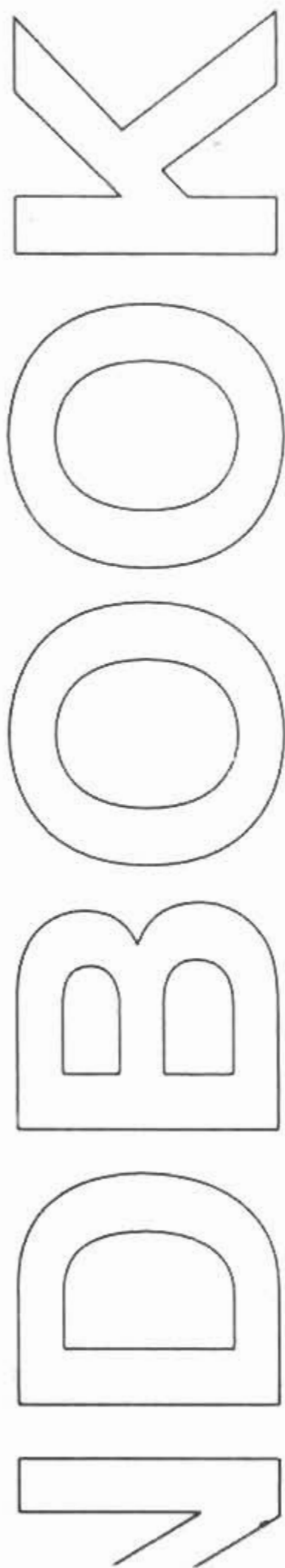


# ASEB EDI/EDIFACT AWARENESS HANDBOOK



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PREPARED BY ASEB A&E WORKING GROUP · AUGUST 1994 EDITION

Thailand EDI Council



ศูนย์บริการความรู้ทางวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี  
Science and Technology Information Services

## ASEB EDI/EDIFACT Awareness Handbook

วันที่รับ	9/9/54
เวลา	9.00
วันที่ส่งคืน	9/9/54
เวลา	11.00

โดย

Awareness & Education Group

Asia EDIFACT Board

สภาแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แห่งประเทศไทย  
คณะกรรมการส่งเสริมการพัฒนาเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศแห่งชาติ



ศูนย์เทคโนโลยีอิเล็กทรอนิกส์และคอมพิวเตอร์แห่งชาติ (NECTEC)

สำนักงานพัฒนาวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยีแห่งชาติ (NSTDA)

กระทรวงวิทยาศาสตร์ เทคโนโลยีและสิ่งแวดล้อม

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACCESS CENTER  
ศูนย์บริการความรู้ทางวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี

**สวทช.**  
**NSTDA**  
สำนักงานพัฒนาวิทยาศาสตร์  
และเทคโนโลยีแห่งชาติ

ตุลาคม 2537

ISBN 974-7571-63-3

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ราคา 20 บาท

ISBN 974-7571-63-3

พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1 จำนวน 1,500 เล่ม

ตุลาคม 2537

สงวนลิขสิทธิ์ตามพรบ. ลิขสิทธิ์ พ.ศ. 2537

โดย สภาแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แห่งประเทศไทย

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Secretariat Office of the National Information Technology Committee  
National Electronics and Computer Technology Center

จัดพิมพ์และจำหน่ายโดย

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อาคารมหานครยิปซัม ชั้น 22

539/2 ถนนศรีอยุธยา

กรุงเทพฯ 10400

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ASEB EDI/EDIFACT  
Awareness handbook



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## บทนำ

ASEB EDI/EDIFACT Awareness Handbook นี้เป็นผลงานของคณะทำงานเสริมสร้างความรู้ความเข้าใจ (Awareness and Education Working Group - AEG) ภายใต้คณะกรรมการ EDIFACT แห่งเอเชีย (Asia EDIFACT Board) ซึ่งมีสภาแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แห่งประเทศไทย (สท.) เป็นตัวแทนของประเทศร่วมเป็นสมาชิกอยู่ด้วย

หนังสือเล่มนี้จัดพิมพ์ขึ้นเป็นครั้งที่ 2 โดยมีการปรับปรุงปีละครั้ง เพื่อวัตถุประสงค์ที่จะสร้างความตื่นตัวและความเข้าใจในการนำ EDI และ EDIFACT มาใช้ในการประกอบธุรกิจในกลุ่มประเทศอาเซียน โดยจะมีรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับการแนะนำ EDI และ EDIFACT การวางแผนเพื่อนำ EDI มาใช้ ตลอดจนการพัฒนา EDI/EDIFACT ในเอเชียทั้งระดับภูมิภาคและระดับประเทศ ซึ่งรวมถึงสถานภาพการใช้งาน EDI และองค์กรที่รับผิดชอบทางด้านนี้ในแต่ละประเทศไว้ด้วย

ฝ่ายเลขานุการสภาแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แห่งประเทศไทย ได้จัดพิมพ์หนังสือเล่มนี้ขึ้นเพื่อเผยแพร่ให้กับผู้ใช้ ผู้ประกอบการและผู้สนใจ EDI ทั่วไป สำหรับรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมอื่นๆ สามารถสอบถามได้ที่ ฝ่ายเลขานุการ สท. โทรศัพท์ : 642-5001..10 ต่อ 270-272 โทรสาร : 642-5015

ฝ่ายเลขานุการฯ  
ตุลาคม 2537

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## PREFACE

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The ASEB Awareness Handbook outlines the structure and mission of the Asia EDIFACT Board (ASEB). It also provide details on EDI implementation and EDI standards achievements of the various member countries/economies.

This handbook aims to educate and create an awareness among the general public on EDI and EDIFACT and its application in the Asian countries/economies. It is published by the ASEB Awareness & Education Group. The members of the group, who are also the various countries' contact points for EDI/EDIFACT Awareness & Education, is shown overleaf.

The handbook is published on a yearly basis. Copies can be obtained from the respective country contact points.

For more information on the ASEB, please contact either your respective country EDIFACT secretariat (please refer to page 11) or the ASEB Secretariat:

Mr Magoroku Kuji  
Tel : 81-3-3437-6135  
Fax : 81-3-3437-6136

Prepared by :  
ASEB Awareness & Education Group

*Note : All information contained in this document are compiled from the progress reports provided by all the member/observer countries.*



## ASEB AWARENESS & EDUCATION WORKING GROUP

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## **SECTION 1**

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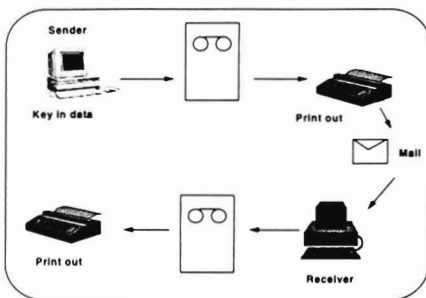
### **INTRODUCTION TO EDI AND EDIFACT**

This section gives a short introduction of EDI and EDIFACT.

