

The Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific

MONGOLIA'S INDIVIDUAL ACTION PLAN

(DRAFT)

NOMINTSETSEG. U

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING & TRADE
BUSINESS SCHOOL, NUM

PAPERLESS TRADE (TRADE DIGITALIZATION)

- **Paperless Trade**

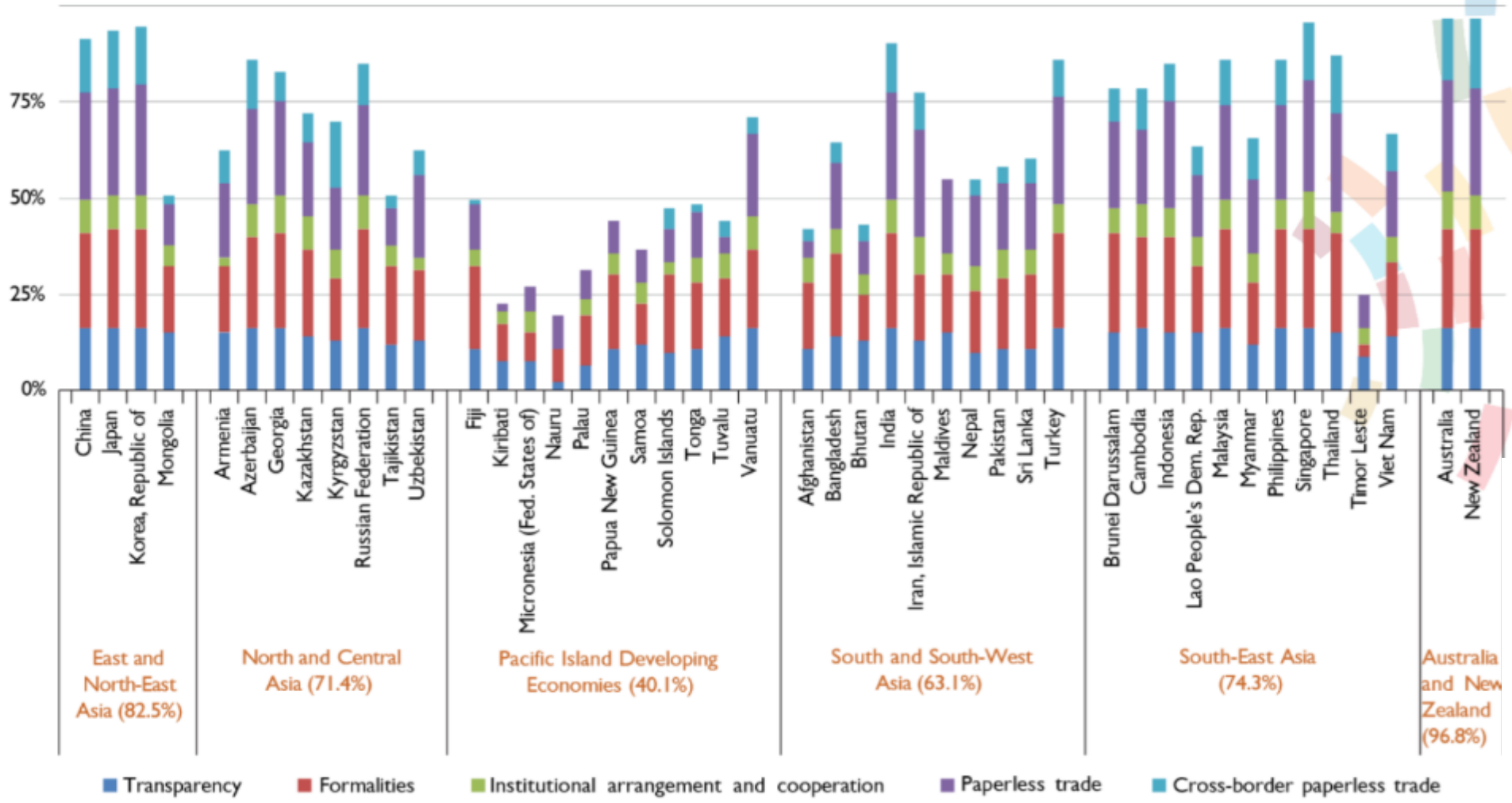
  Conduct of trade activities on the basis of electronic rather than paper documents e.g., electronic Customs declaration, electronic cert. of origin (application of e-commerce to international trade domain)

- **Paperless Trade Systems**

  Legal/regulatory and technical frameworks in which paperless trade transactions take place e.g., Digital customs system, electronic Single Window facility, e-port management systems, Framework Act on Electronic Transaction (in Republic of Korea)

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (2023). *Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia, UN/ESCAP.* https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s_oSAwQvsN325WenBT1jQaxUxy3UZz6a/view

Overall Implementation of Trade Facilitation Measures (46 Asia-Pacific countries)



Source: United Nations Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation, untfsurvey.org, 2021

CPTA - Individual Action Plan (Template)

Annex 2. templates for national Individual Action Plan

Article No.	Actions	Tasks	Activities (in sequence)	Deliverables Leading agencies	Timeline (implementation schedule)		Progress made (in case of update)	Capacity building needs
					Original	Adjusted		
6	Establish a national policy framework for paperless trade	Develop and implement a national policy framework for paperless trade						
	Create an enabling domestic legal environment for paperless trade	Align the domestic legal framework with selected international legal frameworks and best practices						
7	Develop or upgrade paperless trade systems consistently with the general principles	Develop or upgrade paperless trade systems, including single window systems, consistently with the general principles of the Framework Agreement						
8	Develop and agree on a mutual recognition scheme for exchange of trade-related data in electronic form	Operationalize mutual recognition						
9	Select and use relevant international standards and guidelines	Apply selected international standards and guidelines						
		Participate in the development of relevant international standards and best practices						

DELIVERABLES

What we would be delivered.

