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Public Version



PERMANENT TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE

PC0419E1b

-
207th/208th Sessions

-
3 – 6 March 2015

Brussels, 27 March 2015.

SUMMARY REPORT

Item I - Opening and adoption of the Agenda

a) Opening of the Meeting

1. In conclusion, the PTC:

- acknowledged the introductory remarks made by the Chairperson of the Permanent Technical Committee (PTC);

b) Introduction by Mr. Gaozhang ZHU, Director of Compliance and Facilitation

2. In his opening remarks, Mr. Gaozhang Zhu, Director of Compliance and Facilitation welcomed the delegates and expressed his expectation that the reduced duration of the PTC meeting for a whole day will increase its efficiency and allow the delegates to return to their duties more quickly. He further explained that this PTC meeting will be focusing on the future of Customs and invited delegates to contribute actively to this very important topic.
3. The Director thanked the Netherlands for taking an active part in preparing the agenda item on Integrated Supply Chain Management in terms of managing secure and facilitated movements of goods from origin to destination. He further encouraged other delegates to contact the Secretariat during the intersession with ideas for agenda items which could be developed jointly for future meetings.
4. He continued that Customs-business partnership was another important topic on the agenda and the Advanced Pillar of the related Guidelines was awaiting endorsement. In addition, the Policy Commission had taken the very important decision to involve the Private Sector Consultative Group (PSCG) more actively in the work of WCO committees and subject to the endorsement of the updated Terms of Reference of the PTC, the PSCG Members would be invited to attend PTC meetings on a regular basis from the (European) autumn 2015 PTC meeting onwards.
5. The Director also mentioned other important topics on the agenda, including performance measurement, IT Guide for Executives, Customs brokers, E-commerce and Globally Networked Customs.

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6. He also thanked all those who had kindly agreed to contribute to the PTC side events with their national experiences, including a presentation on the establishment of a National Committees on Trade Facilitation according to Article 23.2 of the WTO TFA. He concluded by strongly encouraging Customs to play a lead role in those Committees.
7. In conclusion, the PTC:
- acknowledged the opening remarks made by Mr. Gaozhang Zhu, Director of Compliance and Facilitation;
 - thanked the Netherlands for their contribution to the discussions on Integrated Supply Chain Management and encouraged other delegates to contact the Secretariat during the intersession with ideas for agenda items which could be developed jointly for future meetings;
 - recommended Customs to play a lead role in the TFA National Committees for Trade Facilitation.

c) Adoption of the Draft Agenda and the Summary Document

8. In conclusion, the PTC:
- adopted the Draft Agenda (Doc. PC0398) and the Summary Document (Doc. PC0399).

Item II – Future of Customs

○ **Panel discussion: “The Future of Customs**

9. The Secretariat explained that the aim of document PC0400 was to reflect some of the threats and opportunities which were already having an impact on Customs and to trigger a discussion on how the roles and responsibilities of Customs would be evolving in the future. It was also important to identify how to move the item of the Future of Customs forward, including whether Members were willing to set up a Virtual Working Group to discuss this topic during the inter-session.
10. The discussion on the Future of Customs was launched by a panel discussion consisting of the following speakers:

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Hans-Michael Wolfgang, Institute of Tax Law, Department for Customs and Excise, University of Münster, Germany.

Speakers:

- Mr. Pierre Paquet, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Counsellor, Mission of Canada to the EU;
- Mr. Lionel Van Reet, PwC Partner, PwC Tax Consultants bcvba/scrl;

- Mr. Beyers Theron, Executive, Customs Modernization, South African Revenue Service (SARS); and
 - Mr. Robert Ireland, Head of Unit, Research and Strategies, WCO.
11. Mr. Paquet brought up a number of elements that were of relevance for the future of Customs, including new economic models which would be developed by governments, globalization, new Free Trade Agreements and possibly some new protectionism measures. E-commerce was only one occurrence that could not even have been imagined 30 years ago and was having a huge impact on Customs today. The WCO role in the future would from his perspective remain relevant in terms of standardization. He further could envisage an e-WCO to allow delegates to work together virtually from their homes. He further mentioned that 30 years ago Customs had not had a clear understanding about client service and trade facilitation, which were both very much the drivers of Customs today.
 12. What he saw as one of the biggest challenges of today were increased trade volumes that needed to be handled with the same or even reduced resources of Customs administrations. He continued that the skills required from Customs officers today were multiplying and included knowledge on strategic planning, change management and many other related areas. There was also more need to cooperate with academia and the private sector.
 13. Mr. Van Reet was convinced of the ongoing work of the WCO and stressed that the WCO needed to remind the business of its methods, tools and approaches and that knowledge of Customs rules was important for increasing compliance. He also referred to new working and production methods of the private sector like 3D printing and questioned how this would affect the work of Customs in the future. . Mr. Van Reet also mentioned that in his global work with the private sector he had observed a trend to build production sites closer to growing cities. Exchanging software across borders to produce goods on national level e.g. through 3D printing was from his perspective a growing trend, and the role of Customs in this respect would still need to be explored further. He also referred to the use of information technology which was fundamental in today's world. Single Window was one concept he felt would continue to remain very relevant in the coming years.
 14. Mr. Theron underlined the need for Customs administrations now and in the future to continuously modernize themselves using WCO standards and best practices. Beyond the required political will for such modernization, he further placed emphasis on five elements: 1. More proactive engagement with the private sector, requiring efforts from both sides. Customs needed to learn more about the processes which take place in the trading world, and Mr. Theron saw co-creation as a beneficial model. 2. Information technology as an important element, advancing at rapid pace. Even though technology was not a guaranty of success, it could very much support the work of Customs and needed to be used, especially when developing a Single Window. 3. The global trading landscape changing rapidly - with growing numbers of Free Trade and other international agreements in place. For him, cooperation and trust between Customs was essential: one example was a way towards relying on results of controls of other Customs administrations. He also stressed the importance of using WCO standard and tools within regional initiatives such as regional Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) programmes and mutual recognition of AEOs. In addition, interoperability projects were also very relevant for him, although realizing remaining challenges related to the legal framework 4. Integrated border management was another issue that needed to be further developed. Moving to only one border agency could, but does not have to be a future way depending on national/regional circumstances, and in general there should be more support for coordination among relevant authorities. 5. Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) was an obvious topic for him

for the coming years, and he saw an important role for the WCO and Customs in general in that area.

