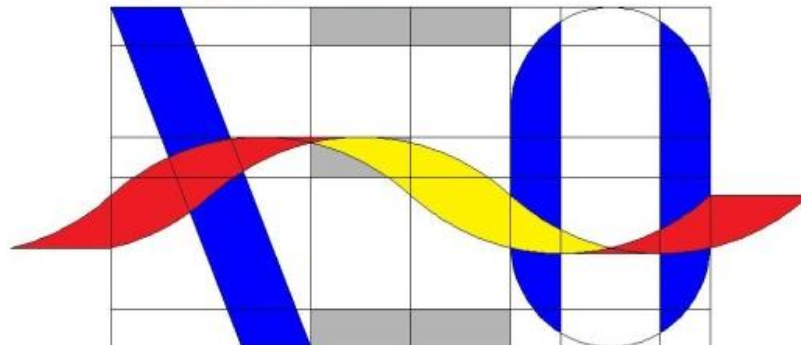


Single Window

Current Environment

2nd WCO Global AEO Conference

Madrid, April 2014



Current environment (1)

- **Concerns about the delays and other problems due to the lack of coordination among the different bodies involved in controls at border crossing points:**
 - Cost increase
 - Shortages in the supply chain
 - Problems with customers
 - Loss of competitiveness
 - Loss of commercial activity
- **Willingness to cooperate with the aim of improving and promoting coordination and ways for the implementation of a Single Window Environment as a meeting point for all the professionals involved in international trade operations**

Current environment (2)

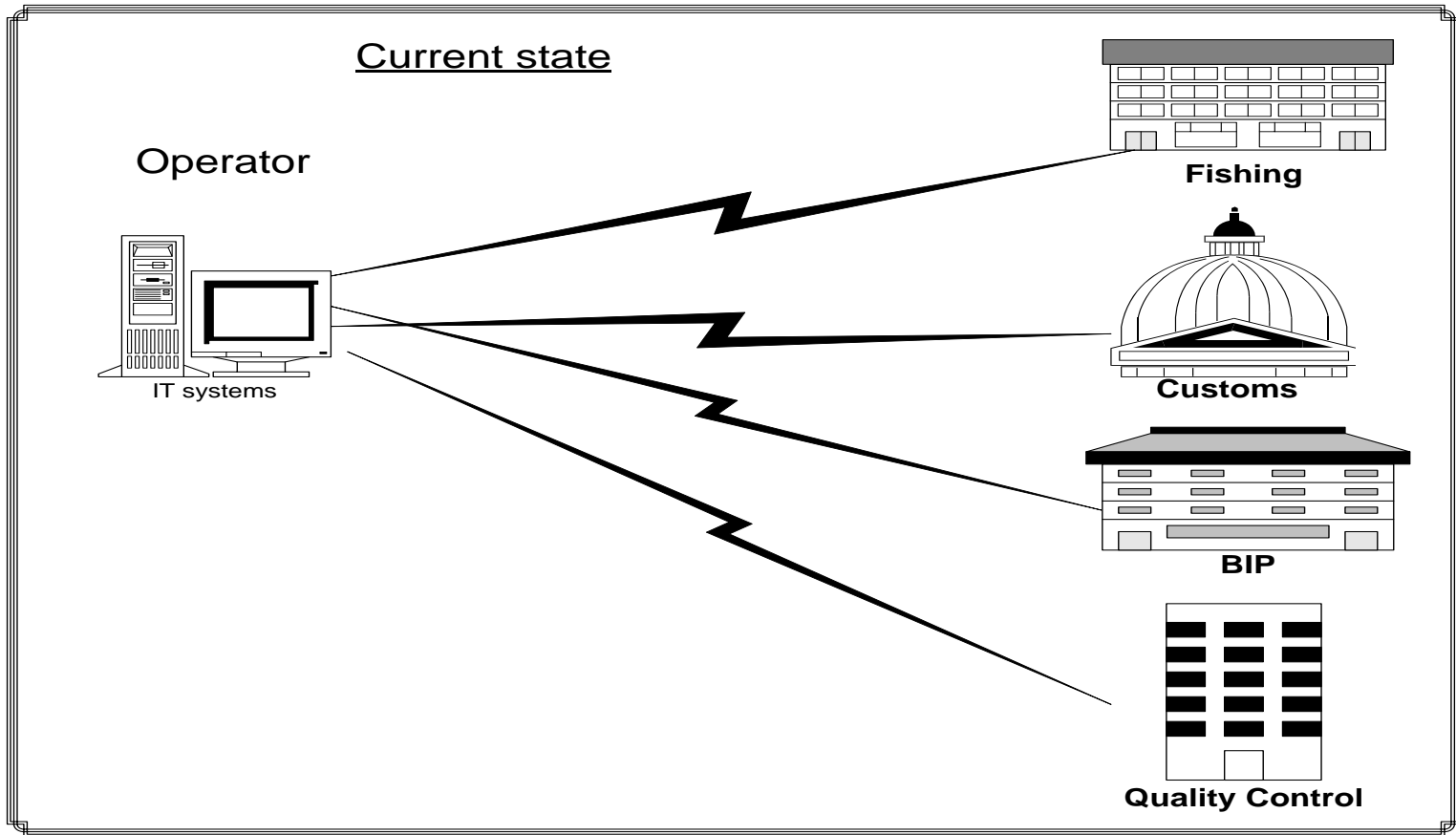
- **Example: Frozen Horse Mackerels 0303.55.10.00**