For example, if an activity is to reform a law or regulation, then the deliverable can be a Mongolia national law on … is drafted for parliament/enacted…

Source: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/Report%20of%202nd%20SC_0.pdf

CPTA - Individual Action Plan (Template)

Article No.	Actions	Tasks	Activities (in sequence)	Deliverables	Timeline (implementation schedule)		Progress made (in case of update)	Capacity building needs
				Leading agencies	Original	Adjusted		
10	Take into account and adopt available and accepted international legal instruments	Apply selected legal instruments or relevant provisions within the legal instruments in conjunction with the result of the legal readiness assessment						
13	Initiate and launch pilot projects	Plan and implement pilot projects						
		Report the progress of pilot projects to the Standing Committee						
14	Cooperate in providing technical support and assistance	Request and offer capacity building						

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF STANDING COMMITTEE OF FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON FACILITATION OF CROSS-BORDER PAPERLESS TRADE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFICь UNCC and online, **Bangkok 19-21 June 2023**

Source: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/Report%20of%202nd%20SC_0.pdf

Action: Establish a national policy framework for paperless trade

Task: Develop and implement a national policy framework for paperless trade *(Art.6)*

I. Creating a favorable legal environment aimed at simplifying and optimizing cross-border paperless trade.

II. Creating a technological environment aimed at reducing the time and costs associated with trade documentation.

III. Promoting effective governance and engaging stakeholders

IV. Collaborate with trading partners to harmonize paperless trade practices and standards and ensure transparency.

V. Technical assistance

5 key components of a national policy framework for paperless trade



Developing and implementing a national policy framework for paperless trade involves **11 key steps**

1. **Assessment of current systems**
2. **Establish a mechanism to coordinate stakeholders in cross-border paperless trade**
3. **Establish a mechanism of “Stakeholder engagement” in cross-border paperless trade**
4. **Defining vision, goals, and objectives**
5. **Improve national legal and regulatory framework and adhere them in line with international standards**
6. **Improving and developing technology infrastructure**
7. **Capacity building**
8. **Developing implementation plan**
9. **Monitoring and evaluation**
10. **Strengthen and initiate international cooperation**
11. **Organize public awareness campaign**



Action: Create an enabling domestic legal environment for paperless trade

Task: Align the domestic legal framework with selected international legal frameworks and best practices *(Art.6)*

1. **Select countries** from Asia and the Pacific with the best practices in successfully implementing cross-border paperless trade.
2. **Conduct research** on their laws and legal acts regulating cross-border paperless trade.
3. **Conduct an analysis** based on the results of the research.
4. Based on the analysis, **identify innovative, advantageous, and effective regulations** to be incorporated into domestic legal regulations.
5. **Develop a draft** to incorporate the above regulations into domestic legal regulations.
6. **Publicize the developed draft** and **solicit feedback** from business owners, enterprises, and trade-related NGOs.
7. **Organize the feedback** process through meetings and discussions.
8. **Develop a final legal act/regulation draft** that reflects the suggestions made based on the results of the discussion.
9. **Conduct an impact analysis** on how the legal act will affect society and the economy.
10. **Organize activities** for approval by the competent state bodies (Parliament, Government, Ministry, Agency)
11. **Organize public awareness** and promotion activities once the laws and regulations enter into force.
12. **The laws and legal acts/regulations** of Mongolia related to the implementation of cross-border paperless trade **are ready.**

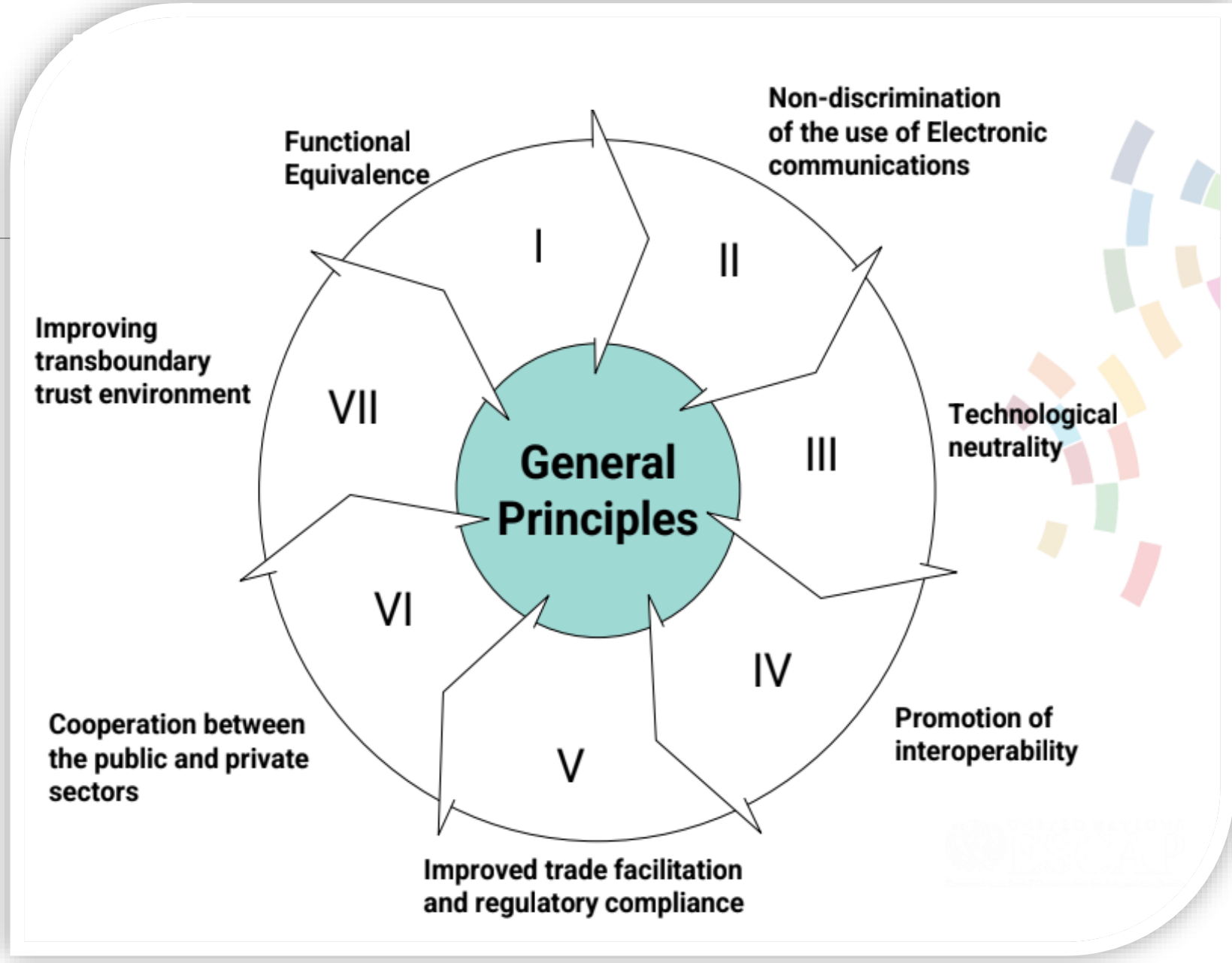
Action: Develop or upgrade paperless trade systems consistently with the General Principles

Task: Develop or upgrade paperless trade systems, including single window systems, consistently with the general principles of the Framework Agreement *(Art.7)*

- **The general principles of a framework agreement on paperless trade typically include:**

1.	**Functional equivalence**	Electronic documents should be considered legally equivalent to paper documents for trade purposes.
2.	**Non-discrimination**	No party should be disadvantaged due to their choice to use electronic communication in trade transactions.
3.	**Technological neutrality**	The agreement should not favor any specific technology and should be adaptable to evolving technologies.
4.	**Interoperability**	Systems used for electronic data exchange should be able to communicate and function with each other across different countries.
5.	**Trade facilitation**	The paperless trade framework should aim to simplify and streamline trade procedures.
6.	**PP cooperation**	Both government agencies and private sector businesses should collaborate to implement paperless trade practices.
7.	**Trust environment**	Measures should be taken to build trust in the security and reliability of electronic data exchange across borders.