15. Mr. Ireland mentioned a number of developments which had an important impact on the work of Customs today, such as the rise of emerging economies which have enriched the trading environment, the Washington consensus in 1989 and shifting to neo-liberalization of trade globally, the 9/11 terrorist attacks which led the WCO to establish the SAFE Framework of Standards, one of the most important WCO instruments today, and the rise of sophisticated IT clearance systems. He felt that there were a number of elements of importance for the future of Customs, including: 1. International trade volumes which had recently seen a slight slowdown; 2. Regional integration becoming increasingly important; 3. Tremendous rise of cross-border e-commerce; 4. The reduction of oil prices in the last six months leading to reduced transport costs and potentially creating new dynamics; 5. Ebola crisis; 6. Informal trade practices, etc. He felt that Customs would continue to be oriented towards revenue collection and prevention of illicit trade. There were some indications that there would be an increased focus on control of passengers and control of taxes, including carbon taxes.
16. The PTC delegates strongly welcomed the Future of Customs on the PTC agenda. There was a high level of interest in the topic and many interventions from the floor.
17. It was felt that the role of Customs in supporting economic competitiveness would still be evolving in the years to come, especially since the conclusion of the TFA. The level of requirements towards Customs and public services altogether would continue to grow.
18. Many delegates underlined the importance of engaging with the private sector. Learning more about business processes of the private sector was regarded as highly beneficial for Customs. However, some delegates questioned the level of engagement of the private sector in some instances and stressed the need of mutual engagement.
19. Technology was identified as an important element of ongoing and future developments. Topics to explore further beyond Single Window solutions were community based solutions and the use of big data.
20. As it was difficult to predict the future, some Members expressed the need for Customs to enhance their capacities and skills to ensure their readiness to face any future challenges. A number of delegates expressed their appreciation for the many important and relevant WCO instruments and tools, including the Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC) as essential to prepare Customs for the future. It was suggested to promote them even more, regularly review and update them to keep them relevant and continue to monitor their implementation. In this context, delegates mentioned several topics that would potentially need to be better captured in WCO instruments and tools, e.g. e-commerce, system based controls, informal trade and change management and related cooperation with other international organizations.
21. It was felt that exchange of information between/among Customs administrations is still an area where more work was required. One delegate underlined challenges with the growing numbers of passengers, including terrorist risks, where from his perspective more effective use of API/PNR data would be beneficial. In addition, he mentioned the smuggling of drugs in small parcels as a growing threat.
22. There was general agreement that involvement of academia and research in Customs work was necessary. . A delegate shared a vision according to which all Customs around the

world would one day be using common practices and providing the same service in a harmonized manner.

23. Delegates felt that the Customs in the 21st Century Strategic Document (C21) was still very relevant for Customs and a good starting point of discussions on the Future of Customs. It might need to be slightly adjusted to take on some of the arising issues. A Member suggested that an inventory of the achievements under C21 would be a good start of such discussions. Finally, it was suggested to include the topic of the Future of Customs at upcoming regional events of the WCO.

24. In response to the many interventions, the panel speakers shared a few remarks with the delegates:

- It was difficult to envisage what the Customs would look like in 15 or 30 years, but it was necessary to stay alert to the ever changing environment of today and tomorrow. Customs would need to continuously improve and adjust to its multiplying missions in the future and embrace changes;
- Partnerships are a key to success: partnerships with other Customs administration, with other agencies and with the private sector. Co-creation will be an important element for achieving the full benefits of Customs-private sector partnership;
- The future of Customs is still about trade compliance and trade facilitation;
- Automation will continue to play an important role;
- Training and education will play a vital role in helping Customs achieve their objectives, and Customs officers will need to be trained both internally and externally throughout their careers ("life-long learning" principle).

25. Prof. Wolfgang concluded the panel with a number of thoughts and questions:

- The WTO TFA will have an important impact on Customs in the years to follow, and the WCO will play an important role in its implementation;
- The WCO has the instruments and tools, such as the RKC.
- Customs should have a higher level of involvement in concluding Free Trade Agreements;
- What will be the impact of 3D printing and other new production methods on Customs, if any?
- Education and training will remain important and will allow Customs to manage change. The PICARD programme is one of the important WCO Programmes in this respect..

26. On procedural aspects, the PTC recommended that the Future of Customs topic will remain on the PTC's agenda and that the (European) autumn meeting be dedicated to more future oriented topics, the (European) spring meeting to cover all other topics..

27. The PTC supported the establishment of a Virtual Working Group (VWG) open to everyone, including Customs, regional structures, academia and the private sector, to drive related topics forward. It also agreed to use the C21 document as a starting point for the work of the

VWG. Brussels-based attaches could also get involved in the work of the group South Africa, China, New Zealand, Morocco and GEA volunteered to take part, while the Secretariat reminded that the Group was still open to all.

28. In conclusion, the PTC:

- welcomed with enthusiasm the Future of Customs topic on the PTC agenda;
- appreciated the panel discussion on the Future of Customs and the respective contributions from the floor;
- agreed to establish a Virtual Working Group on the Future of Customs consisting of Customs, regional structures, the private sector and academia;
- agreed that the Customs in the 21st Century Strategic Document (2008) was still very relevant for the future of Customs and agreed that the Working Group would use it as a starting point for its inter-sessional discussions;
- agreed to use the (European) autumn session of the PTC to discuss more future oriented topics; and
- encouraged Members and other delegates to start respective more in-depth research on some topics that had been mentioned during the panel and plenary discussion that could be presented at the next PTC Sessions in (European) autumn 2015..

