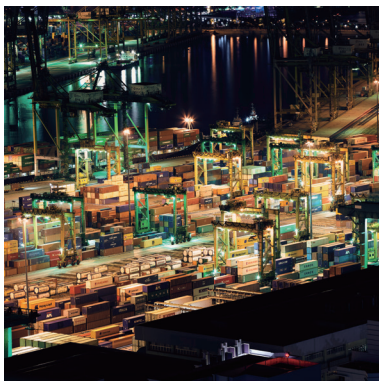
GS1 Hong Kong

The Global Language of Business

APEC GDS Pilots 2016 - 17
亞太經合組織全球數據標準先導計劃 2016-17

Strengthen Supply Chain Connectivity through GDS
靈活使用全球數據標準　加強供應鏈連接



APEC
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Project Overview 計劃概覽

Following the successful implementation of Global Data Standards (GDS) in two trade routes in 2015, a new round of pilot projects (2016 GDS Pilots) is set to further examine how the application of GDS can improve the visibility and efficiency of the supply chain.

2015年，全球數據標準先導(GDS)計劃成功於兩條貿易路線開展。而新一輪先導計劃 (2016 GDS先導計劃) 將繼往開來，順勢而為，進一步觀察GDS如何提升供應鏈的透明度及效率。

Project Scope 計劃範圍

The 2016 GDS Pilots are conducted to explore the benefits and costs of applying GDS at the product level, specifically:

1. Fresh asparagus from Peru to the US
2. Fresh and frozen durian from Malaysia to China and Hong Kong
3. Tequila from Mexico to the US

2016 GDS 先導計劃旨在探索從產品層面上應用GDS所帶來的好處和成本效益，分別為：

1. 從秘魯出口到美國的新鮮蘆筍
2. 從馬來西亞出口到香港和中國之新鮮和冷凍的榴蓮
3. 從墨西哥出口到美國的龍舌蘭酒

"We recognise that the ongoing work programme to minimise differences in standards and conformance. We look forward to further progress in the development and promotion of standards and conformance to facilitate trade and support the digital economy, including those in ICT and emerging technologies."

「我們認同此持續性的工作項目有效將不同的標準和合規性差異程度減至最低，並期待在制定和推廣標準及合規性方面能夠取得進一步進展，促進貿易和支持電子經濟，包括資訊及通訊科技和新興技術。」

APEC Ministers Statement on Trade Facilitation – 20 May 2017
亞太經合組織部長對貿易便利聲明 - 2017年5月20日

Solution

Three tasks are carried out to identify the impact of GDS on each supply chain. They include:

- To conduct baseline survey to identify the existing extent of supply chain visibility.
- To determine key performance indicators (KPIs) associated with each measure of efficiency, visibility /traceability, risk management/integrity, responsiveness, collaboration, and innovation.
- To identify and evaluate the impact of GDS on each supply chain based on the submitted reports from GS1 offices.

The three pilot projects utilised GDS at several levels including Serial Global Trade Item Number (SGTIN) to each single product item, Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC) at the carton level, Global Shipment Identification Number (GSIN) carrying the information on the entire shipment, Global Location Number (GLN) etc.

Benefits

The 2016 GDS Pilots showed how GDS can improve supply chain visibility on three different trade routes and their respective tangible benefits as follows:

1. Better tracking and sharing of relevant information to public and private stakeholders

- Asparagus pilot: savings of USD 16,500 yearly as a result of less time and resources used by exporter for searching and consolidating information from shipping processes and temperature measurement
- Decrease in costs for all parties involved

2. Faster and more accurate capturing of products information shortening the time required for regulatory compliance

- Asparagus pilot: reduction in truck reception time by 20% and assembly time for air dispatch by 50%.
- Tequila pilot: adoption of RFID had increased efficiency in reading speed of products contained in a pallet and reduced operating time by 30%

3. Prevent detention of products and improved exceptions management

- Time spent at customs clearance due to incomplete documentation resulting in detention. Overall, less time and effort were needed on checking product related information.

4. Improvement in supply chain integrity

- Every scanned barcode including SGTIN were captured onto the EPCIS platform, providing specific information on every scanned item. The chance of fraud and counterfeit are lowered because of easier detection, still further analysis is required.

解決方案

計劃開展了三項工作，以辨識GDS於每個供應鏈的成效，工作包括：

- 進行基線調查，研究現存供應鏈於各持份者單位上的透明度
- 採用表現指標(KPIs)，監察每個步驟的效率、透明度/可追溯性、危機管理/完整性、反應、協調情況及創新程度
- 根據GS1各地辦事處所提交的報告，辨識及評估GDS於每個供應鏈的成效

三個先導計劃均於不同層面上採用GDS，當中：全球貿易貨品編碼序號(SGTIN)應用於單件貨品辨識；貨運容器序號(SSCC)應用於卡板辨識；全球貨運識別碼(GSIN)提供整個付運狀況的資料；還有全球位置編碼(GLN)等均有助促進貿易便利化。

效益

2016 GDS 先導計劃提升了三條貿易路線的供應鏈效率，而它們的實際成效為：

1. 更有效追蹤相關資料，並輕易將資料予公眾及私人持份者分享

- 蘆筍先導計劃：獲得每年16,500美元的成本效益。由貨運流程至溫度控制，出口商得以減省當中搜尋和整合資料的時間及資源
- 節省所有參與者的成本

2. 更快更準確地擷取產品資訊，縮短遵從法規所花的時間

- 蘆筍先導計劃:減少20%貨車輪候時間，爭分奪秒，讓空運時間得以增加多達50%
- 龍舌蘭酒先導計劃: 採用RFID能增加效率，有助更快讀取卡板內的產品資料，同時亦減少30%的運作時間

3. 防範產品滯留及改善例外管理

- 提供文件不足，會引致海關報關程序變得冗長，令產品因而滯留。不過，整個先導計劃實行以後，審查產品資料即變得更快捷，當中的工作量亦得以省卻不少。

4. 推動產品完整性

- EPCIS平台會記錄所有經掃描的條碼─包括SGTIN，並提供掃描產品的特定資訊。由於驗證產品資料變得越加容易，假貨和冒牌貨就更難以威脅商家。不過整個情況仍有待觀察，再作進一步的分析。

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