

COOPERATION



**IN E- BUSINESS
STANDARDS**

**Working
together for our
global
community**

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on behalf of OASIS**

Our Understanding of UN/CEFACT

Improving the ability of business, administration & trade from developed, developing & transition economies to exchange products and relevant services.

Facilitating national & international transactions through simplification & harmonization of processes, procedures & information flows, so contributing to the growth of global commerce.

Source of long-standing series of key business models for electronic trade transactions such as UN/EDIFACT and UNTDED.



- UN/CEFACT is a unique global forum for Trade Facilitation
- Developing methods to facilitate processes, procedures and transactions, including the relevant use of information technologies;
- Promoting both the use of these methods, and associated best practices, through channels such as government, industry and service associations;
- Coordinating its work with other international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), notably in the context of a Memorandum of Understanding for a Global Facilitation Partnership for Transport and Trade.

UN/CEFACT Stakeholders and Liaisons



OASIS

One of the long-established non-profit open standards consortia for the global information society and business in the digital era.

Industry consensus and public-private cooperation for global ICT standards for security, cloud computing, SOA, identity management, E-Business, SOA, Web services, the Smart Grid, electronic publishing, crisis response, and other areas.

OASIS is committed to transparent, open, freely-available and technology-neutral standards



Cooperation, liaison and harmonization with other standards organizations is a major OASIS priority.

OASIS regularly shares and submits its completed work to global *de jure* standards authorities, and maintains formal working relationships with:

- ISO, IEC, ITU, UN-ECE and the global MoUMG for E-Business
- ISO TCs 154, 184, 211; ITU-T SG 17; IEC PC 118
- ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC34, SC38
- ANSI, CalConnect, CEN/ISSS, EEMA, ETSI, HL7 for eHealth, Kantara Initiative, OECD Security & Privacy, OpenGeoSpatial Consortium, ODCA, SNIA, SWIFT, UPU, W3C and WCO and others

OASIS

Standards bodies at a glance

Name	OASIS	STATUS	CONTACT
ANSI	www.ansi.org	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
IEEE	www.ieee.org	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
ISO	www.iso.org	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
IEC	www.iec.ch	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
ITU	www.itu.int	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
ETSI	www.etsi.org	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
W3C	www.w3.org	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
WCO	www.wco.wco.org	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	
WTO	www.wto.org	Organization and individuals: \$450 to \$25,000	

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADVANCING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR E-BUSINESS STANDARDS

18-19 September 2008
World Trade Center, Geneva
Geneva (Switzerland)

OASIS Stakeholders and Liaisons

Our Shared Environment

UN/CEFACT and OASIS share a long-established history of collaboration in E-Business standards and collaborated as co-hosts on the development of the ebXML project, the first comprehensive suite of open XML standards for transactional e-business, in 1999-2001.

In connection with that project, CEFACT and OASIS collaborated to encourage other standards projects (including RosettaNet, Open Application Group, SWIFT, OTA and HR-XML) to cooperate in developing common core data component libraries.



The Scope of eBusiness has changed

Now in a complex, fast-moving digital world

- xml developed for low-investment standardized software
- OASIS Technical Committees have made open, flexible standards for wide use by public & private sector e.g. UBL

Working towards Common Data Components for E-Business

2010 — EC 2010/45/EU, an updated e-Invoicing Directive, sets mandatory implementation deadlines. A Multi-Stakeholder Panel on e-Invoicing is launched

2010 – PEPPOL develops e-Invoicing standards based on UBL and CEN profiles

2012 – Second set of CEN WS/BII2 profiles issued with bindings for UBL and UN/CEFACT schema

2012 — UBL's PEPPOL profiles are implemented in Austria, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden; also in use in the Netherlands, Croatia, Iceland and Turkey



Working towards Common Data Components for E-Business

2012 – European standardization reform (PE-CONS 32/12) raises the status of consortia standards in Europe, and establishes a new Multi-Stakeholder Platform on ICT Standardization

2013 — ZugFERD e-invoice specification is published and implemented in Germany

2013 — A new draft Directive is published (COM/2013/0449), based on consultation with the e-Invoicing MSP, which encourages semantic harmonization across multiple schema

2013 – OASIS issues an updated UBL v2.1, adds functions to v2.0

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Working towards Common Data Components for E-Business

2013 — A new draft EU Directive is published (COM/2013/0449), after consultation with the e-Invoicing MSP, which encourages ***semantic harmonization across multiple schema***

2014 — The EU ICT Standardization MSP proposes UBL for identification as an approved consortium standard

2014 – UN/CEFACT and OASIS both approve updated final versions of their respective parts of ISO 15000 (CCTS and ebXML), for submission to ISO

2014 — French Ministry for the Economy and Finance announces UBL PEPPOL pilots

2014 – OASIS submits UBL v2.1 to ISO/IEC JTC 1

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Shared Challenges

Public administrations expect e-invoices and trade documents to work well across borders, even when different schema and specifications are used. UN/CEFACT's depth of public administration expertise, and its UN charter as a technology-neutral body, are unique assets.



How can UN/CEFACT make the most of its global reach?

Both UN/CEFACT & OASIS have to focus their limited resources.



Strategic Challenges

UN/CEFACT offers significant advantages to ALL its stakeholders:

- Development of Recommendations and agreements on Trade Facilitation & eBusiness
- An open forum for harmonization of regulatory and standards processes
- Committed support for the MoUMG on eBusiness

What would OASIS and UBL like to see?

A sustainable and genuine forum for cooperation among the creators and maintainers of existing e-invoicing and e-procurement schema.

The opportunity to collaborate for mutual benefit rather than compete.



OASIS 

Recognition that well-established implementations by public administrations are not likely to change suddenly on demand.

A global forum in which the real challenges of differences in meaning, and absences of agreed vocabularies across competing schema, can be discussed.

Questions?

Thank you for your kind attention



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