Item III – E-commerce

- **Issues arising from Policy Commission discussions and tasks to be included under the PTC Work Programme**

29. The Secretariat briefly introduced document PC0401, highlighting the importance of growing e-commerce from a Customs perspective. It informed the PTC on the discussions held at the December Policy Commission, based on the paper developed by New Zealand, and of the decision of the Policy Commission to continue further work including collaboration with other relevant international bodies like OECD, UPU and private stakeholders involved in the e-commerce supply chain. The Secretariat also presented its engagement and close working relationship with the OECD and the UPU on issues of mutual concern with a view to developing harmonized approaches, wherever possible.
30. Complementing the paper developed by New Zealand and acknowledging the further work being done by the Secretariat, delegates discussed the topic from several perspectives.
31. The delegate from the EU said that major concern for all Customs administrations was revenue leakage from low value consignments including shipments below an exempted threshold, which also had a distortionary impact on domestic manufacturers and retailers. He went on to explain the revision of EU's legislation, in particular measures on postal items and also the potential thought on removal of *de minimis* for VAT as well as the development of a One Stop Shop (Vendor Collection System).
32. A delegate from the private sector highlighted the growth story of e-commerce and its significance for global economy, especially in the context of growing use of this platform by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for overseas trade. He further mentioned

that *de minimis* threshold should ideally consider the cost involved vis -a-vis revenue collection, with a view to optimize and rationalize revenue collections.

33. A delegate informed that his administration had set up a Task Force to deal with e-commerce issues including open source data mining to focus primarily on the enforcement perspective and offered to share further details.
34. Another delegate shared recent measures taken by her administration in handling e-commerce trade, including a new rule on cross-border e-commerce trade supervision in 2014 under which submission of information on orders, payment and logistics before filing Customs declarations is required. Recalling the WCO Baku Declaration on e-commerce (2001), she elucidated a need for developing or potentially updating the WCO's approach/strategy on e-commerce reflecting new developments.
35. In conclusion, the PTC:
 - took note of the presentation by the Secretariat on the ongoing work on e-commerce including the discussion at the Policy Commission in December 2014 and its suggested way forward;
 - shared and discussed various working experiences/models, challenges and potential solutions with regard to efficient collection of revenue on import of low value cross border e-commerce e.g *de minimis*, vendor collection regime etc;
 - acknowledged the importance of growing e-commerce and the need to facilitate it whilst ensuring effective collection of legally due taxes and duties, supply chain security and protection of societies;
 - noted the WCO's collaboration with other relevant international organizations such as OECD and UPU and encouraged the WCO to continue working with them in the area of e-commerce to develop collaborative harmonized solutions to address emerging challenges;
 - discussed opportunities to continue work on this topic at its future meetings, as well as intersessionally as part of the PTC Work Programme 2013-2016, and encouraged Members to continue sharing further experiences.

Item IV - Update and reports ("A" items)

- a) **Inter-sessional developments**
- b) **Report from the 3rd Meeting of the TFAWG**
 - **Revised Kyoto Convention accession and TFA ratification**
- c) **ECP progress report**
- d) **Report of the 11th Meeting of the Counterfeiting and Piracy Group**
- e) **Air Cargo Security**
 - **9th Meeting of Technical Experts Group on Air Cargo Security**
- f) **Outcomes of the 13th Meeting of the RKC Management Committee**
- g) **Report of the 67th Meeting of the Information Management Sub-Committee**
- h) **Highlights from the 68th Meeting of the Information Management Sub-Committee**
- i) **Report from the 34th Meeting of the WCO/UPU Contact Committee**
 - **Revised CN22 form**
- j) **Customs Compliance and Data Quality**

- **Customs Compliance Framework**
- **Recommendation on Data Quality**
- **List of acceptable and unacceptable terms in data quality**

k) Report of the 8th Meeting of the WCO/IATA/ICAO API/PNR Contact Committee

36. In conclusion, the PTC:

- took note of the reports and executive summaries under sub-items a), b), c), d), e), f), and h);
- endorsed the Report of the 67th Meeting of the Information Management Sub-Committee (sub-item g), Report of the 34th Meeting of the WCO/UPU Contact Committee (sub-item i), Customs Compliance and Data Quality tools, including the Recommendation on Data Quality (sub-item j) and the Report of the 8th Meeting of the WCO/IATA/ICAO API/PNR Contact Committee;
- took note of Georgia's experience regarding Customs compliance and of the UPU's acknowledgement of the long standing UPU-WCO cooperation.

Item V - Data Quality

○ **Terms of Reference for a Virtual Working Group on Data Quality**

37. At the 205th/206th Sessions the PTC had agreed to follow a proposal of the SAFE Working Group that further work on data quality be carried out by the PTC in cooperation with interested private sector representatives.
38. Mr. Roseingrave from New Zealand the former Customs Co-Chair of the SAFE Working Group Data Quality Expert Group, introduced the Terms of Reference for a Virtual Working Group on Data Quality to be established under the PTC.
39. Delegates asked questions about a possible quorum requirement for this group and private sector participation. Mr. Roseingrave said that the Virtual Working Group would not be a formal WCO body that would take decisions based on quorum requirements. It would discuss items of interest regarding Data Quality with input from interested Members and individual members of the Private Sector Consultative Group and report those to the PTC where the strategic issues and possible solutions would be tabled for discussion, having in mind the overview function of the PTC regarding both strategic and technical topics. Private sector participation would be useful and be possible according to the new PTC Terms of Reference.

40. In conclusion, the PTC:

- adopted the draft Terms of Reference for the Virtual Working Group on Data Quality.

Item VI – Integrated Supply Chain Management

a) Integrated Supply Chain Management: from concept to reality

- **Presentation by the Netherlands**

b) Break-out session

c) Plenary session

41. Mr. Rob Van Kuik from the Netherlands presented document PC0406 and explained the background of the ISCM Guidelines and its key concepts for developing end to end integrated Customs control, such as: connectivity and exchange of data between and among Customs administrations, Unique Consignment Reference number (UCR), IT systems and legal framework
42. Following his presentation, delegates watched a video film titled – ‘Pushing Boundaries’ on the Netherlands Customs working experience on trusted trade lanes – a risk based 100% supervision approach, primarily leveraging the background and status of traders, Customs to Customs data exchange and mutual recognition. The film can be found on the WCO website under the 207th/208th Sessions of the PTC.
43. Before adjourning to their respective break-out groups for further discussions, delegates were requested to consider, but not limit the discussions to the following questions:
- i. How to develop new facilitative and simplified end-to-end Customs procedures by leveraging the concepts as detailed in the ISCM Guidelines with the involvement of business stakeholders?
 - ii. How to enhance connectivity and exchange of data between and among Customs administrations to enable integrated controls and trade facilitation?
 - iii. How could some of the key elements of the ISCM Guidelines support regional integration including regional single window and coordinated border management initiatives?
 - iv. Do the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and other developments since the adoption of the ISCM Guidelines require any amendments and updates in the Guidelines and what role could potentially the ISCM Guidelines play in the implementation of the WTO TFA?
44. The PTC discussed in two break-out groups the ISCM Guidelines around the aforementioned questions, followed by a plenary session with both groups reporting on the outcomes of their discussions. There was a general consensus that several concepts of the ISCM Guidelines were of strategic importance with complementary implications on supply chain security and facilitation issues.
45. Both groups identified several critical components for developing authorized supply chains and end-to-end integrated simplified Customs procedures, including: political will with identified mutual benefits; robust legal framework; robust and reliable communication system; advance information; standardized data; baseline standards for risk analysis; mutually agreed unique reference number; interoperable systems and active collaboration with business. Trader Identification Number (TIN) was also identified as an important tool especially in the context of cross-border trade facilitation of authorized operators.