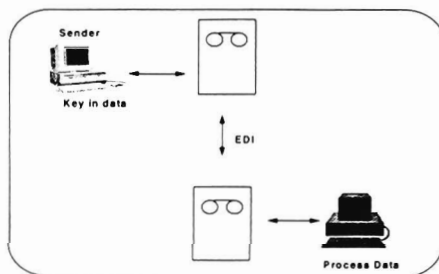
## 1 Introduction to EDI

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) refers to the exchange of structured messages. With a structured message, such as a purchase order, the data is formatted according to an agreed standard, thus facilitating the electronic transfer from one computer system to another.

### The present way of business communication :



### The EDI way of business communication :



## **2 Benefits of EDI**

### Reduce costs

With EDI, costs associated with paper handling, data entry, transcription, manual sorting, paper matching, filing, reconciling, mailing and lost mails are eliminated.

### Save time

Information is delivered instantaneously enabling you to plan your production schedule promptly, thus saving more money.

### Improved customer service

With an improved environment and more streamlined communications, you are able to respond more rapidly to your customer's requirements and provide better customer service.

The benefits of EDI are clear...either hook up or loose out.

## **3 EDI Implementation Planning**

Start planning for EDI now.....

### Determine your organisation's needs

Study your company's existing procedures and how it can be improved using EDI. Identify the data to be communicated, often starting with the most common transactions.

### Identify business partners for EDI

Decide on which partners should participate, usually starting with the larger ones. Discuss with them about how and when they plan to use EDI.

### Educate and train your staff

Prepare your people for the changes that are coming. Train your staff in EDI awareness as well as the technical aspects of EDI.

#### Integrate EDI into existing systems

Consider the possibility of EDI as an integral part of a complete system rather than just a communication peripheral. Review and redesign existing systems, streamline existing procedures and change the paradigms.

#### Decide on the network service

Decide whether you want to build your own proprietary network or select a third party Value Added Network (VAN) service. Consider the benefits of a VAN as a clearing house for your EDI system. Consider the hosts of support facilities provided by VANs, including EDI implementation support, data communication protocols, technical help desk support and EDI consultancy - not forgetting that VANs have wide network coverage with big user base.

#### Decide on the EDI standards

Just as voice communication requires a common set of rules which everyone understands and uses to communicate with each other, the use of EDI requires a common set standards to be accepted for communication. Decide on how data is to be presented for transmission. Do not reinvent the wheel, explore the use of existing standards such as UN/EDIFACT.

## **4 Introduction to UN/EDIFACT**

Ever since the introduction of EDI, EDI users in Europe, USA and other countries have developed numerous industry based and national standards. As EDI gained more popularity, the need for a more generic globally acceptable EDI standard became more apparent. In 1985, the UN/EDIFACT ("United Nations/EDI for Administration, Commerce and Transport") was borne from a fusion of the European and the American national standards. UN/EDIFACT is fast gaining recognition and acceptance as the global EDI standard.

## **5 Benefits of UN/EDIFACT**

EDIFACT is a fusion of European and the American national standards. Generally, EDIFACT retains the essence of the two national standards characterized by its flexibility and efficiency while not compromising its functionality.

EDIFACT is flexible enough to be used across industries and across boundaries for both the government and private sector in a wide range of EDI applications.

EDIFACT is also supported by a set of rigorous message design procedure, thus ensuring that EDIFACT messages which are endorsed by the UN conforms fully to the standard and hence are internationally functional.

The essence of a good standard does not lie only in its flexibility, efficiency and functionality. Its acceptance is of paramount importance. EDIFACT is fast gaining popularity not only in the US and Europe, but also in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, Korea, Taiwan, China, as well as in many developing countries in the Asia Pacific region. EDIFACT is the prevailing global EDI standards.



## **SECTION 2**

### **THE ASIA EDIFACT BOARD (ASEB)**

This section gives an introduction to the ASEB Board, including the Board's mission, membership, office holders, organization structure, major milestones as well as meeting schedules.

## 1 The Mission

The objective of the Board is to guide, stimulate and promote the development and use of the UN/EDIFACT standards in its member countries or economies in support of the UN/EDIFACT Rapporteur of its member countries or economies.

## 2 Membership

The ASEB has, to date eight members. They are:

	COUNTRY	MEMBER SINCE	REPRESENTED BY
1	Japan	November 1990	Japan EDIFACT Committee
2	Singapore	November 1990	Singapore EDI Committee
3	Korea	January 1991	Korea EDIFACT Committee
4	Chinese Taipei	September 1991	Taipei EDIFACT Committee
5	China	September 1991	China EDIFACT Committee
6	Malaysia	May 1992	Malaysia EDIFACT Committee
7	India	August 1992	India Ministry of Commerce
8	Thailand	February 1994	Thailand EDI Council

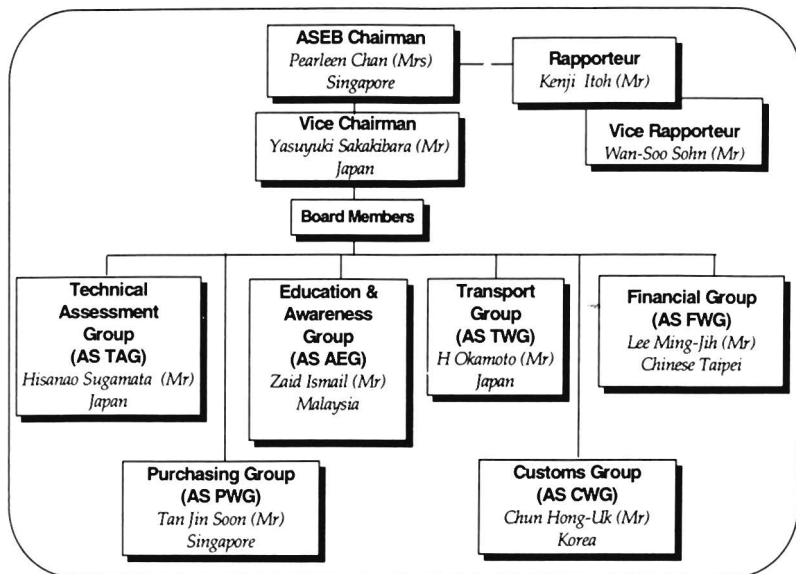
## 3 Office holders

The office holders of the ASEB since Nov 1990 when the Board was set up are as follows:

TITLE	TERM	NAME	COUNTRY
Chairman	Nov 1992 - Dec 1994	Mrs Pearleen Chan	Singapore
	Nov 1990 - Oct 1992	Mr Edi Ohkubo	Japan
Vice Chairman	Nov 1992 - Dec 1994	Mr Yasuyuki Sakakubara	Japan
	Nov 1990 - Oct 1992	Mr Martin Tsang	Singapore
Rapporteur	Nov 1990 - Dec 1994	Mr Kenji Itoh	Japan
Vice Rapporteur	May 1992 - Dec 1994	Mr Sohn Wan Soo	Korea
	Nov 1990 - May 1992	Ms Jocelyn Ang	Singapore

#### 4 Organization structure

##### ASEB STRUCTURE



#### 5 Joint Working Groups

A total of six Joint Working Groups were established under the ASEB to promote sharing of information and expertise among member countries and to represent joint interests of the Asia countries in the UN meetings. The activities of the groups are elaborated in Section 3.