– Import operation → 5 bodies → 7 controls → 7 application forms or declarations:

- **Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment (General Secretariat of Fishing)** → Control of illegal fishing: SIGCPI
- **Foreign Health** → Health Control: TRACES
- **Ministry of Commerce** → Control of commercial quality: ESTATICE
- **Customs** → Entry Summary Declaration: ENS
- **Port Authority of Vigo + Customs** → Summary Declaration (DSDT)
- **Port Authority of Vigo** → Management of Border Inspection Posts (BIP)
- **Customs** → Import declaration by means of a Single Administrative Document: SAD

Current environment (3)

- Current model of submission of declarations to the competent authorities involved in import and export operations



Current environment (4)

- **Multiple bodies/institutions involved and use of different declarations, software applications and systems**
 - 5 competent Government bodies / agencies involved
 - 7 declarations (different forms filled in with similar data)
 - 7 software applications
 - 7 IT systems
 - Different declarants (Shipping company, agent, representative, forwarder, importer...)
 - Declarations lodged at different times
- **Relations:**
 - Between operators ($B \leftarrow \rightarrow B$)
 - Between operator-competent body ($B \leftarrow \rightarrow A$)
 - Between competent bodies ($A \leftarrow \rightarrow A$)



Current Environment (5)

- **Similar data required by different authorities involved:**
 - Commodity code:
 - Different levels of classification of goods
 - Continuous update of the nomenclature
 - Country of origin
 - Destination country
 - Currency
 - Exporter
 - Importer
 - Value
 - Gross weight
 - Net weight
 - Means of transport

**Does it make sense lodging
7 declarations?**

Current Environment (6)

- **Several documentary controls**

- The inspection of a specific aspect of the product is valid only for the competent body which carries out the control (identification of the goods, container, packages, seals, weights...)

- **Several physical inspections**

- Different bodies can inspect the goods in different places and times

This situation entails → An increase of direct costs and delays in the period that the goods remain in Customs zones and warehouses

- **Risk analysis and management**

- Mismatches in the application according to *Opinion 2013/C 327/04 (C-327 12/11/2013) on customs risk management and security of the supply chain*

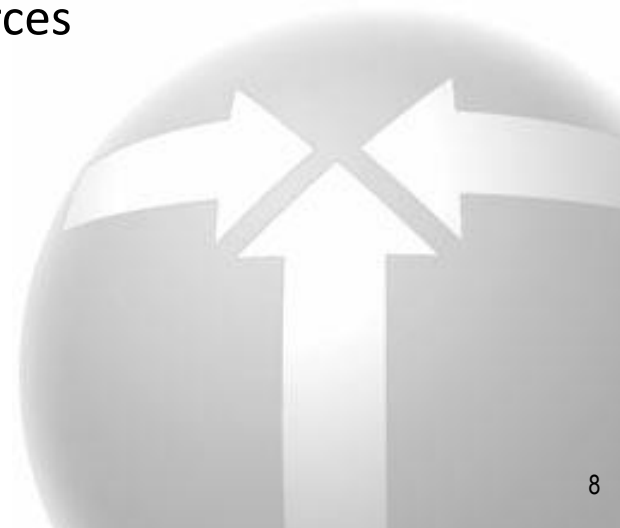
Single Window: benefits

- **Benefits for governments**

- More effective and efficient deployment of resources
- Better co-ordination among agencies/bodies involved
- Improve trader compliance
- Enhance security
- Increase integrity and transparency

- **Benefits for operators**

- Cost reductions by reducing (or minimizing) unnecessary delays
- Predictable application and explanation of rules
- More effective and efficient deployment of resources
- Increase integrity and transparency
- *One-stop shop*



AEO: Enlargement

- **AEO and other Customs Border Inspection Agencies:**
 1. Extend the application of the AEO benefits to other areas of the Administration involved in border crossing of goods
 2. In other countries, AEO benefits are applicable not only to relations between Customs Authorities and economic operators but also to other Inspection Bodies involved



Unique case in the EU: Illegal fishing → R/EC 1005/2008 (L-286 29/10/2008)
Importers who have been granted the status of AEO are not required to submit the catch certificate may advise the competent authorities of the MS of the arrival of the products. Conditions:

- Holder of an AEO certificate
- Sufficient number and volume of import operations
- Compliance with the requirements of conservation and management



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