Functional Equivalence
Non-discrimination of the use of Electronic communications
Technological neutrality
Promotion of interoperability
Improved trade facilitation and regulatory compliance
Cooperation between the public and private sectors
Improving transboundary trust environment
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
General Principles

Key actions for interoperable paperless trade systems and national single windows

Enabling a conducive legal framework	
▪ Legal recognition of e-transactions and documents ▪ Legal recognition of trust services	▪ Data governance rules ▪ Liability allocation and dispute management
Enabling a conducive technical framework	
▪ Digital identity ▪ Electronic payment ▪ Data models and semantics	▪ Communication protocols ▪ Connectivity ▪ Data security
Promoting efficient governance and engaging stakeholders	
▪ Governance rules and structures ▪ Capacity building for paperless trade system users	
Promoting technical assistance	
▪ International technical assistance and support programmes for paperless trade system implementers	

Source: https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/paperlesstrade2022_e.pdf

Action: Develop and agree on a mutual recognition scheme for exchange of trade-related data in electronic form

Task: Operationalize mutual recognition *(Art.8)*

- **Mutual recognition (MR)** - The acceptance by one country or trade partner of electronic documents, certificates, and procedures that have been validated by another country or partner, without requiring revalidation or reprocessing.
- This concept is critical for promoting cross-border trade efficiency, as it reduces duplicative efforts and facilitates smoother and faster trade flows between countries or regions.

1. **Harmonize Standards and Data Formats**
2. **Bilateral or Multilateral Agreements**
3. **Adopt Electronic Signature and Authentication Mechanisms**
4. **Develop Interoperable IT Systems**
5. **Establish Risk Management Frameworks**
6. **Develop Cross-Border Data Sharing Mechanisms**
7. **Capacity Building and Technical Assistance**
8. **Implement Legal and Regulatory Reforms**
9. **Public Awareness Campaigns**
10. **Monitor and Evaluate Mutual Recognition Practices**



Action: Select and use relevant international standards and guidelines

Task: - Apply selected international standards and guidelines

- Participate in the development of relevant international standards and best practices *(Art.9)*

- **Applying international standards and guidelines in paperless trade** is critical to ensuring that electronic documents, transactions, and systems used in trade are interoperable, secure, and legally recognized across different jurisdictions.
- By aligning with global standards, countries and businesses can simplify cross-border trade, reduce trade barriers, enhance efficiency, and build trust in digital systems.

1. **Adopt and Implement the *UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce***
2. **Implement *ISO/IEC 27001* for Information Security Management**
3. **Use *UN/EDIFACT* and *XML* Standards for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)**
4. **Follow the *W3C* Standards for web-based applications**
5. **Adopt th *WCO Standards* for paperless trade**
6. **Leverage *Blockchain* and Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT)**
7. **Adopt *International Telecommunication Union (ITU)* Guidelines for electronic messaging**
8. **Apply the *International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600)* for digital Letters of Credit**
9. **Promote *ISO 9001* for Quality Management in Electronic Trade Systems**
10. **Engage in *OECD* Guidelines for E-commerce and TF**
11. **Develop national and regional *Paperless Trade Platforms* aligned with international guidelines**



Action: **Take into account and adopt available and accepted international legal instruments**

Task: Apply selected legal instruments or relevant provisions within the legal instruments in conjunction with the result of the legal readiness assessment *(Art.10)*

- **Applying selected legal instruments or relevant provisions** within those instruments, in conjunction with the results of a legal readiness assessment, is crucial for ensuring that paperless trade is legally viable and harmonized across jurisdictions.
- The goal is to ensure that electronic documents and digital processes used in trade are recognized, enforceable, and protected by law.
- This process involves assessing and aligning national legal frameworks with international standards, addressing gaps, and implementing necessary reforms based on the readiness of the legal system.



Action: Take into account and adopt available and accepted international legal instruments

Task: Apply selected legal instruments or relevant provisions within the legal instruments in conjunction with the result of the legal readiness assessment *(Art.10)*

1. **Conduct a comprehensive legal readiness assessment**
2. **Adapt Domestic Legal Frameworks to align with *UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce***
3. **Implement *eIDAS* or equivalent legislation for digital signatures and trust services**
4. **Establish clear legal provisions for electronic contracts in international trade**
5. **Ensure legal recognition of electronic transport documents and trade certificates**
6. **Develop legislation for cross-border data flow and data protection**
7. **Update Dispute resolution mechanisms to Include E-commerce and Paperless Trade**
8. **Provide for mutual recognition of paperless trade documents**
9. **Implement legal framework for digital trade facilitation tools** (e.g., E-commerce Platforms, Blockchain)
10. **Develop an ongoing legal monitoring and adaptation process**



Action: Initiate and launch pilot projects

Task: a. Plan and implement pilot projects
b. Report the progress of pilot projects to the Standing Committee *(Art.13)*

a. **Planning and implementing pilot projects for paperless trade** is an essential step in testing, refining, and scaling digital trade processes in a controlled and manageable way.

- These pilot projects help identify challenges, assess the technical and legal readiness, and gather feedback from stakeholders before scaling up to full implementation. Below are the critical actions to plan and execute successful pilot projects in paperless trade.
- **12** actions involved in the AP.

b. **Reporting the progress of pilot projects to a Standing Committee in paperless trade** is an essential step to ensure transparency, accountability, and ongoing support for the initiative.

- The Standing Committee, typically comprising senior stakeholders and decision-makers, needs to stay informed on the pilot's performance, challenges, achievements, and next steps to guide the project toward successful national or regional implementation.
- **12** actions involved in the AP.