**6. Meeting schedule**

MEETING	DATE	VENUE
EDI Workshop & Technical Tour EDICOM 94 ASEB Joint Working Group Meeting 9th ASEB Meeting	22-23 Nov 94 24-25 Nov 94 28-29 Nov 94 29-30 Nov 94	Taipei, Chinese Taipei
ASEB Joint Working Group Meeting 10th ASEB Meeting	May 95	(not confirmed)
EDICOM 95 ASEB Joint Working Group Meeting 11th ASEB Meeting	Nov 95	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## 7. Milestones

NOV 1990	Appointment of the first term Rapporteur, Mr Kenji Itoh and Vice Rapporteur, Ms Jocelyn Ang of Japan and Singapore respectively
NOV 1990	The formation of Japan-Singapore EDIFACT Board (JSEB)
NOV 1990	Inaugural meeting of JSEB
JAN 1991	Korea became a member of the JSEB
JUN 1991	JSEB renamed Japan-Korea-Singapore EDIFACT Board (JKSEB)
SEP 1991	China became a member of the JKSEB
	Chinese Taipei became a member of the JKSEB
OCT 1991	Japan-Korea-Singapore EDIFACT Board (JKSEB) renamed Asia EDIFACT Board (ASEB)
OCT 1991	Rapporteur/Vice Rapporteur of JKSEB changed title to Rapporteur/Vice Rapporteur for Asia
MAR 1992	Inaugural meeting of the ASEB Finance Joint Working Group (FJWG)
MAY 1992	Malaysia became a member of the ASEB
JUN 1992	Mr Kenji Itoh of Japan was nominated as the Rapporteur for the 2nd term and Mr Sohn Wan Soo of Korea was nominated as the Vice Rapporteur
AUG 1992	India became a member of the ASEB
OCT 1992	Mrs Pearleen Chan of Singapore was appointed as the new Chairman of ASEB and Mr Yasuyuki Sakakibara was appointed as the new Vice Chairman
	Inaugural meeting of the ASEB Awareness & Education Working Group (AS AEG)
	Inaugural meeting of the ASEB Technical Assessment Working Group (AS TAG)
MAY 1993	Inaugural meeting of the ASEB Transport Joint Working Group (AS TWG)
OCT 1993	Inaugural meeting of the ASEB Customs Joint Working Group (AS CWG)
FEB 1994	Thailand became a member of the ASEB
JUN 1994	Inaugural meeting of the ASEB Purchasing Joint Working Group (AS PWG)

**8 Member countries contact points**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>CONTACT ADDRESS/NOS</b>
1 Japan	Mr Magoroku Kuji, Secretariat ASEB Mr Kenji Itoh, ASEB Rapporteur	JUSTPRO Daiichi-Daimon Building 2-10-1 Shibadaimon, Japan Tel : 81-3-3347-6135 Fax : 81-3-3437-6136 Ontyme ID - K/ITOH
2 Singapore	Ms Chay Siew Ping, Secretariat, SEC	75 Science Park Drive, #B1/01-13 CINTech II Building, Singapore 0511 Tel : 65-7728241 Fax : 65-7785277 Ontyme ID - S/LAI
3 Korea	Mr Yong-Han Joe Secretariat, KEC	Rm 305 Trade Tower, KWTC 159-1 Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku, KWTC P O Box 177 REPUBLIC OF KOREA Tel : 82-2-551-2140 Fax : 82-3-551-2144
4 Chinese Taipei	Mr T H Chen Secretariat, TEC	NBS, Ministry of Economic Affairs, F1.12, 333, Sec 2, Tunghua South Road Taipei, TAIWAN Tel : 886-2737-5560 Fax : 886-2733-0194 Ontyme ID - T/LIN (Teh-Nan Lin, Trade-Van)
5 China	Ms Tian Ying Secretariat, CEC	Computer Centre Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade (MOFERT) 28 Dong Hou Xiang An Ding Men Wai Beijing PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA Tel : 86-1-422-5551 Fax : 86-1-421-1497

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>CONTACT ADDRESS/ NOS</b>
6 India	Dr J K Bagchi Additional Secretary	Ministry of Commerce Government of India Udyog-Bhawan New Delhi - 110011 Tel : 91-11-3011377 Fax : 91-11-3014418/6400
7 Malaysia	Mr Halim Bin Shafie Secretariat, MEC	Administrative Modernisation and Mgt Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department 4th Floor Wisma PKNS Jalan Raja Laut 50527 Kuala Lumpur MALAYSIA Tel : 03-298-2066 Fax : 03-291-7372 Ontyme ID - H/SHAFIE
8 Thailand	Mr P. Thajchayapong Secretariat, Thailand EDI Council	NECTEC 22F Gypsum Metropolitan Tower SriAyuthaya Rd, Rajthevi Bangkok, 10400, Thailand Tel : 662-642-5001 ext.270 Fax: 662-642-5015

## 9 Observer Countries contact points

<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>CONTACT ADDRESS/NOS</b>
1 Hong Kong	Mr Grith Griffith Tradelink	13/F Natwest Tower, Times Square 1 Matheson Street Causeway Bay, Hong Kong Tel : 852-599-1630 Fax : 852-506-0188
2 Philippines	Mr Francis Lopez EDINET	6th Floor Ayala Life Building 6788 Ayala Ave, Makati Metro Manila, Philippines Tel : 632-8943874 Fax : 632-8945207



## **SECTION 3**

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### **JOINT WORKING GROUPS UNDER ASEB**

Joint Working Groups were established under the ASEB to promote sharing of information and expertise among member countries and to represent joint interests of the Asia countries in the UN meetings.

A total of six Joint Working Groups have been established under the ASEB.

## **1. EDUCATION & AWARENESS JOINT WORKING GROUP (AS AEG)**

The mission of the Education & Awareness Joint Working Group is to actively promote and encourage the use of EDI and EDIFACT in Asia by assisting the ASEB to organise and develop relevant educational and promotional programmes.

The Education & Awareness Group was formed on 28 October 1992 and it is currently chaired by Mr Zaid Ismail of Malaysia.

### **1.1 Terms of Reference**

- a) To serve as a focal point for awareness & education of EDI/EDIFACT in the Asia region.
- b) To facilitate the sharing of expertise and experience among the participating countries.
- d) To represent the interests and requirements of ASEB in the relevant UN/EDIFACT international meetings.

### **1.2 Current Activities**

- a) To update the ASEB Awareness handbook on an annual basis.
- b) To produce a set of relevant EDI/EDIFACT training programmes for use by member countries.

## 2. FINANCIAL JOINT WORKING GROUP (AS FWG)

The mission of the Financial Working Group is to stimulate joint application of EDI and EDIFACT among the banks in the member countries.

The Financial Working Group was formed on 19 June 1992 and it is currently chaired by Mr Lee Ming-Jih of Chinese Taipei.