46. Concerning connectivity and data exchange between and among Customs administrations, it was mentioned that Members have already put in place and/or participating in several mechanisms, for instance Customs Mutual Administrative Assistance Agreements, Free Trade Agreements and Mutual Recognition Agreements that support and facilitate the exchange of information/data. Delegates felt that a number of WCO tools and instruments including the GNC Feasibility Study Report could further support such exchanges in a more standardized and harmonized manner.
47. Discussions clearly pointed out that regional integration would facilitate integrated supply chain management, which in turn could further support regional integration initiatives, for example regional AEO programmes, Single Window and Coordinated Border Management.
48. Delegates noted that the ISCM Guidelines were very much forward leaning and Members were either not fully aware of and/or still considering a number of issues/challenges to implement these Guidelines. That said, delegates also recognized that most of the concepts and principles of the ISCM Guidelines are primarily based on the RKC provisions and there were already a number of initiatives/projects around the globe in various trade corridors in that respect, which needed to be promoted and sustained.
49. In conclusion, the PTC:
- underlined the significance of the WCO ISCM Guidelines in the context of further trade facilitation and regional integration, and the need for their greater use in developing facilitative and simplified end-to-end integrated cross border procedures;
 - took note of Members' initiatives and other projects in this domain and emphasized the need for promoting a coordinated harmonized approach;
 - underscored the need for raising awareness on the ISCM Guidelines and also agreed to gather Members' experiences in implementing these guidelines as such and/or as part of the overall implementation of the SAFE Framework of Standards, in particular Standard 1; and
 - agreed to keep the ISCM Guidelines futuristic and aspirational and recommended that the SAFE Working Group could potentially examine updating/adjusting the ISCM Guidelines (being part of Standard 1 of the Pillar 1 of the SAFE FoS) during its next review cycle, in the context of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and other developments.

Item VII – Customs brokers

- **Customs brokers**
 - **Presentation by Argentina**
 - **Presentation by Japan**
50. The Secretariat introduced document PC0407, informing about the preliminary study carried out by the Secretariat and the discussions held on this topic at the December 2014 Policy Commission. Delving on the future envisaged work with a view to developing a detailed study which could potentially include Members' practices and experiences on licensing/registration requirements, certification criteria and capacity building/training for

Customs brokers, the Secretariat invited the PTC to provide guidance and share their working experiences for carrying forward this work.

51. A representative from Argentina made a presentation on their legislation and working experiences related to Customs brokers. He elaborated that in his country only natural persons with specified knowledge in Customs and related areas and tested through written and practical examinations were authorized to act as Customs brokers. He added that the use of Customs brokers was not mandatory. Their regulations allowed legal entities and even natural persons with some restrictions to process their own import and export declarations themselves. The cooperation with brokers was extended to training and strengthening skills and capabilities.
52. A representative from Japan presented their legislation and working experiences on the use of Customs brokers. He mentioned that they also had an optional regime, but that the use of Customs brokers was found to be common. For example in 2014, over 95% of export declarations were processed through Customs brokers. He went on to explain that the licensing requirements included sound financial solvency and good Customs compliance records. A Customs broker license once issued had no specific validity period, however, Customs carried out periodic on-site inspections to ensure continued compliance. Each licensed broker was required to employ registered Customs specialists certified through a national examination process. Japan Customs also maintains close cooperation with Customs Brokers Associations through periodic dialogues and joint training. He alluded to the criteria for Customs brokers to get an AEO status and its benefits such as the advance filing of import declarations.
53. Both presentations can be consulted on the WCO website under the 207th/208th Sessions of the PTC.
54. There was a wide-ranging discussion during which a large number of delegates shared their experiences on the use of Customs brokers in their respective countries and outlined their regulatory requirements (wherever applicable) on licensing/registration, eligibility criteria, professional qualification, fees, periodic inspection/audit, obligations/liabilities and penal provisions for misdemeanor, etc. They also deliberated various cooperation mechanisms with brokers, in particular active engagement and consultation with them in implementation of various trade facilitation measures such as AEO, Coordinated Border Management and Single Window.
55. Some delegates described steps which had been taken by their respective administrations to enhance the professionalism of Customs brokers that included capacity building and training activities.
56. A delegate from the private sector, representing a Customs Brokers' Association, outlined some specific areas for future work on this topic such as optional/mandatory use; registration/licensing requirements; certification/eligibility criteria, unauthorized brokers and suspension/revocation process. In view of a wide range of licensing and regulatory models, she suggested to explore the possibility of carrying out a survey to ascertain Members' practices and offered to support such an exercise.
57. In conclusion, the PTC:
 - took note of the presentation by the Secretariat on the ongoing work on Customs brokers including the discussions at the Policy Commission in December 2014 and its outcomes;

- acknowledged the presentations by Argentina and Japan regarding their legislative requirements and working experiences on the use of Customs brokers;
- discussed cooperation opportunities between Customs and brokers to enhance trade facilitation and improve compliance, including joint training and capacity building and shared their national experiences in that domain;
- agreed to continue the work on this topic during the inter-session with a view to developing a detailed study based on Members' varied experiences, including by carrying out a survey to ascertain brokers' role, regulatory/licensing requirements, challenges, opportunities and lessons learned. Delegates interested in contributing to this intersessional work were requested to inform the Secretariat at the earliest.