Action: Cooperate in providing technical support and assistance

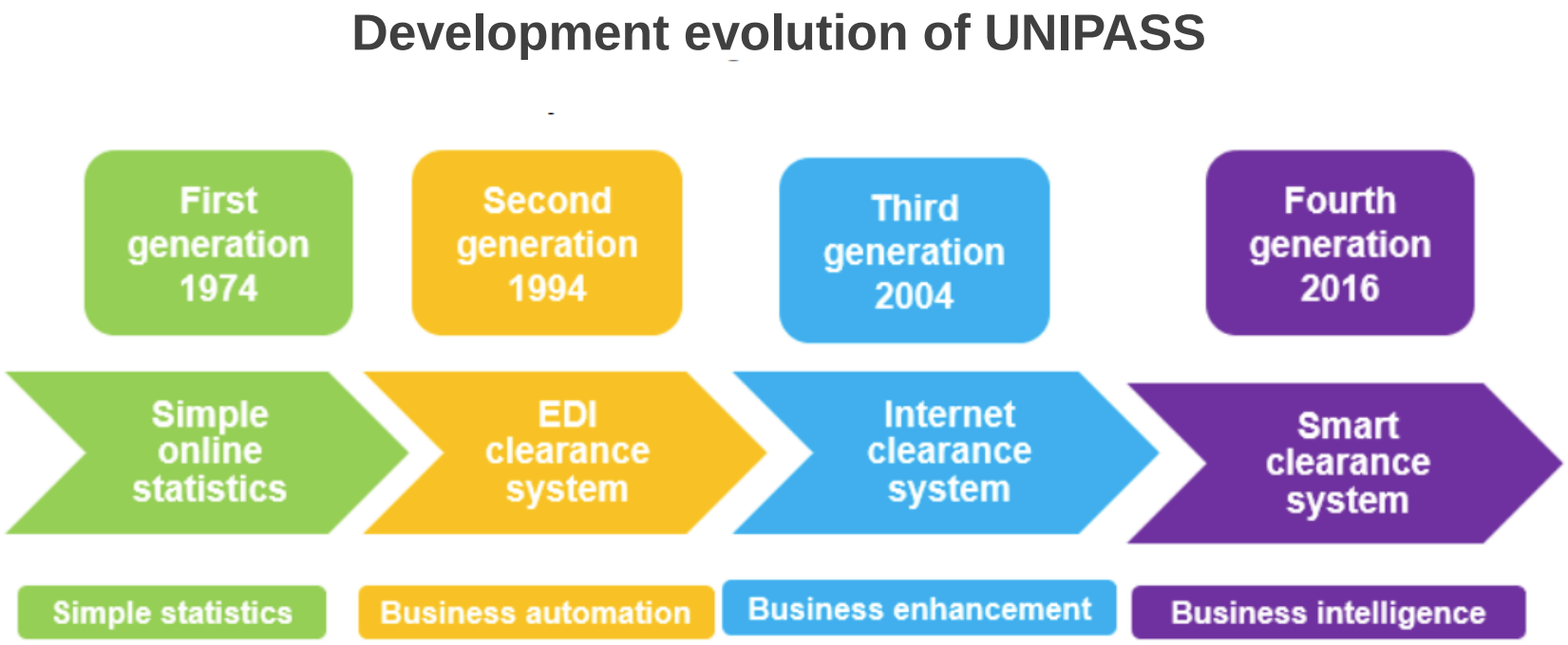
Task: Request and offer capacity building *(Art.14)*

- **Requesting and offering capacity building in paperless trade** is an essential strategy to ensure that all stakeholders involved in digital trade systems are equipped with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources.
- Capacity building can help overcome technical, regulatory, legal, and operational challenges, making it easier for countries, businesses, and individuals to adopt and benefit from paperless trade solutions.

1. Identify capacity building needs
2. Request capacity building from relevant Organizations
3. Collaborate with stakeholders for tailored training programs
4. Offer technical assistance and knowledge sharing
5. Organize workshops and seminars
6. Provide access to training materials and toolkits
7. Design online training programs or e-Learning courses
8. Build institutional capacity for sustained support
9. Foster regional collaboration and knowledge exchange
10. Monitor and evaluate capacity-building efforts
11. Offer financial and technical support for capacity building
12. Encourage cross-sector partnerships



