UNTP Conformity Group

Kick-off 15 July 2025

Welcome & Rules of the Road

- UN/CEFACT registered Experts vs Observers
  https://uncefact.unece.org/display/uncefactpublic/UNCEFACT+Expert+Registration
- UN/CEFACT Open Development Process
  https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/ECE_TRADE_C_CEFACT_2016_17E_ODP.pdf
- UN/CEFACT Intellectual Property Rights Policy
  https://unece.org/trade/documents/2010/12/session-documents/intellectual-property-rights-policy
- UN/CEFACT Code of Conduct
  https://unece.org/trade/documents/2010/12/session-documents/revised-code-conduct
- Meeting records (no unauthorized AI notetakers)
  https://uncefact.github.io/spec-untp/docs/governance/conformityGroup/

Stakeholders include…

- Conformity assessment bodies (CABs)
- Scheme Owners
- TIC Council & other CAB representative bodies
- ISO CASCO & relevant standards development programs
- Trade regulators and compliance officials
- Intergovernmental trade-related bodies
- International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
- International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)
- National accreditation bodies
- National measurement institutes
- Consultants and technical solution providers

Conformity Data in the Voluntary Space

Apart from regulated systems, such as the EU DPP, some voluntary systems also incorporate DPPs, the UNTP being a notable example.

Since self-declarations are not enforceable within a voluntary system, the reliability of claims is dependent on referenced conformity assessment data.

The UNTP-Conformity Group is specifically established to guide the UNTP on conformity-related matters. Conformity assessments may relate to products or facilities. They can include any of the following activities: product certification, testing, inspection, verification, validation, management system certification.

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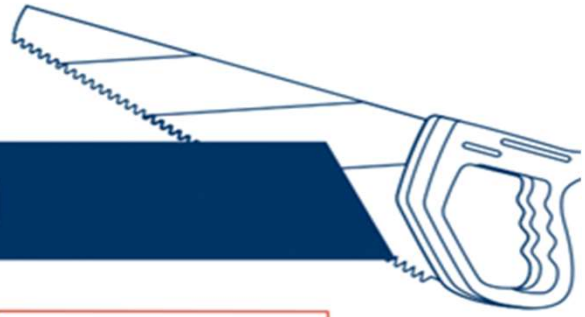
TOOLBOX