Item VIII – Customs-Business Partnership

a) Advanced Pillar of the Customs-Business Partnership Guidance

58. The Secretariat introduced document PC0408, describing the background and need for the development of an Advanced Pillar to the Customs-Business Partnership Guidance following the directions of the June 2014 Policy Commission and Council. It explained that the draft Advanced Pillar was essentially based on some of the evolving concepts being explored and/or implemented and shared by some Members with a view to provide a reference guidance to Members in advancing and intensifying their existing engagement/partnership with Business. The Secretariat invited further suggestions and working examples to enrich the draft text before its submission to the Policy Commission/Council in June 2015.
59. A number of delegates welcomed the development of the Advanced Pillar and shared their national and regional experiences in reinforcing and advancing the partnership with Business.
60. While acknowledging the significance of several concepts mentioned in the draft text, some delegates mentioned that in respect of concepts like hiring of experts from the private sector in Customs and secondment of Customs officials to private sector, Customs administrations need to be careful to avoid any potential conflict of interest and appearance of favouritism and suggested to explore such concepts under very transparent and strict guidelines with suitable safeguards and robust governance model.
61. Talking about trade intelligence, a delegate from the private sector suggested that Customs could also consider sharing of intelligence, wherever possible, with trusted traders to support them in applying controls at their end, which would eventually in return support Customs in its compliance and enforcement management.
62. Another delegate suggested that the concept of a joint integrity observatory could potentially also be extended to setting up a joint observatory on border process analysis to study and point out gaps and obstacles in trade corridors and border clearance processes.
63. Suggestions from other delegates included among others thoughts around joint training/education; joint teams on development of IT software; SMEs' engagement at regional level; and Customs relationship managers.

64. In conclusion, the PTC:

- endorsed the draft Advanced Pillar of the Customs-Business Partnership Guidance with the suggested changes, noting it to be a living document which would be further enriched, by including more examples of experiences and best practices which Members were invited to share in writing.

b) Transparency and Predictability Guidelines

65. The Secretariat presented the working document on existing WCO tools and instruments relating to transparency and predictability. The main objective of the working document was to introduce these tools and instruments and serve as a basis for more comprehensive and practical guidance on transparency and predictability.

66. Some delegates openly supported the idea of developing comprehensive and practical Guidelines on Transparency and Predictability given that the latter were crucial for Customs administrations and beneficial to business, especially Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs).

67. Several suggestions on possible ways forward were made by delegates. These included making a list of Customs Web sites focusing on procedural matters, collecting examples of good Customs Web sites, and potentially revising the Revised Kyoto Convention Guidelines and the WCO Recommendation concerning the use of World Wide Web sites as well as working closely with the WCO Integrity Sub-Committee on this matter.

68. The Delegate of Morocco described his country's experience, including the use of a new Web software providing necessary information for traders and passengers. The Chairperson encouraged participants to share their experience with the Secretariat.

69. In conclusion, the PTC:

- took note of delegates' suggestions;
- agreed to develop comprehensive Guidelines on Transparency and Predictability, with a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat based on delegates' comments; and
- encouraged delegates to share their experience with the Secretariat.

Item IX – Regional Integration

○ **Overview of WCO projects and activities to strengthen regional integration**

70. At its 205th/206th Sessions, the PTC had agreed that the WCO should maintain its current core role as global standard setting body in Customs matters, and that the WCO had a continued role to play in delivering support to regional integration projects, in matching needs and resources, promoting its instruments and tools and potentially developing new ones in support of regional integration. Furthermore, delegates had asked the Secretariat for an overview of what had already been done by the WCO and Members in support of regional integration.

71. The Secretariat informed the PTC about the work that had already been carried out such as the WCO Research Papers numbers 28 (Transit Facilitation for Regional Integration and Competitiveness), 29 (Customs Administrations Operating Under Customs Union Systems) and 30 (Trade Facilitation in Regional Trade Agreements), the PICARD Conference 2013, the research carried out taking stock of Members' needs and priorities and the discussion in the December 2013 Policy Commission where priorities had been set and the PTC had been tasked to oversee the evolution of regional economic integration in consultation with the Secretariat. The Secretariat also said that some issues of importance to regional integration, e.g. Transit, had been further elaborated in Handbooks, panel sessions in other WCO Meetings and regional workshops.
72. Several Members shared their national experiences such as regional entities' meetings, regional Single Windows, transit corridor systems, training, twinning exercises, One Stop Border Posts, Customs-to-Customs Cooperation, information exchange, regional AEO, data harmonization and the support of WCO Regional Offices for Capacity Building.
73. In response to the request of the Secretariat for topics to be addressed at the Regional Integration Conference to be held in Brussels on 15 and 16 June 2015, several Members made suggestions. These included amongst others how regional bodies could work together, regional Single Window Gateway Connectivity, Coordinated Border Management, transit and transit corridors, comparison between regional integration projects, tariff harmonization, common trade documents, bringing National Trade Facilitation Committees together in a regional setting, legal provisions in Custom Unions, other policy areas such as national taxes, multiple membership of Regional Economic Communities, difference in accession to global standards such as the RKC within regional integration projects, end-to-end supply chains and a regional perspective to Customs-to-Business Partnership.
74. In conclusion, the PTC:
- took note of Members' national practices as well as their suggestions for potential topics for the WCO Regional Integration Conference in June 2015.

Item X - Performance Measurement

75. The Secretariat briefly described the draft performance measurement framework and stressed that it was not designed to be a ranking exercise, but rather to assist Customs administrations determine their current state of advancement and to be used by decision-makers, including on political level. The discussion on performance measurement held at the last meeting of the Capacity Building Committee (CBC) the week before the PTC was also presented.
76. Delegates acknowledged the usefulness of a performance measurement framework in showing management the "big picture". They equally acknowledged the support the current draft aimed at for further discussions at regional level. In addition to the comments presented from the CBC, a number of suggestions and comments were made to improve the framework, such as :
- Quantifiable and results-oriented indicators were desirable for the second layer;
 - Information sources for indicators needed to be identified;
 - Levels of sub-indicators needed to be co-ordinated;
 - The framework should be simple and easy to use;
 - Benchmarking for gap analysis purposes was required at some stages;

- The framework could adopt a colour-coded or traffic light system instead of the three levels currently used (“implemented”, “under development” and “still to be done”), as the latter was perceived as not providing meaningful information;
- The indicators needed to be clearly defined;
- The objectives and goals in the first and second layers needed to be identified.