### 2.1 Terms of Reference

- a) To serve as a focal point for the development and usage of UN/EDIFACT for the Finance sectors of the member countries/economies.
- b) To develop and promote the use of UN/EDIFACT messages for the Finance sectors within and among member countries/economies.
- d) To represent the interests and requirements of the Finance sectors of member countries/economies in international meetings.

### 2.2 Current Activities

- a) Provide a communication channel for financial EDIFACT matters.
- b) Work out a corporate payment model.
- c) Track the development of financial EDIFACT messages.
- d) Review the security and legal issues of financial EDI.

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### **3. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT JOINT WORKING GROUP (AS TAG)**

The mission of the Technical Assessment Group is to support ASEB on the technical aspects of EDIFACT messages development and to assess messages developed by the various working groups for structure and syntax conformance.

The Technical Assessment Group was formed on 28 October 1992 and it is currently chaired by Mr Hisanao Sugamata of Japan.

#### **3.1 Terms of Reference**

- a) To support Rapporteur from a technical perspective.
- b) To support and assist the Joint Working Groups under ASEB.
- c) To evaluate locally-developed messages.
- d) To check change requests (CRs) from the region before official submission.
- e) To participate in JTAG of JRT (Joint Rapporteurs Advisory and Support Team) Meeting regularly.

#### **3.2 Current Activities**

- a) To review the following materials and to submit comments to secretariat;
  - SDG Executive Summary
  - Draft Interactive EDIFACT MDG
  - UN/EDIFACT Procedures (r.1042 and CRP.4 issued at 49th GE.1)

#### **4. TRANSPORT JOINT WORKING GROUP (AS TWG)**

The mission of the Transport Working Group is to stimulate joint application of EDI and EDIFACT in the transport sectors of the member countries.

The Transport Working Group was formed on 19 May 1993 and it is currently chaired by Mr H Okamoto of Japan.

##### **4.1 Terms of Reference**

- a) To serve as a focal point for the development and usage of UN/EDIFACT for the Transport sectors of the member countries/economies.
- b) To facilitate the sharing of expertise among member countries/economies.
- c) To develop and promote the use of UN/EDIFACT messages for the Transport sector within and among member countries/economies.
- d) To represent the interests and requirements of the Transport sector of member countries/economies in international meetings.

##### **4.2 Current Activities**

- a) To appoint focal points for the following 6 messages to closely monitor the future development and implementation;  
MOVINS (Stowage Instruction)  
PAXLST (Passenger List)  
CODECO (Container Departure Confirmation)  
COPARN (Container Pre-arrival Notice)  
IFTDGN (Dangerous Goods Notification)  
CALINF (Call Information)

## **5. CUSTOMS JOINT WORKING GROUP (AS CWG)**

The mission of the Customs Working Group is to focus on the electronic communication requirements between the trading community and the Customs/Trade departments in the various member countries.

The Customs Working Group was formed on 25 October 1993 and it is currently chaired by Mr Chun Hong-Uk of Korea.

### **5.1 Terms of Reference**

1. To serve as a focal point for the development and usage of UN/EDIFACT messages for the communication between the trading community and the Customs department and the trade departments of the member countries/economies.
2. To facilitate the sharing of expertise among member countries/economies.
3. To develop and promote the use of UN/EDIFACT Customs messages within and among member countries/economies.
4. To present the interests and requirements of the member countries/economies on Customs related issues in the international meetings.

### **5.2 Current Activities**

1. Review of Customs related messages currently developed and being developed.
2. Share experiences about each country's Customs EDI System implemented or being implemented.
3. Explore collaboration with the APEC work group on the proposal on Customs EDI project.

## **6. PURCHASING JOING WORKING GROUP (AS PWG)**

The mission of the Purchasing Working Group is to develop and promote the use of EDIFACT messages for the Purchasing sectors within and among the various member countries.

The Purchasing Working Group was formed on 6 June 1994 and it is currently chaired by Mr Tan Jin Soon of Singapore.

### **6.1 Terms of Reference**

- a) To serve as the focal point for the development and usage of UN/EDIFACT for the Purchasing sectors of the member countries/economies.
- b) To facilitate the sharing of expertise among member countries/economies.
- c) To develop and promote the use of EDIFACT messages for the Purchasing sector within and among member countries/economies.
- d) To represent the interests and requirements of the Purchasing sector of member countries/economies in international meetings.

### **6.2 Current Activities**

- a) Promote the setting up of Purchasing Message Development Group (PMDG) of the member countries to expand membership of AS PWG.
- b) Determine the various levels of activities pertaining to message development on Purchasing currently being carried out by AS PWG members.
- c) Set up change request procedures for messages.
- d) Draw up a reporting format at AS PWG meetings for the members.



## **SECTION 4**

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### **EDI IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES**

This section gives updates on the EDI implementation activities which are taking place in the Asia countries/economies.

Countries/economies covered include:

- 1 China
- 2 Hong Kong
- 3 India
- 4 Japan
- 5 Korea
- 6 Malaysia
- 7 Philippines
- 8 Singapore
- 9 Chinese Taipei
- 10 Thailand

Each country/economy update covers the following areas:

- 1 User base
- 2 Legal issues
- 3 Van operations
- 4 EDI project studies
- 5 EDI market size and growth
- 6 EDI projects update

# **1 China**

## **1.1 User base**

Figures not available.

## **1.2 Legal issues**

No developments reported.

## **1.3 VAN operations**

Details not available.

## **1.4 EDI project studies**

The Shanghai Long-distance Telecommunication Office and the Shanghai Customs are jointly planning to establish a value added network that will serve as the EDI centre in Shanghai. The project is now in its first stage of feasibility study and a seminar was held by the British Telecom pertaining to this project. The cost of the project is estimated at US dollars 10 million and will be shared by the relevant organisation. The Shanghai Customs is going to establish an automated cargo clearance system on the network. It will then connect to the major international EDI networks and is expected to provide an overall EDI service to the foreign trade community in the Shanghai area by 1995.

## **1.5 EDI market size and growth**

No figures provided.

## **1.6 EDI project update**

The Customs General Administration (CGA) has decided to launch two EDI pilot projects in Beijing and Shanghai airports. The scheme aims at linking the Customs offices with the airport authorities, carriers, banks and other relevant organisations to automate the customs clearance operations. The projects used the standard messages designed by the China EDIFACT committee and was completed in December 1993.

## **2 Hong Kong**

### **2.1 User base**

It is estimated to be between four to five hundred.

### **2.2 Legal issues**

No special legislation has been enacted.

### **2.3 VAN operations**

A number of international and local companies offer value added telecommunications services. Most provide EDI services as part of a package of services, few if any, provide only EDI services.

Companies who provide EDI services include :

- GEIS
- Hong Kong Telecom CSL - Infonet
- Hutchison-AT&T Network Services - based on AT&T Easylink
- IBM - Information Network
- Global Logistics Systems Asia - Traxon

Other value added services operators in Hong Kong that may provide EDI services as part of their packages include :

- BT
- Intec Systems
- Philips Communications and Processing Services
- Reuters
- Shun Cheong Technologies
- Sprint International Communications
- WOL Communications

### **2.4 EDI project studies**

No studies reported.