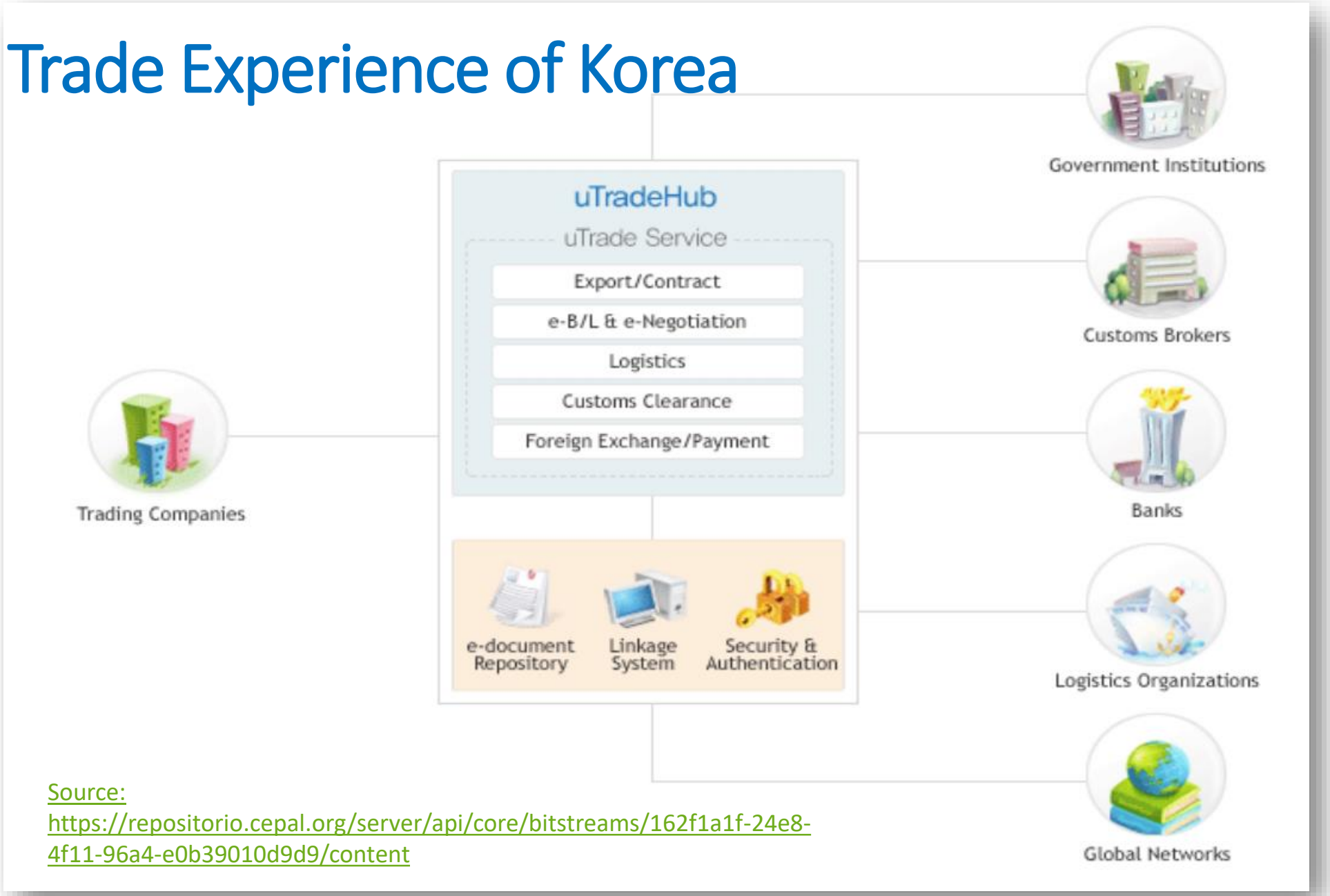
Paperless Trade Experience of Korea



Source: https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/162f1a1f-24e8-4f11-96a4-e0b39010d9d9/content

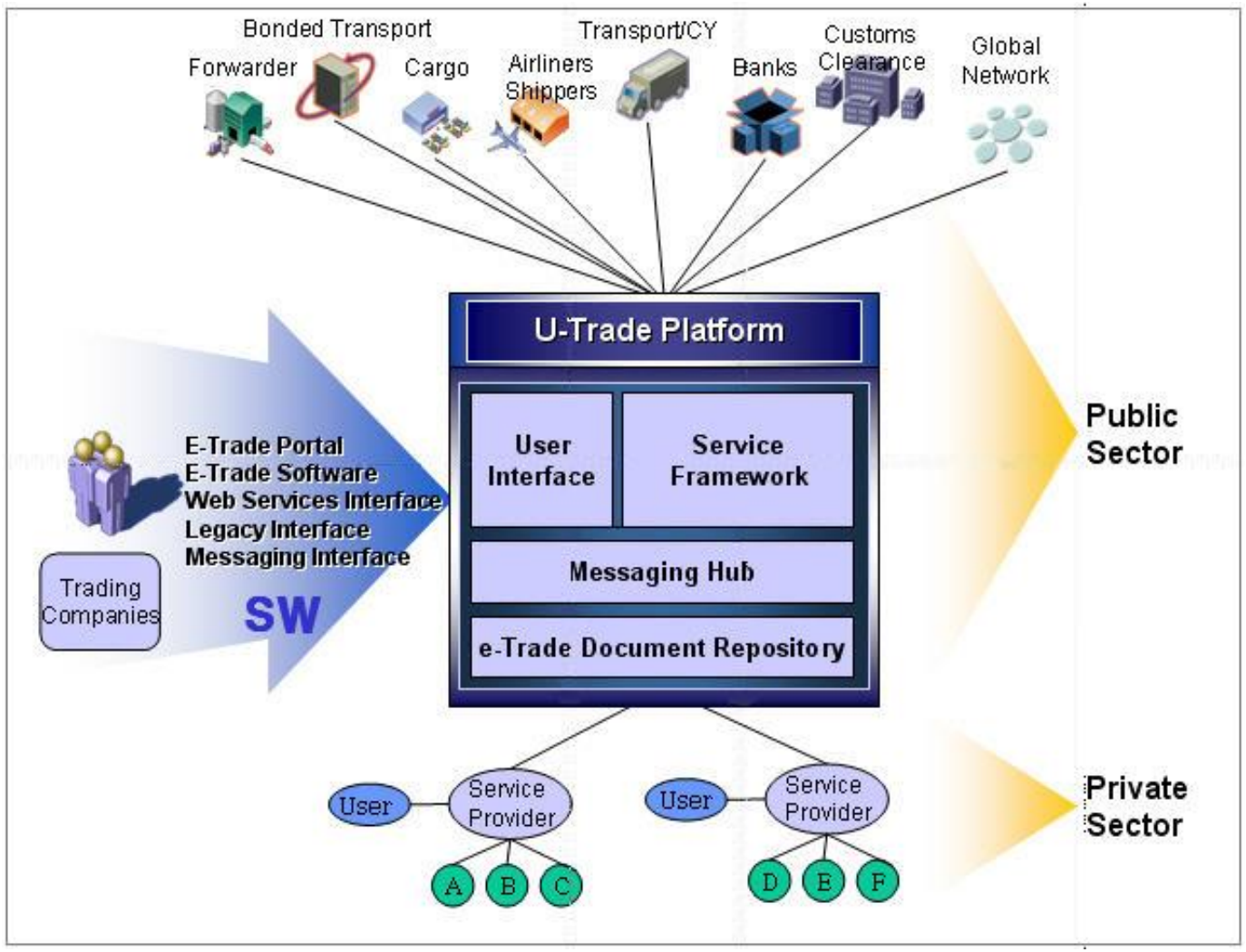
Paperless Trade Experience of Korea

uTradeHub services



Source: https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/162f1a1f-24e8-4f11-96a4-e0b39010d9d9/content

Conceptual Model of uTradeHub



Source: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), *Paperless Trading Individual Action Plan* (updated March 2025)

The development history follows.