77. In conclusion, the PTC:

- took note of delegates’ comments and suggestions on performance measurement, which would be reported to the next Policy Commission in June 2015.

Item XI – Globally Networked Customs and Information Technology

a) Discussion on the envisaged report to the Policy Commission on the Proof-of-Concept Phase

78. The Secretariat presented document PC0413, which provided the background to Globally Networked Customs since its inclusion as a PTC agenda item in 2012, and the subsequent developments during the proof-of-concept phase, which spanned from 2013 to the current meeting. The PTC discussion was aimed at preparing for the update to the Policy Commission in June 2015.

79. The Secretariat noted that to date, five Utility Blocks had been developed:

- South Africa IT Connectivity Project: Exchange of information between South Africa and Swaziland;
- INDIRA System: Exchange of information between Argentina and Ecuador and Mexico;
- MRA Mutual Recognition: Exchange of information between EU and USA;
- Mutual Recognition of Controls: Exchange of information between EU and Switzerland;
- SEED: Exchange of information between Serbian and neighboring Customs administrations in the Balkans.

80. The eATA Utility Block is also in the process of being developed.

81. The Secretariat noted that GNC remained extremely relevant to Customs and equally relevant to the ongoing discussions at other international forums, like UN/CEFACT, where a new Recommendation 36 on Single Window Interoperability was being developed.

82. The Secretariat further noted that during the course of the GNC proof-of-concept phase, some Member administrations active in developing Utility Blocks had also brought this work to the Data Model Project Team to develop Derived Information Packages under the WCO Data Model, thereby enriching the WCO Data Model with such developments and experiences.

83. In noting the positive progress made, the Secretariat also mentioned that 2 years were a very short time for establishing a detailed “proof-of-concept” for such a complicated subject and considered that any attempts at evolving GNC into a standardized approach for implementing Customs-to-Customs exchange of information would have to consider whether the current Utility Blocks were comprehensive in their coverage of Customs processes, whether they contained sufficient diversity, but yet still pointed to a somewhat standardized approach, and whether the process of developing Utility Blocks was sufficiently open, so that Members would continue to develop Utility Blocks.

84. Moving forward, the Secretariat considered that the “light-touch” approach to GNC that had been recommended by the Council would remain valid and that the PTC would also continue to be the forum to discuss GNC moving forward. Guidelines should be developed to support Members in developing GNC Utility Blocks and the mutually supportive links between GNC and the WCO Data Model should be clarified further, to ensure the orderly development of GNC.
85. Delegates expressed support for GNC and the proposed way forward, noting in particular that there was a need for practical guidance material. The porting of Utility Blocks into WCO Data Model Information Packages was also seen as a positive development in enhancing semantic interoperability between countries.
86. Another delegate noted that the envisaged guidelines could be based on the work that had already been done by the Ad-Hoc Working Group for GNC, and the Utility Blocks that had already been developed.
87. Several delegates pointed out that the terminology used for GNC was artificial and difficult to penetrate, noting that for example the “Utility Block” was not a term that could be intuitively understood. This would be an issue that needed to be considered as part of promotion for GNC and interconnectivity overall.
88. In conclusion, the PTC:
- Endorsed the draft outline of the GNC “proof of concept” report that would be presented to the Policy Commission/Council;
 - agreed that the GNC would continue to be discussed at the PTC, and to continue the “light-touch” approach in its maintenance;
 - agreed to the Secretariat’s proposal to develop guidance documentation to assist Members in developing Utility Blocks;
 - noted that developments to create WCO Data Model Information Packages based on GNC Utility Blocks would enhance semantic interoperability.

b) IT Guidance for Executives

89. The Secretariat presented document PC0414, highlighting current efforts by the Secretariat to develop an IT Guidance for Executives that will be catered at Directors General, Commissioners, their deputies, Chief Information Officers, and senior executives, to support them in gaining the essential awareness and knowledge necessary to undertake strategic IT management.
90. The tool would cover several related topics including strategic alignment and Information Technology, the strategic perspective in the deployment and application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), managing ICT projects and ICT governance. The guide would be non-technical in nature, and would instead, provide succinct, non-technical insights to enable senior management officials to understand the importance of aligning ICT to organizational strategies, ensuring that appropriate project management and corporate governance structures were in place and to avoid the common pitfall where ICT development was perceived as a purely operational activity that did not receive strategic attention. Depending on individual circumstances and needs of Members when applying the Guidance

during workshops, there would be room for clarification of specific topics and IT approaches, too, e.g. Data Model, Single Window or Big Data.

91. The IT Guidance for Executives would be piloted during a 2-day workshop to be held back-to-back with the WCO IT Conference in May 2015, and be fine-tuned before being submitted for endorsement to the WCO Policy Commission/Council.
92. Delegates unanimously expressed support for this Guide, noting that this was an area that would be very useful to senior management officials, noting that while senior management was not to be involved in the operational aspects of IT, they would be held responsible for the failure of projects. Hence, to the PTC, knowledge on how to manage ICT projects was no longer a luxury, but a necessity.
93. Many delegates provided suggestions on topics that would improve the guide, including the need to secure financial resources, the importance of having a strong business case, vendor and contract management, consultation with the private sector, and the need to rally political will behind IT projects – while realizing that some of those topics have already been dealt with in other WCO tools and instruments. Delegates also emphasized that the guide should bring awareness to the fact that ICT must be driven by business strategy and needs.
94. Delegates were invited to share with the WCO Secretariat any related materials, including training materials, that were used in their home administrations.
95. In conclusion, the PTC:
 - endorsed the proposed coverage of the new IT Guidance for Executives and took note of the suggestions raised by various delegates on topics that could be covered before its full development and submission to the Policy Commission; and
 - encouraged Members to share with the WCO Secretariat any existing related materials, including training materials.

Item XII - The Role of Customs in Natural Disaster Relief – including an update on the Customs Community contribution to the fight against the Ebola virus disease

- a) **Update on the implementation of the Resolution on Natural Disaster Relief**
 - **Update on Ebola situation**
- b) **Presentation by UN OCHA**
- c) **Presentation by Sri Lanka**
- d) **Presentation by Philippines**

96. The Secretariat briefly presented the document PC0415 outlining the progress made by Members and the Secretariat to implement the 2011 Council Resolution on the role of Customs in natural disaster relief and also several initiatives taken by the Secretariat in the context of the Ebola Virus Disease. Among others, the Secretariat mentioned that provided funding becomes available, it still aims at holding regional seminars on natural disaster relief in those three WCO regions that have so far not yet benefitted from such seminars: the West and Central African Region, the East and Southern African Region and the Middle East and Northern African Region.