## **2.5 EDI market size and growth**

The potential market is very large, since there are over 100,000 companies involved in international trade alone. However, it is not possible to estimate the growth of the existing market at present.

## **2.6 EDI project update**

### **2.6.1 Communication Electronic Trading Service (CETS)**

Tradelink Electronic Document Services who is in charged of CETS will provide a community-wide EDI-based service to the Hong Kong trading community. It will provide a gateway between the trading community and the various Government departments that are involved in the processing of trade documents. In addition to basic message handling, CETS will perform a number of additional functions, such as validation of messages; matching messages from different parties to the same transaction and long-term archiving of messages.

As part of the project, Tradelink is actively encouraging alternative access methods for small businesses who do not have computers, cannot afford to have or do business partly of wholly in Chinese.

### **2.6.2 Airline Cargo Communication Network (Traxon Asia)**

This project aims to develop, market and maintain an open, neutral and independent cargo community system which provides cargo carriers, forwarders, shippers and other parties in the Asia and Oceania region with access to airline cargo systems, cargo terminals and customs systems. It also provides cargo information processing and other related logistics services with regard to the foregoing systems.

The service is operated on a commercial basis. Traxon which is owned by six airlines had it's first implementation in October 1991. Traxon Asia operated by Global Logistics System Asia offers services for bookings, status enquiries and availability.

### **3 India**

#### **3.1 User base**

No figures available.

#### **3.2 Legal issues**

No developments reported.

#### **3.3 VAN operations**

No updates.

#### **3.4 EDI project studies**

No studies reported.

#### **3.5 EDI market size and growth**

No figures reported.

#### **3.6 EDI project update**

Involvement of private sector has been considered of great importance and federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO) has been designated as the focal point for promotion of EDI in the private sector.

Gateway for EDI System known as "GEDIS" has been introduced from November, 1993 by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd to enable exporters to transmit trade related documents.

## **4 Japan**

### **4.1 User base**

It is estimated to be 50,000 EDI users in Japan under the industry-wise VANs, Private VANs and Keiretsu VANS (group led by big company).

### **4.2 Legal issues**

To introduce the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System (NACCS) and the Automated Patent Application System to replace traditional paper based procedures, Customs related law and ministerial ordinances were amended to be able to accept such computerised manners.

Legal experts at the Japan Information Processing Development Center (JIPDEC) have been studying the legal issues for domestic EDI for the last four years, and are now focusing on the possibility of changing the rules for paperless business transactions.

Meanwhile, the Japan Association for Simplification of International Trade Procedures (JASTPRO) has organised a legal study and research group for trade facilitation which has studied model agreements for EDI developed by UK, USA, Canada, Norway and UNCITRAL to prepare a Japanese model agreement for EDI in 1993. The interim report (II) was issued in Japanese in end March 1994.

### **4.3 VAN operations**

There are more than 800 registered VAN operators.

### **4.4 EDI project studies**

No project studies reported.

### **4.5 EDI market size and growth**

The "Specific Service Industries Fact-finding Survey for Fiscal 1992" (MITI) reported that the information services industry in 1992 had a total annual sales among 6,977 offices of 7,127 billion yen, including software development & software products sales 4,295 billion yen, Computer service 1,100 billion yen and operation & management of computer systems 363 billion yen.

### **4.6 EDI project update**

No update reported.

## **7.6 EDI Project Update**

GTEBNet is an electronic network for textile quota administration export documentation and import authorisation. An electronic visa information system (ELVIS) for the US Customs, is being set up for the Garments and Textile Export Board, a quasi-government agency attached to the Department of Trade and Industry with technical assistance and consultancy services provided by the Singapore Network Services. The project will service more than 1,500 garment exporters with annual transaction volume estimated at 240,000.



## **8 Singapore**

### **8.1 User base**

There are currently more than 11,000 subscribers on the SNS Network.

### **8.2 Legal issues**

No updates.

### **8.3 VAN operations**

The Singapore Telecoms Authority has issued over 20 VAN licenses in Singapore. Major VAN operators include SNS, GEIS, BT, SITA and IBM IIN.

### **8.4 EDI project studies**

Mauritius TradeNet System Study

Singapore Network Services Pte Ltd was commissioned by the Ministry of Finance, Mauritius to explore the possibility of implementing a similar TradeNet system. The proposed system aims to facilitate the trade declaration proceeding within Mauritius. The study was completed in March 1994.

### **8.5 EDI market size and growth**

No updates.

### **8.6 EDI project update**

#### **8.6.1 Access**

ACCESS, Advanced Clearance for Courier and Express Shipments, is an EDI system which enables the air express companies to transmit manifest information electronically to the Customs Department, to enable them to do pre-clearance of cargo. This system is expected to reduce the time spent by the Customs check-point clearance by more than 60 percent.

### **8.6.2 CurrencyNet**

CurrencyNet is an EDI system which will enable the banks in Singapore to communicate electronically with the Board of Commissioners of Currency of Singapore (BCCS). Under phase 1, the banks can notify the BCCS of its daily cash deposits and withdrawals without having to go through the tedious process of manually filling up forms and faxing to the BCCS.

Under Phase II, the banks are able to send an electronic notification to their respective courier companies to inform them of the amount of the deposits and the branches to distribute the withdrawals to. Phase II also introduce electronic invoicing from BCCS to the banks.

### **8.6.3 Orderlink**

More manufacturers are using orderlink for electronic procurement. The EDIMAN working group, formed under the auspices of the SEC, has develop a set of EDI standard messages (based on the UN/EDIFACT standards) for use by the manufacturing group in Singapore. Companies using orderlink today includes Apple Computer, AT&T, Compaq Asia, Motorola, Sony, Texas Instrument, Western Digital, Philips, SGS-Thomson, Microplis etc.

## **9 Chinese Taipei**

### **9.1 User base**

Customs Air Cargo Clearance System	-	252 users
Automotive Industry	-	119 users

### **9.2 Legal issues**

No updates.

### **9.3 VAN operations**

No updates.

### **9.4 EDI project studies**

An in-depth investigation on the Taiwan bicycle manufacturing industry has been conducted, aiming at the promotion of the application of EDI in the bicycle industry.

### **9.5 EDI market size and growth**

Figures not available.

### **9.6 EDI Project Update**

9.6.1 In the financial industry, seven pilot banks were chosen to implement the electronic payment of Customs duty payment.

9.6.2 In the Automotive industry, a total of 119 users have implemented the Automotive EDI system with electronic delivery schedule, invoice and remittance advice messages.

## **10 Thailand**

### **10.1 User base**

Figures not available.

### **10.2 Legal issues**

No developments reported.

### **10.3 VAN operations**

Details not available.

### **10.4 EDI project studies**

No studies reported.

### **10.5 EDI market size and growth**

No figures reported.

