Secure and Facilitate Global Trade for international railway transport

OSJD/FIATA Joint Workshop on Combined Transportations
Istanbul, 11~12 July 2018
World Customs Organization (WCO)

- Established in 1952
- Focused on Customs matters
- 182 Members, managing 98% of world trade
- Grouped in 6 regions
MoUs signed with:
- OTIF (July 2017), and
- OSJD (March 2018)

Discussion on ‘Customs - Railways Cooperation’ in the WCO Permanent Technical Committee (October 2017 and April 2018)
Customs – Railways Cooperation

- Customs transit declaration:
  - standardization of data elements
- Pre-arrival Advance Electronic Information (AEI)
- Passenger control
- Customs control in railway transportations:
  - merit/demerit of electronic seals and other technologies (X ray)
- Customs transit procedures in respect of postal items
The Revised Kyoto Convention

- Adopted in the WCO Council in June 1999
- The blueprint for modern Customs procedures in the 21st century
- Basis for the TFA negotiations
- 115 Contracting Parties
Transit Guidelines

- Launched at the Global Transit Conference
  - in July 2017
  - attended by over 200 delegates, 80 countries
- Supplement the Transit Handbook (2014)
- 150 guiding principles
- Available in four languages (En/Fr/Sp/Ru)

SAFE Framework of Standards (FoS) - to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade

- Adopted by the WCO Council in 2005
- 169 Members expressed intent to implement the SAFE FoS
- Secure the supply chain without impeding international trade, especially through:
  - Risk management (RM)
  - Advance Electronic Information (AEI)
  - Outbound inspection (using non-intrusive inspection methods)
  - Business partnerships (AEO)
  - Cooperation with other government agencies, etc.
“Any commercial or transport document setting out clearly the necessary particulars shall be accepted as the descriptive part of the Goods declaration for Customs transit and this acceptance shall be noted on the document.”

(Recommended Practice 7)

“The Customs should accept as the Goods declaration for Customs transit any commercial or transport document for the consignment concerned which meets all the Customs requirements. This acceptance should be noted on the document.”
Possible Harmonization of Data Elements

Accept commercial or transport documents as a transit declaration

→ Save time, money and administrative effort
**Advance Electronic Information (AEI)**

- Customs **export declaration** at the country of origin
- Customs **transit declaration** in each transit country
- Customs **import declaration** at the country of destination
AEI for Customs Passenger control

API

➢ Name, date of birth, gender, citizenship, and travel document data (e.g. passport number).
➢ Generated as checking in.

PNR

➢ Type of ticket, date of travel, travel itinerary, accompanying passengers, etc. in addition to API data
➢ Generated as buying/reserving tickets

API/PNR data can be utilized effectively when it is provided to destination countries in advance enough.
NII (Non-Intrusive Inspection)

SAFE FoS, Pillar 1, Standard 3 – Modern Technology in Inspection Equipment

- NII equipment and radiation detection equipment should be available and used for conducting inspections, where available and in accordance with risk assessment.

- This equipment is necessary to inspect high-risk cargo and/or transport conveyances quickly, without disrupting the flow of legitimate trade.
Electronic Customs Seals

- Based on RFID or GPS technologies
- Improve security against:
  - theft,
  - damage,
  - diversion of cargo, etc.
- Screening positioning and status of cargo checking tempering, temperature, humidity or any breaking into container
- The more countries involve in the transit process, the more useful (especially in railway transportation)
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