97. Ms. Virginie Bohl, Emergency Services Branch at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), made a presentation on the ongoing cooperation with the WCO and the challenges addressed at the borders by both Customs and humanitarian operators. She underlined the crucial role of Customs in natural disaster relief and the important cooperation with the WCO Secretariat within the framework of the implementation of the 2011 Council Resolution and beyond with other initiatives such as the update of the RKC Specific Annex J, Istanbul Convention's Annex B9 or the establishment of focal points during the Ebola virus outbreak. She also stressed the need for going further by organizing simulation exercises and holding awareness raising workshops for Customs, key government agencies and relevant stakeholders.
98. Based on their experience with natural disaster situations, Mr. Chandraratne Jayasekara, Director Sri Lanka Customs, explained how important the role of Customs was in handling voluminous relief consignments coming to the country in a very short period of time and how vital it was for Customs, as well as for other stakeholders, to be well prepared for such situations through joint simulation exercises. He added that poor infrastructure such as lack of large warehouse and electronic systems (Single Window) can slow down the clearance of consignments, obviously not only during disaster situations.
99. Mr. Ralph Vincent Abarquez, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at the Embassy of Philippines to Belgium and Luxembourg, made a presentation on experience gained in his country during and after many typhoons had struck the country. He mentioned the One-Stop-Shop set up in the Philippines especially in case of a disaster situation in order to deal with the large inflows of relief consignments that Customs and other national agencies have to face. He underlined the importance of a legal framework enabling concerned agencies to effectively perform their functions and coordinate with each other in a smooth manner. He also highlighted some challenges encountered by the Philippines during the latest natural disaster, including a complicated process for tax exemptions and many items not qualifying for such exemption.
100. A number of delegates welcomed the initiatives undertaken by UN OCHA, Sri Lanka and the Philippines, in view of expediting humanitarian goods at the border.
101. Asked about their experience with simulation exercises related to natural disaster situations, none of the PTC delegates beyond the two speakers could indicate having participated in or being aware of such simulation exercises in their home countries.
102. The PTC also acknowledged the need for strong coordination in disaster situations and realized the existing mechanisms in place that UN OCHA presented and that were supported by the WCO. There was no need to build additional reporting lines, especially in order to avoid duplications which in a real case scenario could even turn out to be counterproductive.
103. The WCO Secretariat encouraged Members to look further into the nomination of focal points for natural disaster situations and constantly update both UN OCHA and the WCO Secretariat about their contact details including for instance mobile contact details in case landlines are not working during a natural disaster.

104. In conclusion, the PTC:

- took note of the continuous efforts made by Members and the Secretariat to implement the 2011 Council Resolution on the role of Customs in natural disaster relief and welcomed several initiatives taken by the Secretariat in the context of Ebola Virus Disease;
- encouraged Members to implement WCO tools and instruments on Natural Disaster Relief and to increase the preparedness for emergencies through simulation exercises as well as to regularly inform the WCO Secretariat about measures undertaken;
- took note of the role of the WCO Secretariat in providing support to its Members in organizing regional seminars and of the existing coordination mechanism established by UN-OCHA and the WCO Secretariat through the establishment of national focal points.

Item XIII - WCO Recommendations

105. The Secretariat presented the current situation regarding the acceptance of WCO Recommendations and gave seven potential reasons for the overall low level of acceptance, as outlined in document PC0416: 1) Legal nature of WCO Recommendations is unclear; 2) Procedures and requirements for developing a new Recommendation are unclear; 3) Procedures and requirements for accepting Recommendations are unclear; 4) There is no tangible benefit of officially accepting Recommendations; 5) The older Recommendations are outdated; 6) Domestic procedures and requirements are too complicated; 7) Awareness-raising activities are insufficient.
106. One delegate was of the opinion that follow-up of Recommendations after their adoption at WCO Council sessions was essential. He recalled the importance of the WCO Recommendation concerning API/PNR in the context of counter-terrorism, as well as anti-drug measures, and encouraged Members to adopt that Recommendation. An observer said that most of the older Recommendations had been incorporated in the Revised Kyoto Convention and suggested highlighting the WCO Recommendations in the performance measurement framework that was currently under development.
107. Members offered the following additional potential reasons for the low level of acceptance of Recommendations;
- The administrative procedures for WCO Recommendations had not been made sufficiently known;
 - The situation of each individual Member was different and the variety of practices adopted by governments could have an impact on the ability to adopt Recommendations;
 - There was a lack of information on existing Recommendations rather than a lack of willingness to accept Recommendations.
108. Delegates made a number of suggestions to increase the level of acceptance, such as reviewing and updating the older WCO Recommendations which had been adopted decades ago or issuing an annual report on WCO Recommendations to show the progress made.

109. Another delegate argued that if the level of acceptance of WCO Recommendations could not be improved, then another mechanism, such as Resolutions, could become an alternative to demonstrate Members' commitment to specific issues.

110. In conclusion, the PTC:

- took note of participants' comments and suggestions on possible reasons for the low acceptance of WCO Recommendations and on ways to increase it; and
- invited the WCO Secretariat to share those views with other relevant WCO bodies.

Item XIV - PTC Management

a) Progress report and update of the Work Programme 2013-2016

111. The Secretariat explained the background of the Work Programme 2013-2016 which was discussed at the November 2013 PTC meeting and was submitted to the Council in June 2014 including improvements suggested by the PTC.

112. In the meantime, an update of the Work Programme had been done by the Secretariat in order to reflect some of the changes which had occurred in the intersession. These changes included: introduction of e-commerce, customs brokers and IT Guide for Executives as new topics under the Work Programme; moving the WTO TFA topic under a new chapter to reflect the importance given to this topic under the WCO Strategic Plan; deletion of "preferential rules of origin" topic which was now being dealt with by the newly established Working Group on Revenue Compliance and Fraud; deletion of some of the tasks that were felt being more relevant for the WCO Secretariat than for the PTC. In addition, the updated Work Programme includes "Progress" to reflect to what extent the performance indicators have been met and the progress made.

