

**Basic Terminology used in Trade Facilitation and Port
Community System**

UNCEFACT Related Terms			
TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION	+ INFORMATION
Business Requirement Specification		Document that specifies the business requirements for the definition of a specific business process. The business requirements are defined using exclusively business specific terminology with the information requirements expressed in appropriate text, schematics and models that are not influenced by specific harmonised sector neutral terminology	http://www.unece.org/cefact/umm/UMM_userguide_2206
Electronic Data Interchange	EDI	EDI stands for the transfer of structured data, by agreed standards from computer application to computer application through electronic means.	http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.htm ; http://www.gefeg.com/jswg/ ; http://www.unece.org/cefact/publica/ece-trd-279_compendium.pdf
EDI message		An approved, published, and maintained formal description of how to structure the data required to perform a specific business function, in such a way as to allow for the transfer and handling of this data by electronic means.	http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.htm ; http://www.gefeg.com/jswg/ ; http://www.unece.org/cefact/publica/ece-trd-279_compendium.pdf
Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language	ebXML	ebXML (Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language), is a modular suite of specifications that enables enterprises of any size and in any geographical location to conduct business over the Internet. Using ebXML, companies now have a standard method to exchange business messages, conduct trading relationships, communicate data in common terms and define and register business processes.	http://www.ebxml.org/geninfo.htm
eXtensible Markup Language	XML	XML stands for eXtended Mark-up Language. Like the Extended Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), the language of the WWW, XML is an implementation of the same meta language, the Structured Generalized Markup Language. While HTML is a language that describes HOW a document is marked up (displayed), XML has been designed to describe WHAT a document is and WHAT it contains. Thus, XML is an obvious match when looking for a solution for electronic trade documents. XML enjoys a very strong industry support. It is commonly regarded as the future standard for exchanging electronic information. As a result, many hardware and software products today can process on XML documents. This includes mobile telephones, scanners, database systems, Web browsers and even standard word processors	http://www.w3.org/XML http://www.unece.org/cefact/

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<p>Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards</p>	<p>OASIS</p>	<p>It is a not-for-profit consortium that drives the development, convergence and adoption of open standards for the global information society. The consortium produces more Web services standards than any other organization along with standards for security, e-business, and standardization efforts in the public sector and for application-specific markets. Founded in 1993, OASIS has more than 5,000 participants representing over 600 organizations and individual members in 100 countries.</p>	<p>http://www.oasis-open.org/who/</p>
<p>Single Window</p>		<p>Single Window is defined as a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once. In practical terms, the Single Window aims to expedite and simplify information flows between trade and government and bring meaningful gains to all parties involved in cross-border trade. The Single Window is generally managed centrally by a lead agency, enabling the appropriate governmental authorities and agencies to receive or have access to the information relevant for their purpose. In addition, participating authorities and agencies should co-ordinate their controls. In some cases, the Single Window may provide facilities for payment of relevant duties, taxes and fees. A Single Window does not necessarily imply the implementation and use of high-tech information and communication technology (ICT), although facilitation can often be greatly enhanced if Governments identify and adopt relevant ICT technologies for</p>	<p>http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec33/rec33_trd352e.pdf</p>
<p>Single Window Recommendation</p>		<p>UN/CEFACT Recommendation Number 33 recommends to Governments and traders the establishment of a "Single Window": whereby trade-related information and/or documents need only be submitted once at a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. The Recommendation indicates how authorities and agencies involved in a 'Single Window' facility can coordinate their inspections and controls and provide facilities for payment of relevant duties, taxes and fees, thereby increasing efficiency and reducing the administrative overheads associated with international trade. The Recommendation is based on international best practices in developing and operating a 'Single Window' and highlights the value of using existing international standards for documentation and electronic data exchange developed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) www.unece.org/trade and other organizations.</p>	<p>http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec33/rec33_trd352e.pdf</p>