### **10.6 EDI project update**

The EDI subcommittee had commissioned Anderson Consulting to study the feasibility of administering EDI services in Thailand. It is planned that a commercial national EDI service for international trade in Thailand be established and the proposed name for this service is TradeSiam.

TradeSiam would start with two EDI initiatives that focus on international trade which are namely a regulatory system for communication with government bodies involved in international and an air cargo community system.

## SECTION 5

### EDI STANDARDS ACTIVITIES IN ASIA COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES

This section provide an update of the EDI standards developments and activities in the Asian countries/economies.

Countries/economies covered include:

- 1 China
- 2 Hong Kong
- 3 India
- 4 Japan
- 5 Korea
- 6 Malaysia
- 7 Philippines
- 8 Singapore
- 9 Chinese Taipei
- 10 Thailand

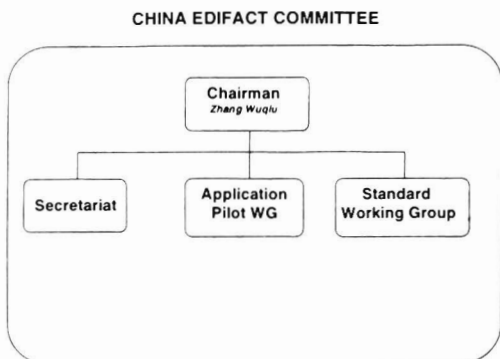
Each country/economy update covers the following areas:

- 1 Organization Structure
- 2 Working groups established
- 3 Message development activities
- 4 Education and awareness programmes

## 1 China

### 1.1 Organization Structure

The organization structure of CEC is as follows :



### 1.2 Working groups established

No update reported.

### 1.3 Message development activity

Several National EDI Standards, such as EDI Terminology, standards equivalent to ISO 9735 and ISO 7372 had been developed end last year. Standards under formulation now includes Syntax Implementation Guideline, Message Design Guideline and Rule, EDCL, EDCD and EDSD which will be based on UN/EDIFACT documents to be completed by end this year.

#### **1.4 Education and awareness programmes**

The "China EDI Subject Club" was established this year, according to the proposal recommended by General Secretary of CEC. The aim of the club is to stimulate the application of EDIFACT standards in China , to exchange ideas among members and to find appropriate methods for the development of EDI technology in China.

The CEC-TAG is compiling the first release of The EDI Technical Assessment Guideline. The Guidelines are based on Syntax Implementation Guideline, Message Design Guideline and Rule, Trade/WP.4/R.785, Trade/WP.4/R.635/Rev.3, Checklist and Assessment Procedures.

## **2 Hong Kong**

### **2.1 Working groups established**

At present there are four message developments groups (MDGs) in Hong Kong, they cover Banking, Transportation, Official Transactions and Origin Certificate. Until the formal creation of the Hong Kong Council for Simplified Trade & EDI (STEDI), and with the approval of the Hong Kong Government, these MDGs are administered by Tradelink.

### **2.2 Message development activity**

Updates to the documentation of messages developed in Hong Kong (the Hong Kong EDI Directory and Implementation Instructions) are in progress. This is particularly concentrated on the scenario for Restrained Textiles Export Licence (RTEL) and Import/Export Trade Declaration (TD).

EDIFACT-compliant messages that have been developed for local use in Hong Kong are being reviewed to comply with the latest UN/EDIFACT Version S93A. There has been some discussion on the local requirements for an invoice message. It is planned that a new Message Development Group taking care of commercial transactions will be established shortly. One of the first messages to be considered by this MDG will be a review of the UNSM Invoice message.

### **2.3 Education and awareness programmes**

The Hong Kong Article Numbering Association and the Retail Management Association have been active in raising the profile of EDI in Hong Kong's business community. Both organisations include EDI education and awareness on conferences, seminars and publications. The EDI pilot project organised by the Retail Management and Associations in 1993 significantly raised the profile of EDI within the retail sector.

Tradelink has continued with its EDI education and awareness activities that specifically address the international trading community in Hong Kong. In February 1994, Tradelink published *The EDI Products & Services Guide '94*, a comprehensive listing of software and hardware products, telecommunications, consultancy and educational services for EDI. It also lists the various types of electronic trading available in Hong Kong. This guide is distributed free to qualified senior executives of Hong Kong organisations.



### **3 India**

#### **3.1 Working groups established**

The committee intends to form a Technical Assessment Group and the Technical Support Group.

#### **3.2 Message development activity**

The committee decided to form message development groups for : Customs, Ports and the Finance sector.

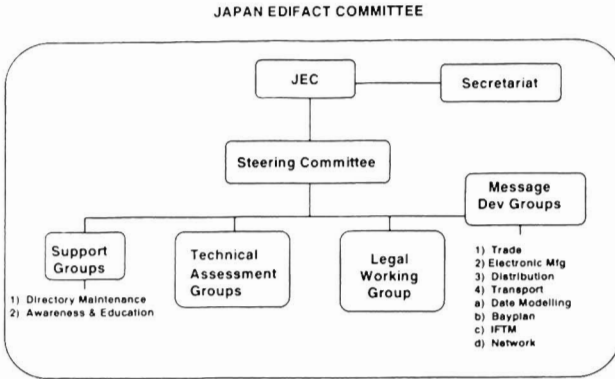
#### **3.3 Education and awareness programmes**

No updates.

## 4 Japan

### 4.1 Organization Structure

The organization structure of JEC is as follows;



### 4.2 Working groups established

The message development working groups formed include, Trade, Finance, Electronic Industry Association of Japan (EIAJ), Distribution and Transport. Other working groups formed are namely Technical Assessment group and Legal.

### 4.3 Message development activity

#### 4.3.1 Electronic Industry Association of Japan (EIAJ)

The EDI Center of EIAJ is one of the most active organisations promoting EDI in Japan. EIAJ has established international cooperation with the Electronics Industry Associations in the US (EIDX) and Europe (EDIFICE) on EDI and EDIFACT developments. The EIAJ working groups are looking into the development and implementation of UNSMs subsets designed for orders, shipping and payments cycles. The number of companies using EIAJ EDI Standards totals 1,200.

#### **4.3.2 Japanese Shipowners' Association (JSA)**

The EDI Study Committee, which comprises transport related industries such as shipping companies, forwarding agents, shippers and banks is actively studying various UNSMs. One of the Study Committee's major objectives has been to try to produce a single set of universally applicable "BAPLIE" user manuals.

#### **4.3.3 Distribution Systems Research Institute (DSRI)**

In 1993, DSRI started research to study how to expand the EDI system to more aspects of business activities. DSRI established the "Committee for the standardization of transactions with electronic systems" led by MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry). In 1994, DSRI intends to research the application of the EDI system to commercial transactions such as purchase order, receiving and payment.

#### **4.3.4 Japan Shippers' Council (JSC)**

JSC, in an effort to timely respond to significant change in the international environment, has been actively involved in EDIFACT enlightenment and popularization activities as a management body of Japanese trading industry in response to the industry's expectations. JSC organized a working group to develop UNSMs subset for INVOIC and ORDERS within trading companies, manufacturers and some trade related associations under the framework of JSC. The working groups developed subsets of INVOIC and ORDERS of UNSMs in 1992 which must be first UNSMs subset messages in Japan. In March 1994, the INVOIC and ORDERS subsets have been revised to the UN/EDIFACT version S93A.