1. Background

- Entering year 2000, Korea's advanced IT technology and network infrastructures gave a new opportunity to reform the whole trade process.
- In 2003, Roh administration (Feb 2003~) announced '**e-Government Blueprint**' then Korea National Innovation Committee adopted '**e-Trade Innovation**' as one of the government's roadmap tasks

2. National e-Trade Committee and e-Trade

- Korea organized "**National e-Trade Committee**" chaired byPM to promote national paperless trading. (The first National e-Trade Committee meeting was held in Dec 2003)

- The Committee established a 3 year plan which is called "e-Trade Korea, Innovation 2007"
- **The plan has 3 stages as follows.**
  - **(1) Phase 1 : Building core infrastructure (2005~2006)**
  - **(2) Phase 2 : Enhancing infrastructure (2006~2007)**
  - **(3) Phase 3 : Upgrading User environment (2007)**

3. Launching 'Korea Paperless Trade Center' after Business Process Reengineering and Information Strategic Planning (Dec 2003~Jun 2004)

Conceptual Model of uTradeHub

<Korea National Single Window Project for paperless trading>

Goal	To upgrade the present paperless trade system to cover Korea's growing trade volume with the latest IT technology ※ *Trade volume in 2004 : USD 478 billion*
Period	2004 ~ 2007
Involved Parties	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) Korea Customs Service (KCS) Korea International Trade Association (KITA) KTNET, KOTRA, The Korea Federation of Banks, KFTC

4. The 1st e-Trade Service Project (Dec 2004~ Jun 2005)

- The 1st project opened the world's first e-L/C service by developing e-L/C management system and e-Trade Document Repository(TDR).
- Advising bank advises L/C to exporting company and registers and stores the L/C. Negotiating bank provides service without paper format L/C

5. The 2nd u-Trade Service Project (Oct 2005~May2007)

- The 2nd project opened new comprehensive SW portal site after upgrading TDR and other infrastructure. The development covered upgrading existing e-L/C service as well as launching more services of paperless documents. Advanced technology such as BPM (business process management) to assist individual handling of the complicated trading processes was applied.
- The title of Single Window is also changed from e-Trade Platform to the **u-Trade Hub** encompassing 'ubiquitous' to cover future application of mobile devices.

5. The 3rd u-Trade Service Project(July2007~Mar2008)

- 3rd project will add a service which includes logistics, e-L/C service for foreign banks in Korea and a comprehensive global marketing searching portal. All existing logistic e-Trade service in KTNET will be merged into Xml based u-Trade Hub service with global visibility function. e-L/C system will be finalized by developing e-L/C ASP(application service provider) system on u-Trade Hub.
- The ultimate goal of u-Trade Hub is to make financial settlement process of trade paperless. The hardest part of it is the e-presentation of the negotiation documents to banks. 3rd phase will solve the problem by developing e-B/L system. Also e-Nego pilot project will be conducted by the support of volunteer shippers, banks and traders.

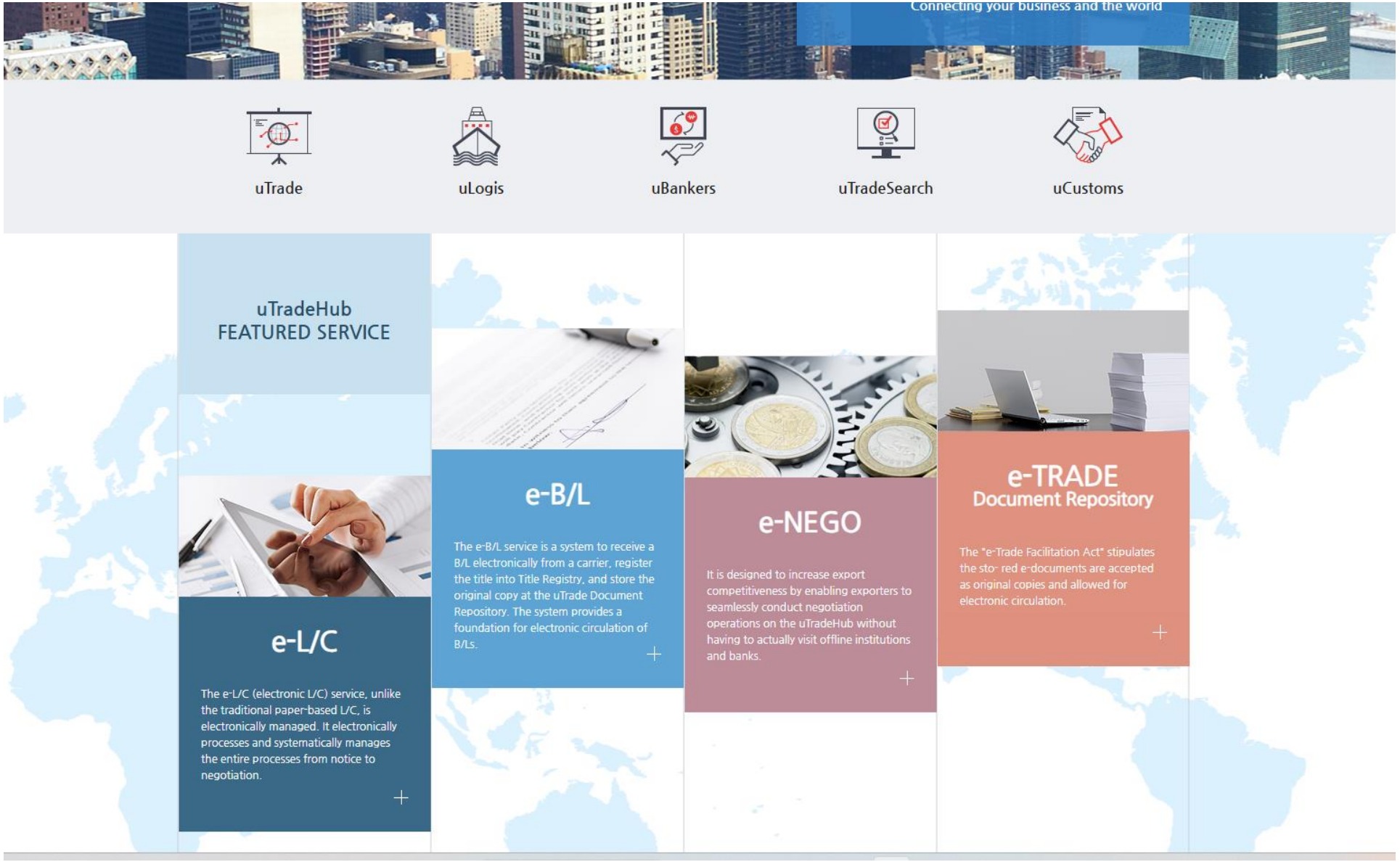
Source: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), *Paperless Trading Individual Action Plan* (updated March 2025)

Paperless Trade Experience of Korea

Comparison of the main features of UNIPASS and uTradeHub

	UNIPASS Customs single window	uTradeHub Trade single window
Main area	Linkage between Customs and other government regulatory agencies to issue licenses and certifications related to import-export online	Automation of B2G and B2B trade procedures via on-line including Customs, Logistics, Banking and Trade Finance, B2B commerce and Licensing and Certification
Leading agency	Customs Authority	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE), Ministry of Economy
Scope of service	Interfaced with other government regulatory agencies' licensing and certification systems	Customs, Logistics, B2B Commerce, Banking and Trade Finance, Licensing and Certification
Main users	Customs, Government Regulatory Agencies, Customs Brokers, Private Sector Applicants	Traders, Logistics Companies, Financial Institutes, Industrial Association, Government Regulatory Agencies, Customs, Customs Brokers
Risk management	Towards Integrated Risk Management	Individual Risk Management
B2B commerce	None	Purchase Order, Invoice
Logistics	Advance Manifest Service for Container Security	Shipping Request, e-Airway Bills, e-Bill of Lading
Trade finance	None	e-Letters of Credit, e-Settlement, e-Insurance, e-Letter of Guarantee