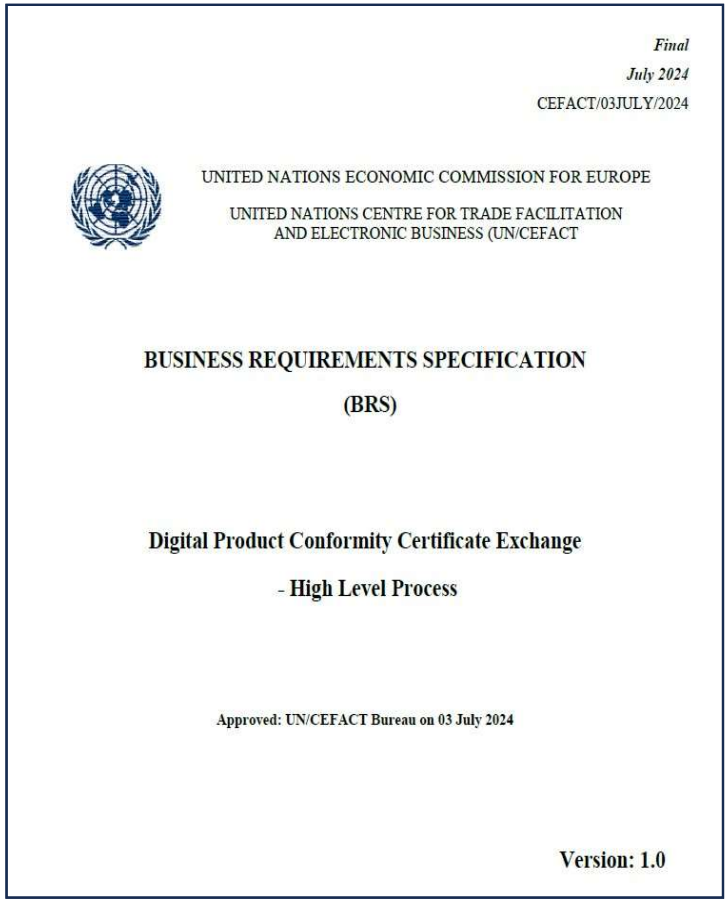
TERMS AND DEFINITION

ISO/IEC 17000

- CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT OF SUPPLIERS
  - ISO/IEC 17050-1
  - ISO/IEC 17050-2
- PEER ASSESSMENT
  - ISO/IEC 17040
- REQUIREMENT FOR ACCREDITATION BODIES
  - ISO/IEC 17011
- MUTUAL RECOGNITION
  - ISO/IEC Guide 68
- CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE ISO/IEC GUIDE 60
  - ISO/IEC 17060

- TESTING BODIES
  - TESTING & CALIBRTION LABORATORIES
    - ISO/IEC 17025
  - PROFICIENCY TESTING
    - ISO/IEC 17043
- INSPECTION BODIES
  - ISO/IEC 17020
- CERTIFICATION BODIES
  - MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
    - ISO/IEC 17021-1
    - ISO/IEC TS 17021-2 to 12
    - ISO/IEC TS 17023
  - PERSONS
    - ISO/IEC 17024
    - ISO/IEC TS 17027
  - PRODUCTS, PROCESSES & SERVICES
    - ISO/IEC 17065
    - ISO/IEC 17067
- VALIDATION / VERIFICATION BODIES
  - ISO/IEC 17029

Digital Product Conformity Certificate Exchange BRS (UN/CEFACT Standard)



Final

July 2024

CEFACT/03JULY/2024

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR TRADE FACILITATION AND ELECTRONIC BUSINESS (UN/CEFACT

BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

(BRS)

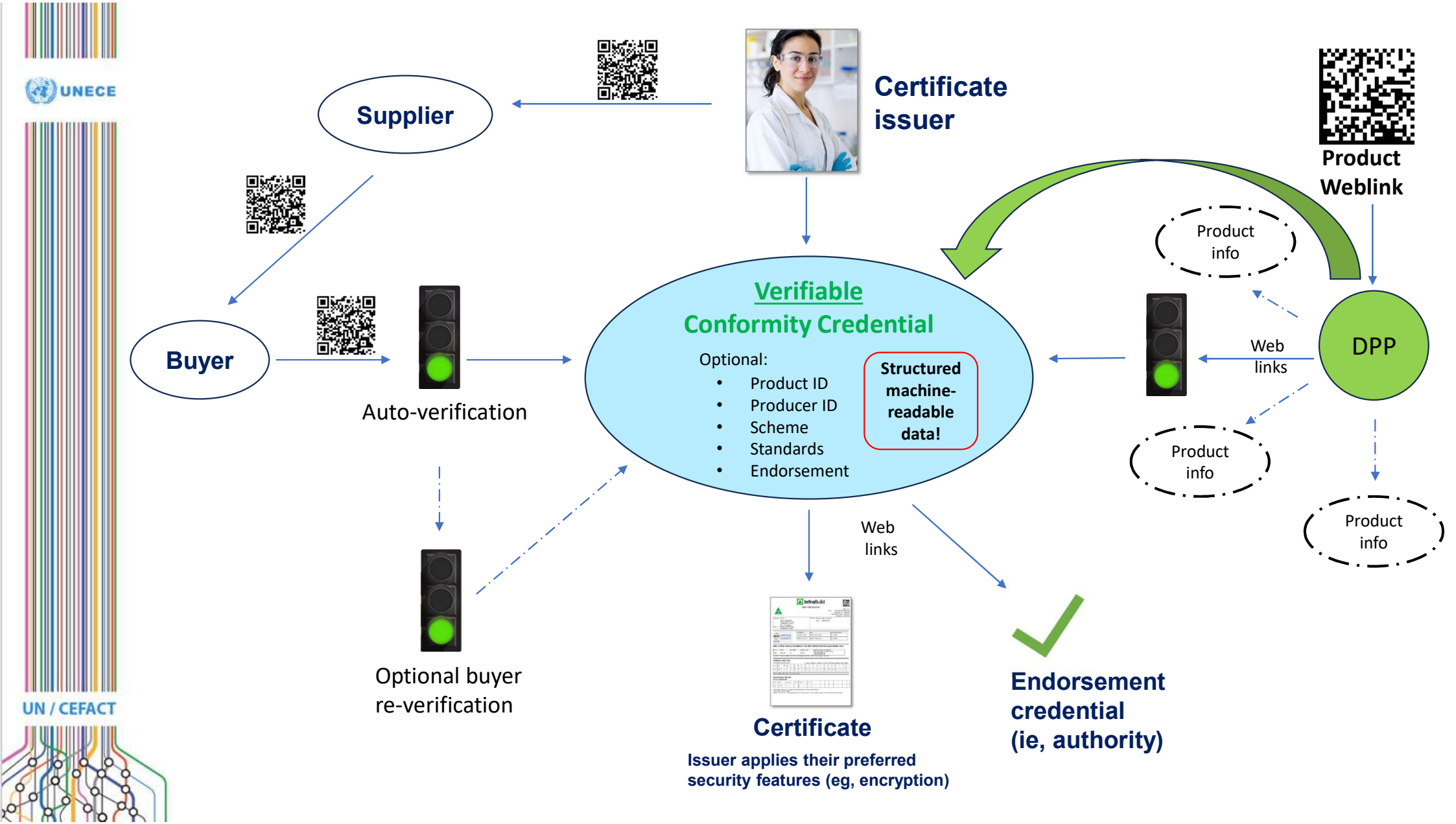
Digital Product Conformity Certificate Exchange