#### 4.4 Education and awareness programmes

JIPDEC-CII and JEDIC held the "EDI Forum 1994" on 10 March 1994. Organisations from fourteen leading industries participated in this forum and reported on their respective current status and future plans regarding EDI developments.

The Logistics EDI Study Committee recently held a series of seminars in Japan on EDI for the transport industry as part of its awareness and education activities.

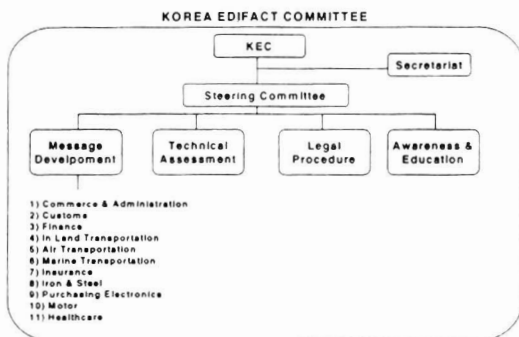
##### Seminars held by JEC :

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Organiser</u>
22 Jun 93	Inter-Industries EDI and Invoiceless	EIAJ EDI Center
22 Nov 93	C11-EDI Service	JIPDEC-CII
8 Dec 93	Bar-code label System and New delivery System	EIAJ EDI Center
2 Feb 94	Basic EDI Seminar	JIPDEC-CII
3 Feb 94	EIAJ EDI Standards (1994 version)	EIAJ EDI Center
10 Mar 94	EDI Forum 1994	JIPDEC-CII

## 5 Korea

### 5.1 Organization Structure

The organization structure is as follows :



### 5.2 Working groups established

Twelve message development working groups are being coordinated by KEC on commerce & administration, banking, customs, inland, air and marine transportation, insurance, purchasing electronics, motor, iron & steel and healthcare.

### 5.3 Message development activity

12 messages development groups are working in various industrial areas. So far, KEC has approved 33 messages and about 40 messages are developing now in the Customs, Banks, Marine Transportation, Insurance, Purchasing and Healthcare communities.

#### **5.4 Education and awareness programmes**

Korea EDIFACT Board (KEB), secretariat of Korea EDIFACT Committee (KEC), has provided E-mail service called "KEB EDI NEWS" four times a year. It provides information of the activities of KEC, EDI service providers, EDI User community and international trends of EDI.

KTNET has organised about 400 EDI courses for the users.

Korea Telecom organised a technical workshop on "EDI Systems" on 19 November 1993. The workshop provided participants with guidelines on EDI standardization, EDI implementation and EDI policy & application.

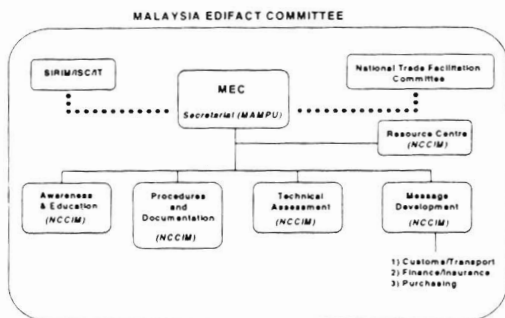
A seminar on "Strategic pursuit of the total logistics VAN" was held on 15 April 1994 by DACOM. This seminar focused on EDI application in distribution and Transport.

EDI quarterly magazine named "EDI World" has been published by Computer and Communication Promotion Association of Korea (CCPAK) and "Trade Automation" published by KTNET.

## 6 Malaysia

### 6.1 Organization Structure

The organization structure of MEC is as follows :



### 6.2 Working groups established

Since the formation of the MEC in 1992, six working Groups have been established. These groups include Operations, Procedures and documentation, Technical and Assessment, Message development groups for Customs and Transport, Finance and Insurance and Purchasing.

### 6.3 Message development activities

#### 6.3.1 Customs Working Group

The following messages have been developed by the CTWG and endorsed by MEC :

- Declaration of Goods Imported, Application Permit to Transport Goods within the Federation, Permit to Tranship/Remove Goods and Approval to release dutiable Goods based on UNSM CUSDEC.
- Inward Manifest and Transshipment Manifest Based on UNSMs CUSREP and CUSCAR.
- Message Acknowledgement and Error Assessment/Monetary Assessment based on UNSM CUSRES.

The following messages have been developed by the CTWG and to be tabled for endorsement by MEC :

#### Export

- d Declaration of Goods Exported, Application/Permit to Transport Goods within the Federation and Application/Permit to Tranship/Remove Goods based on the UNSM CUSDEC.

#### Free Zone

- e Declaration of Goods Brought Into, Declaration of Goods Taken Out and Application/Permit to Tranship Good based on the UNSM CUSDEC.

### **6.3.2 Finance and Insurance Working Group**

The following messages have been developed by the FIWG and endorsed by MEC :

- f. Duty Payment Instruction by the Forwarding agent to the Ordered Bank based on UNSM PAYORD.
- g. Debit Advice to the Forwarding Agent from the Ordered Bank based on UNSM DEBADV.
- h. Pre Advice for Credit to the Customs from the Ordered Bank and Credit Advice to the Customs from the Customs' Bank based on UNSM CREADV.

### **6.3.3 Purchasing Working Group**

PWG developed the Malaysian subset for the Purchasing functions in the Retail and manufacturing sectors based on EANCOM. These messages are currently being reviewed by TAWG. PWG has set up Task Force to develop messages for the electronic manufacturers will use EDIFICE as the base developing the messages.

### **6.4 Education and awareness programmes**

A half-day seminar on 'EDI inTransport' was conducted for the maritime users on 30 March 1994. Seminars on 'Introduction to EDI' were conducted in the month of June 1994. Besides these, EDI training and seminars are also conducted by other organisations.



## **7 Philippines**

### **7.1 Working groups established**

No working groups established.

### **7.2 Message development activity**

No activities reported.

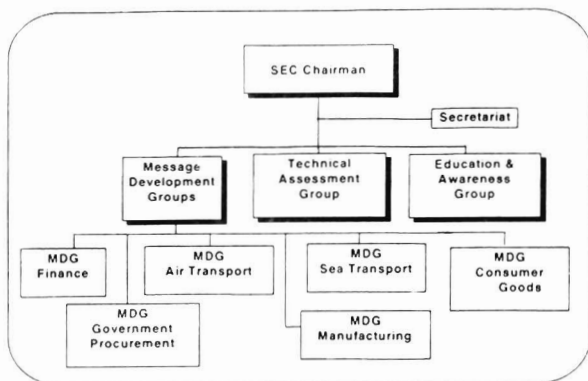
### **7.3 Education and awareness programmes**

With the establishment of EDINet Philippines, several seminars aimed at creating awareness on the benefits EDI Technology are being scheduled to be conducted in 1994. Such seminars will be packaged to suit the requirements of top officials of government agencies, CEOs of private companies and IT professionals. In addition, other seminars will highlight EDI applications for retail trade, health care, insurance, export/trade and other industry sectors.