Source: https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/162f1a1f-24e8-4f11-96a4-e0b39010d9d9/content



https://www.utradehub.or.kr/porgw/index.jsp?_locale=en&sso=ok

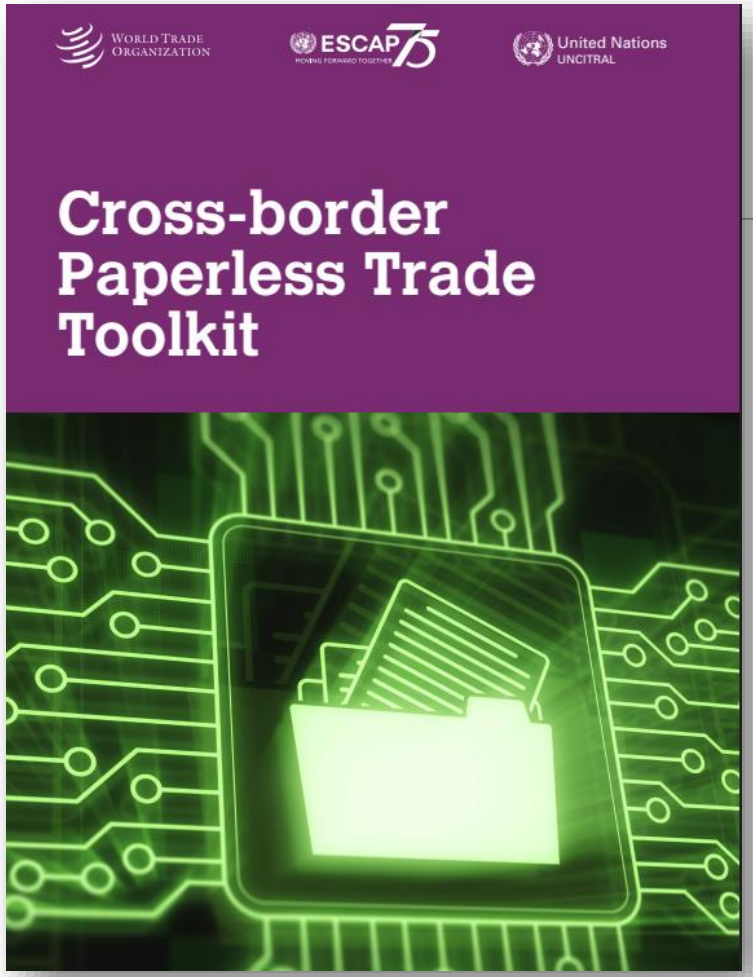
CHALLENGES moving forward on CPTA

- Монгол Улсад цаасгүй худалдааг хэрэгжүүлэх эрх зүйн бэлэн байдал **(Legal Environment Readiness)**
- Эрх зүйн акттай уялдуулах **(Harmonization: International Legal Frameworks and Standards)**
- Монгол Улсад цаасгүй худалдааг хэрэгжүүлэх техникийн бэлэн байдал **(Technical Readiness)**
- Чадавхыг бэхжүүлэх асуудал **(Capacity Building)**
- Төр хувийн хэвшлийн хамтын ажиллагаа **(Cooperation between PP)**
- Яамд, агентлагуудын харилцан уялдаа холбоо **(Lack of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanism)**



References

- World Trade Organization (WTO), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) (2022), *Cross-border paperless trade toolkit*, WTO. *https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/paperlesstrade2022_e.pdf*
- World Trade Organization (WTO), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) (2022), *Standards Toolkit for Cross-border Paperless Trade: Accelerating Trade Digitalisation Through the Use of Standards https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/standtoolkit22_e.pdf*
- Ministry of Commerce of the Rep. of China (MOFCOM) (2024), *China Digital Trade Development Report.* MOFCOM
- *Jonathan Koh (2024).* Paperless trade system of the Republic of Korea: An analysis of the UNIPASS and uTradeHub Single windows. UN ECLAC. https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/162f1a1f-24e8-4f11-96a4-e0b39010d9d9/content
- United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (UNNExT) (2013) UN/ESCAP, UN/ECE. https://repository-uat.unescap.org/items/7c9b0822-494d-47b6-92b0-90420604b2c4
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (2025), A note to support the parties to prepare Individual Action Plans to implement the Framework Agreement on Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (CPTA), ESCAP.
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (CPTA) https://www.unescap.org/projects/cpta#
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), *Paperless Trading Individual Action Plan* (updated March 2025) https://www.apec.org/groups/committee-on-trade-and-investment/digital-economy-steering-group/paperless-trading-individual-action-plan
- John D. Gregory (2019). Mongolia: Legal Readiness for *Cross-Border Paperless Trade,* UN/ESCAP.
- *Technical Readiness Checklist for Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Mongolia (2019)*



This toolkit aims at raising awareness of the technical and legal tools to be called upon to adopt cross-border paperless trade systems and national single windows (NSWs). Key actions to develop paperless trade systems include:

- enabling a conducive legal framework;
- enabling a conducive technical framework;
- promoting efficient governance and engaging stakeholders;
- providing technical assistance.

This publication builds on the *Legal Readiness Assessment Guide*, the *Technical Readiness Assessment Guide* and the corresponding checklists for cross-border paperless trade. Developed by ESCAP as part of its support for the implementation of the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific,[1] the guides contain explanatory notes, good practices, references and other relevant information to assist users to conduct self-assessments of their cross-border paperless trade systems using the checklists.

