (Core Components Technical Specifications) and the CCL (Core Components Libraries). This strategy decision was based on the fact that both CCTS and CCL have been at the core of almost all relevant standards dealing with Supply Chain and Transportation Collaboration

and they form a sound body of knowledge to support operational information exchanges and collaborations, delivering a tested set of messages.

Hence, the SELIS Information Exchange Models work researched, aligned and received strong technical support and advice from leading experts in the UN/CEFACT community, exploring a large body of available information



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resources for B2B and B2G collaboration, an area where UN/CEFACT has always had a significant role and contribution.

In turn, SELIS members participated in the UN/CEFACT Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model (RDM) project, which generalises, homogenises and integrates the concepts of the Multi-Modal Transport Reference Data Model (MMT-RDM) and the Supply Chain Reference Data Model (SCRDM), improving the maintenance of a Business Standard, to be applied by country and regional administrations and industries. The BSP-RDM is a generic reference data model and a framework for:

- cross-border supply chain trade-related transactions, including government domain needs for their own specific information exchanges;
- transport-related processes for cross-border supply chain, providing a high-level view of the business areas, the main parties and the information involved;
- end-to-end solutions for Traders, Carriers, Freight Forwarders, Agents, Banks, Customs, Other Governmental Authorities etc.

The BSP-RDM brings together the data exchange requirements of international multimodal transport processes including related trade, insurance, customs and other regulatory documentary requirements based on the integration of trade facilitation and e-Business best practices. This ensures that trading partners can choose the type of data exchange technology that best meets their business requirements and technology capabilities and also provides a migration path for the adoption of new technologies.

SELIS impact on the related Information Exchange Modelling tasks considers the additional requirements generated by contemporary integration approaches, which deploy RESTful APIs and JSON-LD exchanges and specifications, also integrating security.

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