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Stateful XML		These are XML-based transactions that maintain the state of the transaction within the confines of a larger business process. For example, in the high-tech electronics sector, RosettaNet Partner Interface Processes (PIPs) maintain the state of transactions until they are completed using the RosettaNet Information Framework (RNIF) message format. In this environment, purchase orders executed within the RosettaNet environment are monitored until all of the individual items in the order have been received or canceled. The "state" of each item (fulfilled, backordered, etc.) is maintained over time. Stateful XML transactions will be required for a growing number of B2B process-oriented transactions, and they are projected to exceed the growth of EDI transactions over the next five years.	http://www.xmlconverters.com/products/forrester.pdf
Stateless XML		This group consists of XML-based messages that adhere to industry-defined standards or proprietary standards agreed to by two trading partners. They do not maintain any state information and are similar to EDI from the perspective that they do not support any type of persistence. ACORD, which is used in the insurance sector, CIDX, which is used in the chemicals industry, and PIDX, which is used in the petroleum industry, are all examples of stateless XML messages. Universal business language (UBL) is another stateless, XML-based dialect that is being supported by OASIS but has had little practical uptake	http://www.xmlconverters.com/products/forrester.pdf
Universal Business Language	UBL	UBL, the Universal Business Language, is the product of an international effort to define a royalty-free library of standard electronic XML business documents such as purchase orders and invoices. It was developed jointly by OASIS (Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards) and the UN/CEFACT. It was designed to plug directly into existing business, legal, auditing, and records management practices, eliminating the re-keying of data in existing fax- and paper-based supply chains and providing an entry point into electronic commerce for small and medium-sized businesses.	http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/ubl/faq.php
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Working Party on Facilitation of international Trade Procedures	UNECE/WP4	The UNECE working Group predecessor to the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business' (UN/CEFACT). It approved the original TRADE/R.650 that regulated organizational matters of the UN/CEFACT at its final meeting in September 1996 and was later approved by the Committee on the Development of Trade in December 1996.	http://www.unece.org/cefact/cf_docs.htm http://www.unece.org/cefact/cf_plenary/plenary05/trd_r650_rev4e.pdf

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<p>United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business</p>	<p>UNCEFACT</p>	<p>United Nations Organisation's organisation, situated at the Trade division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which mission is to improve the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations, from developed, developing and transitional economies, to exchange products and relevant services effectively. Its principal focus is on facilitating national and international transactions, through the simplification and harmonization of processes, procedures and information flows, and so contributes to the growth of global commerce. Participation in UN/CEFACT is open to United Nations Member States, Intergovernmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations recognised by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It has developed and maintained a series of more than 30 recommendations and standards, which are used worldwide to simplify and harmonize trade procedures and information flows. Many of these are now international standards of the International Organization for Standardization</p>	<p>http://www.unece.org/cefact/cf_docs.htm</p>
<p>United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport</p>	<p>UN/EDIFACT</p>	<p>User application protocol for use within user application systems for data to be interchanged. EDI cannot function without standards. UN/ CEFACT has been developing essential standards covering data elements, codes, segments and syntax rules for EDI: the UN/EDIFACT. It provides the world market with the necessary ingredients for using complete standard message types for business data interchange. These standards, together with other UN/CEFACT recommendations, represent the business knowledge necessary to exchange data in whatever format through the Internet, VANS or other means. Electronic business uses these building blocks to ensure that the right information is available at the right time.</p>	<p>http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.htm; http://www.gefeg.com/iswg/; http://www.unece.org/cefact/publica/ece-trd-279_compendium.pdf</p>
<p>UN/CEFACT International Trade & Business Processes Group 3</p>	<p>TBG-3</p>	<p>TBG3 has the primary mission to identify EDIFACT standard message requirements for the transfer of transport data and to develop and maintain United Nations Standard Messages (UNSM"s) for transport and logistics purposes. TBG3 develops the transport Business Models, the transport Core Components and Business Information Entities, in accordance with the UML and UMM methodology, such as to develop standard XML documents for the transport and logistics sector. TBG3 also deals with the relevant Codes lists including UN Recommendations. TBG3 consists of representatives from all modes of transport, shippers and different parties and activities involved in the transport chain over the world, be it from national delegations or international organizations.</p>	<p>http://www.uncefactforum.org/TBG/TBG3/tbg3.htm; http://www.smdg.org/tbg3/</p>