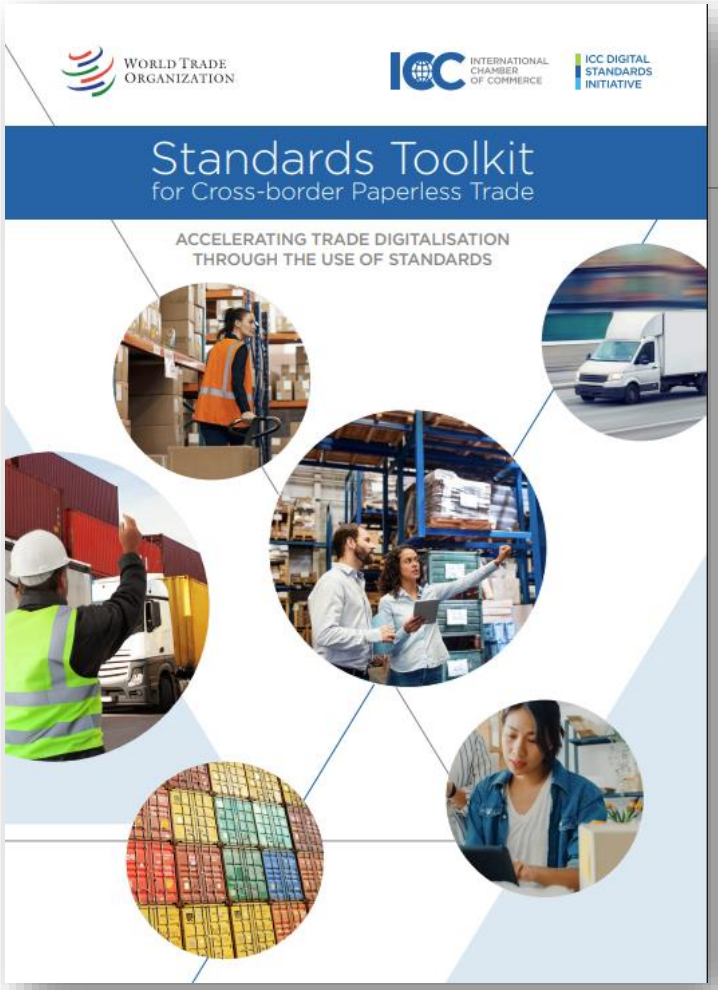
"This toolkit aims at raising awareness of the technical and legal tools to be called upon to adopt cross-border paperless trade systems and national single windows."

The toolkit does not intend to assess the status of a paperless trade system but rather to guide interested stakeholders in implementing such a system. In each chapter, the most relevant questions of the *Legal Readiness* and *Technical Readiness Checklists* for each section are listed.

The advantages of this approach are both its brevity and its focus on the selected elements. Users should, however, also refer to the full checklists and readiness assessment guides freely available online.

The *Legal Readiness Assessment Guide*, the *Technical Readiness Assessment Guide* and the corresponding checklists for cross-border paperless trade, available online:

https://readiness.digitalizetrade.org



Contents

5 Why a Standards Toolkit is Needed

5 Using this Standards Toolkit

6 **SECTION 1** Foundational Standards

9 **SECTION 2** Identifier Standards

12 **SECTION 3** Corporations and Micro-, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises

16 **SECTION 4** Carriers, Freight Forwarders and Logistics Operators

20 **SECTION 5** Customs Authorities and other Cross-border Regulatory Agencies

23 **SECTION 6** Interoperable Digitalisation Frameworks

25 Appendix A: List of Standard Development Organisations

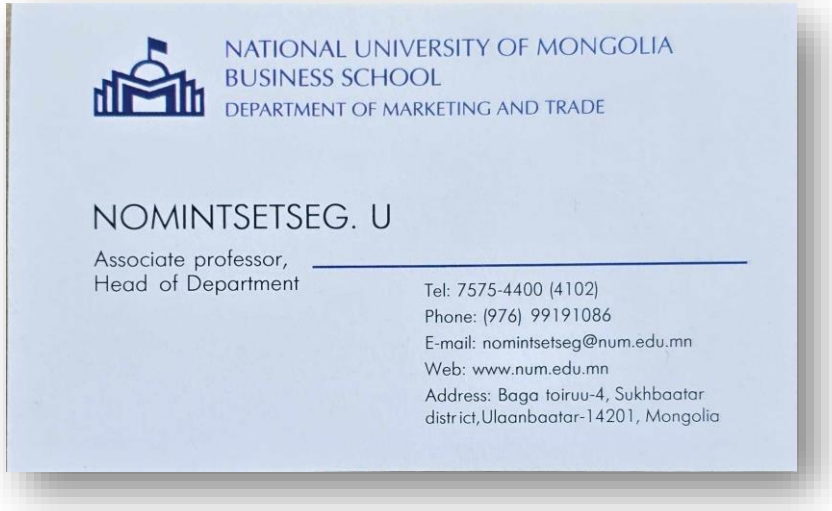
26 Appendix B: List of Technical Terms

Table 1.2 Master references for the cross-border supply chain

REFERENCE	WHAT IT DOES	WHY IT'S IMPORTANT
UN/Core Component Library (CCL)	The United Nations Core Component Library (UN/CCL) is a library of business semantics in a data model which is harmonised, audited and published by UN/CEFACT.	Ensure consistency and interoperability. The Semantic base definitions are compatible with all other UN/CEFACT deliverables and mappable with many other organisations' data models such as WCO, IATA, GS1, etc.
UN/CEFACT Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model (BSP-RDM)	The Buy-Ship-Pay Reference Data Model describes the requirements for a generic reference data model supporting the trade and transport-related processes involved in the cross-border supply chain and covering, at a high-level, the involved business areas, the main parties and the information involved. It provides the framework for any cross-border transport-related business and government domains to specify their own specific information exchange requirements[1] while complying with the overall processes and data structures.	It can be applied by any country, region or industry community to provide the definitions of contextualised transport-related data exchange documents which can be integrated into software solutions for traders, carriers, freight forwarders, agents, banks, customs and other governmental authorities etc.
UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (2017)	The Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR) aims to enable the legal use of electronic transferable records both domestically and across borders. The MLETR applies to electronic transferable records that are functionally equivalent to transferable documents or instruments. Transferable documents or instruments are paper-based documents or instruments (such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory notes and warehouse receipts) that entitle the holder to claim the performance of the obligation indicated therein and that allow the transfer of the claim to that performance by transferring possession of the document or instrument.	The MLETR builds on the principles of non-discrimination against the use of electronic means, functional equivalence and technology neutrality underpinning all UNCITRAL texts on electronic commerce. It may therefore accommodate the use of all technologies and of all models, such as registries, tokens and distributed ledgers.
ISO 15000 series Electronic business eXtensible Markup Language (ebXML)	Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language, commonly known as e-business XML, or ebXML, is a family of XML based standards sponsored by OASIS and UN/CEFACT. XML defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable, enabling two disparate systems to exchange information.	It can provide an open infrastructure that enables the global use of electronic business information in an interoperable, secure, and consistent manner by all types of organisations (e.g., commercial enterprises, government agencies, not-for-profit organisations).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Contact:



For more information on CPTA:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uVGFDJTZTg