## 8 Singapore

### 8.1 Organization Structure

The organization structure of SEC is as follows :



### 8.2 Working groups established

Since the Singapore EDI Committee was formed in 1990, the following working groups has been established. They are :

- Technical Assessment Group
- Education & Awareness Group
- Message Development Groups :
  - ~ Finance
  - ~ Sea Transport
  - ~ Manufacturing
  - ~ Air Transport
  - ~ Government Procurement
  - ~ Consumer Goods

### **8.3 Message development activity**

#### **8.3.1 Consumer MDG**

The group has the objective to stimulate and promote the use of EDI in the wholesale, retail, distribution, warehousing and manufacturing industries connected to consumer goods. They have developed and endorsed the use of the ORDERS, ORDRES, PRICAT, DESADV and INVOIC which are based on the EANCOM standards.

#### **8.3.2 Sea Transport MDG**

The Message Development Group for Sea Transport has endorsed the following messages :

-BAPLIE	Bayplan Message	Implemented
-CALINF	Call Information	Implemented
-INVOIC	Invoice	To be implemented end 94
-PAYORD	Payment Order	To be implemented end 94
-MOVINS	Stowage Instruction Message	To be implemented mid 95
-TANSTA	Tank Statement	To be implemented mid 95
-IFTDGN	Dangerous Goods Declaration	To be implemented end 94
-IMANIF	International Manifest Messages	For international transmission

#### **8.3.3 Manufacturing MDG**

The Manufacturing Work Group which comprises representatives from the multinational corporations (MNCs) as well as the Singapore Manufacturer's Association established the EDIMAN (EDI for Manufacturing) Working Group in June 1993 to promote and facilitate the electronic exchange of business information between manufacturers and suppliers.

The EDIMAN standard was introduced and endorsed on 28 March 1994 and has four standard messages defined namely, Purchase Order, Purchase Order Response, Purchase Order Change and Delivery Forecast.

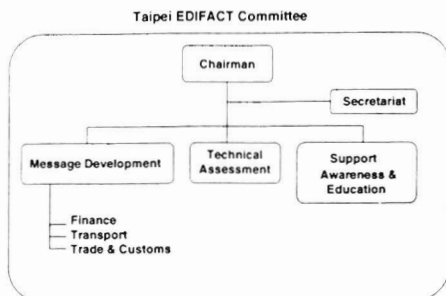
### **8.4 Education and awareness programmes**

A seminar, "EDI & Materials Management" jointly organised by the Singapore Institute of Purchasing & Materials and Singapore Network Services was held in December 1993 to introduce concepts and use of EDI technology in material management.

## 9 Chinese Taipei

### 9.1 Organization Structure

The organization of TEC is as follows :



### 9.2 Working groups established

The Taipei EDIFACT Committee has been re-organized on 20 November 1992. Five working groups concerning message development, technical and support activities were established to correspond with the UN/EDIFACT JRT structure.

Under the new organization structure, the Finance and the Awareness & Education Working Groups are coordinated by the Institute for Information Industry; the Transport Working Group by the Management Information Center of the Ministry of Communication and the Trade & Customs Working Group by Van Association. The position of Secretariat is now held by National Bureau of Standards.

Each working group would be responsible for developing and promoting the national standards in its respective field as well as getting involved in the international standard development process.

### **9.3 Message development activity**

The EDIFACT syntax rule (ISO 9735) and the data element directory (ISO 7372) have been localised and are expected to be released as Taipei's national standard within half a year.

Trade-VAN's Customs Air Cargo Clearance System uses 24 localised EDI messages which are based on UN/EDIFACT messages (CUSDEC, CUSRES, CUSCAR, RAMADV, PAYORD and CREADV).

The first message DELFOR for the Auto-manufacturing pilot project was published in February 1993. It is currently under further review and is circulated to all auto-manufacturing companies.

6 messages were drafted based on EANCOM Standards for a pilot project involving supermarkets. This project is sponsored by the Department of Commerce, MOEA and conducted by the Article Numbering Centre of Chinese Taipei Institute for Information Industry.

### **9.4 Education and awareness programmes**

In March 1994, an educational seminar on the corporate strategies of EDI applications was conducted. Subsequently in May and June 1994, two more educational seminars were conducted to discuss the issues of Business Process Re-engineering and the future trend of EDI applications.

Four symposiums on the feasibility of implementing EDI in the home appliance industry and machine tool industry were conducted in September, October and December 1993 respectively. Companies from these two industries who attended the meeting expressed great interest in EDI applications.

An annual exhibition named "R.O.C. Information Month '94" will be held in Taipei from 2 December 1994 to 15 January 1995. The main theme of this exhibition will be "Marching Toward a Computerised Society -- Pervading the Use of EDI".

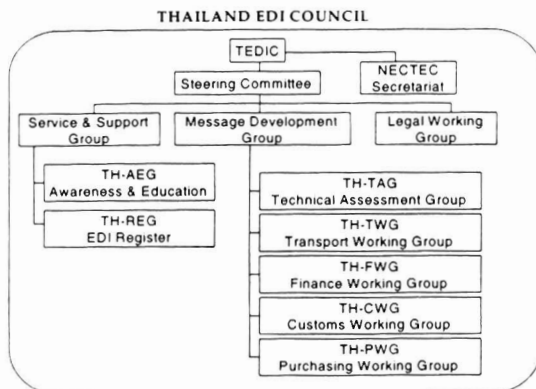
EDICOM '94 will be hosted in Taipei this year, from 24 - 25 November 1994. The theme for this conference will be "Marching Toward the Success of EDI". Two promotional leaflets, namely "First Announcement" and "Call for Speakers/Panelists" were distributed to EDI-related people/organisations. A third leaflet, "Second Announcement" has been available since June 1994.

There are several EDI related publications available in Taiwan. Among them, there is an "EDI Quarterly Newsletter" which is distributed to 3000 subscribers. The '94 version of the "Directory of R.O.C. EDI Service Vendors" was published in March 1994. This directory provides detailed information on the services and products of 28 vendors in Taiwan. In December 1993, an "EDI Source Book" was compiled to serve as a reference guide for EDI users.

## 10 Thailand

### 10.1 Organisation structure

The organisation structure of TEDIC is as follows :



### 10.2 Working groups established

Besides the legal Working Group and Awareness & Education Working Group, 4 message development groups namely Transport, Finance, Customs and Purchasing are planned under Thailand EDI Council. These MDGs will work jointly with Thai Industrial Standard Institute (TISI) technical committee and Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC) EDI Subcommittee on Multi-modal Transport.

### 10.3 Message development activity

No activities reported.

### 10.4 Education and awareness programmes

A workshop named Country-level Workshop on Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) was conducted by NECTEC in co-operation with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UN/ESCAP) to review the UN role on international EDI development, legal aspect, EDI in Trade and transport facilitation and guidelines for implementation of EDI.

*END*