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United Nations LOCODE	UN/LOCODE	UN code system to represent names of certain locations of interest in international trade and transport. It is used for purposes of trade to designate locations whenever there is a need for a coded representation for the names of ports, airports, inland clearance depots, inland freight terminals and other transport related locations, such as places of receipt and delivery, which are used for goods movements associated with trade (for example locations where Customs clearance of goods can take place), or otherwise proposed by Governments.	http://unece.org/cefact/trafix/bdy_rec.htm ; http://www.unece.org/cefact/locode ; http://www.unece.org/trade/untdid/download/99trd227.pdf
UN/CEFACT Modelling Methodology	UMM	Developed by the UN/CEFACT, the UMM provides a procedure for specifying (modelling) collaborative business processes (= business collaborations) involving information exchange in a technology-neutral, implementation-independent manner. The UMM provides the conceptual framework to communicate common concepts. Historically business partner communication methodologies (such as EDI) have focused on modelling the business documents being exchanged while the UMM instead focuses on modelling the business actions and objects that create and consume business information	http://www.unece.org/cefact/umm/UMM_userguide_220606.pdf
United Nations Trade Data Elements Directory	UNTDDED	Directory of standard data elements intended to facilitate an open interchange of data in international trade. These standard data elements can be used with any method for data interchange on paper documents as well as with other means of data processing and communication: they can be selected for transmission one by one, or used within a particular system of interchange rules, e.g. United Nations rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT)	http://www.unece.org/trade/untdid/UNTDDED2005.pdf ; http://unece.org/cefact/standar/docs/tded.htm ; http://www.unece.org/etrades/download/downmain.htm#TDDED
United Nations Trade Data Interchange Directory	UNTDID	United Nations Trade Data Interchange Directory. An EDI message may be referred to as a UN/EDIFACT standardised message only if it complies with the rules and directories of the United Nations Trade Data Interchange Directory (UNTDID), and if it has been approved by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.htm ; http://www.gefeg.com/jswg/ ; http://www.unece.org/cefact/publica/ece-trd-279_compendium.pdf
EDIFACT Customs cargo report message-	EDIFACT-CUSCAR	Specification that provides the definition of the Customs cargo report message (CUSCAR) to be used in Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) between trading partners involved in administration, commerce and transport. This message permits the transfer of data from a carrier to a Customs administration for the purpose of meeting Customs cargo reporting requirements.	http://www.unece.org/trade/untdid/d96b/trmd/cuscar_d.htm

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EDIFACT Customs Declaration Message	EDIFACT-CUSDEC	Specification that provides the definition of the Customs declaration message (CUSDEC) to be used in Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) between trading partners involved in administration, commerce and transport. This Customs Declaration Message (CUSDEC) permits the transfer of data from a declarant to a customs administration for the purpose of meeting legislative and/or operational requirements in respect of the declaration of goods for import, export or transit	http://www.unece.org/trade/untdid/d96b/trmd/cusdec_d.htm
United Nations electronic Trade Documents	UNeDOCS	United Nations project to define an electronic equivalent for paper based trade documents based on existing EDI and trade standards. This enables companies to exchange electronic trade documents on a common basis. UNeDocs integrates accepted international standards and best business practice with the requirements of Internet based technologies. It allows a migration from paper based information exchange to paperless trade. UNeDocs does not aim to suppress paper documents. Rather it aims to open an alternative path to encode, transmit and process the existing. It is an open and technology-neutral solution that can be easily implemented by SMEs and large companies alike.	http://www.uncefactforum.org/TBG/TBG2/tbg2_docs.htm ; http://www.unece.org/etrades/unedocs/
UN/CEFACT XML Naming and Design Rules		The UN/CEFACT – <i>XML Naming and Design Rules</i> Technical Specification describes and specifies the rules and guidelines that will be applied by UN/CEFACT when developing XML. This technical specification provides a way to identify, capture and maximize the re-use of business information expressed as XML schema components to support and enhance information interoperability across multiple business situations. The primary audience for this UN/CEFACT – <i>XML Naming and Design Rules</i> Technical Specification are members of the UN/CEFACT Applied Technologies Group who are responsible for development and maintenance of UN/CEFACT XML schema	http://www.unece.org/cefact/xml/XML-Naming-and-Design-Rules-V2.0.pdf ; http://xml.coverpages.org/ni2005-01-31-a.html#summary

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