- High Level Process

Approved: UN/CEFACT Bureau on 03 July 2024

Version: 1.0

https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/BRS-DigitalProductConformityCertificateExchange.pdf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Supplier
Certificate issuer
Product Weblink
Buyer
Auto-verification
Verifiable Conformity Credential
Optional:
Product ID
Producer ID
Scheme
Standards
Endorsement
Structured machine-readable data!
Product info
Web links
DPP
Product info
Product info
Optional buyer re-verification
Web links
Certificate
Issuer applies their preferred security features (eg, encryption)
Endorsement credential (ie, authority)

Terms of Reference

https://uncefact.github.io/spec-untp/docs/governance/conformityGroup/

UNECE/UNCEFACT Recommendation 49

"National and regional policymakers should establish a national transparency framework in a way that aligns with risk-based due diligence for responsible business conduct, to support their national sustainability commitments and improve their export market competitiveness….

To enable implementation of their national transparency framework and to address the challenges of trust, complexity, scalability, interoperability, confidentiality, costs, and resistance to change in data exchange practices, value chain actors, both private and public, should use **supporting instruments**."

[Part I - E]

UNECE/UNCEFACT Recommendation 49

Use independent attestations to add trust and confidence: Conformity assessment bodies (CABs), which may be accredited following the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) CASCO framework, issue attestations of conformity with reference standards and regulations. An attestation typically includes many individual assessments of products or facilities against specific conformity criteria (e.g. missions, welfare). Independent conformity attestations add trust to the claims made by market operators about their products or facilities. **Supporting instruments should** define digital standards for these conformity attestations so that they are harder to fake and so that buyers can automate the verification of sustainability claims." [Part II - C]

UNECE/UNCEFACT Recommendation 49

Reference unambiguous criteria in both self-assessed claims and independent attestations:
Both assessments in digital conformity attestations and claims in digital product and facility data sets should unambiguously reference conformity criteria (from standards or regulations) they are based on, requiring each criterion to have a globally unique identifier. **Supporting instruments should** provide mechanisms for scheme owners to publish detailed assessment or compliance criteria in both human- and machine-readable formats.

[Part II- C]