113. The PTC gave its support to the PTC Work Programme 2013-2016. A delegate suggested including the Future of Customs as a topic under the Work Programme, which was strongly supported by numerous delegates. The Secretariat agreed that the inclusion of the Future of Customs item was fully in line with the direction taken by the PTC to have the (European) autumn meeting dedicated to more forward looking topics.

114. Additional suggestions for improvements included: highlighting possible challenges and more substantive comments under "Progress" and including the topic of Integrated Supply Chain Management as one of the topics, even if the ISCM also formed part of the SAFE Framework of Standards and thus of the work of the SAFE WG.

115. A delegate questioned how coordination was going to be achieved on the e-commerce topic among all WCO working bodies who were discussing this currently (PTC, WCO/UPU Contact Committee, Enforcement Committee, Policy Commission). It was clarified that indeed, the WCO Secretariat had an eye on this matter. Another delegate suggested providing an overview of the many sub-groups/virtual working groups operating under the PTC which was agreed to. Regarding concerns why Single Window capacity building tasks were excluded from the Work Programme, it was clarified that some of the tasks that were under the responsibility of the Secretariat solely, and not the PTC, were deleted from the Work Programme.

116. The Secretariat suggested that the Correspondence Group on the Future of the PTC be consulted on the updated Work Programme with all the suggestions put forward, before its submission to the Policy Commission/Council in June 2015.

117. In conclusion, the PTC:

- endorsed the updated Work Programme 2013-2016, subject to the inclusion of the suggestions put forward by the PTC, such as adding the topics of the Future of Customs and Integrated Supply Chain Management. The Correspondence Group on the Future of the PTC will be invited to provide its agreement before submission of the fully updated Work programme to the Policy Commission/Council in June 2015.

b) Topics to be proposed for the agenda of the next meeting

118. In line with the PTC's decision to provide Members with an opportunity to contribute to the shaping of the agenda of each meeting, the Chairperson invited the Members to put forward their proposals during the intersession and to prepare well in advance for the next PTC meeting, including potentially time-consuming research on future-oriented topics.

119. Reflecting the discussions at this PTC, a delegate suggested to take up a few WCO recommendations which were recently adopted at the Council and to raise awareness of them. A Member which had already adopted recent recommendations could ask to present this at the PTC to emphasize the importance of the recommendations which would support their promotion.

120. In conclusion, the PTC:

- took note of the proposal to support awareness raising of WCO recommendations in PTC meetings;
- strongly encouraged delegates to put forward proposals for future PTC agenda items during the intersession.

c) Involvement of the private sector in the PTC meetings

○ **Update of the PTC Terms of Reference**

121. The Chairperson explained that the recent Council and Policy Commission discussions/decisions on the future of the WCO Private Sector Consultative Group (PSCG) have opened a window of opportunity for the involvement of the private sector companies (members of the PSCG) in WCO Committee meetings, including the PTC. He further explained that, in terms of responding to the decision taken by the Policy Commission in December 2014, the Secretariat was proposing an amendment to the ToR of the PTC that would allow participation of individual private sector companies which are members of the PSCG in future Committee meetings.

122. A Member suggested a change of the wording in the third paragraph under "2. Membership" of the ToR, to read as follows: "Representatives of international organizations, business/private sector associations and members of the Private Sector Consultative Group (PSCG) in their individual capacity, are able to attend sessions of the Committee as observers." This change was fully supported by the PTC. The Secretariat clarified that from the (European) autumn meeting onwards, invitation letters for the PTC meetings would be sent to all PSCG members.

123. In conclusion, the PTC:

- endorsed the updated Terms of Reference of the PTC, including the suggested changes to the wording, to allow PSCG Members to participate in PTC meetings from the (European) autumn sessions onwards, subject to the adoption of the ToR by the WCO Council in June 2015.

d) Election of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

124. The Secretariat invited the delegates to put forward proposals for the two positions of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson.

125. New Zealand nominated Mr. Rob Van Kuik (Netherlands) for the position of Chairperson of the PTC. This proposal was seconded by Belgium, the United States, the Russian Federation and Vietnam.

126. China nominated Mr. Mathome Matole (South Africa) for the position of Vice-Chairperson of the PTC. This proposal was seconded by Morocco, the Russian Federation, Swaziland and India.

127. The PTC and the WCO Secretariat acknowledged with great appreciation the important role played by Mr. Francois Abouzi (Togo), the leaving Chairperson in the PTC, in the past three years which had been of great importance for the reinvigoration of this Committee. The Secretariat also thanked Mr. Jan Zralek (Poland), the leaving Vice-Chairperson, for his contribution to the PTC in the current financial year.

128. In conclusion, the PTC:

- unanimously elected Mr. Rob Van Kuik (Netherlands) as Chairperson of the PTC;
- unanimously elected Mr. Mathome Matole (South Africa) as Vice-Chairperson of the PTC;
- acknowledged with great appreciation the role played by the leaving Chairperson of the PTC, Mr. Francois Abouzi, in the past three years and by the leaving Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Jan Zralek during the current financial year.

Item XV – Any other business○ **Upcoming events**

129. The Secretariat provided an update on the upcoming WCO events including the first three TFA Regional Workshops before Policy Commission and Council, the Regional Integration Conference after the June Council (15/16 June 2015) to be held in the WCO in Brussels and the 2015 WCO IT Conference to be held in Freeport, Bahamas from 6-8 May 2015, including the Workshop piloting the IT Guide for Executives (4-5 May 2015). The Secretariat invited delegates to take part in these meetings.

130. In conclusion, the PTC:

- took note of the upcoming WCO events, including the TFA Regional Workshop, the Regional Integration Conference and the 2015 WCO IT Conference and invited delegates to take part in these events.

- **PTC Summary Report**

131. In line with contributing to a more efficient PTC management, the WCO Secretariat put forward a suggestion to the PTC for changing the current reporting procedure. It was felt that the Members would appreciate a more concise, but a readily available report of the PTC soon after the conclusion of the respective meeting. The WCO Secretariat therefore suggested to move to producing a Summary Report of the deliberations, which would at the same time be an extended version of the usual Executive Summary (or an Executive Summary +) and a concise version of a full report. This would be a win-win situation as the Members would have available the comprehensive results of the deliberations soon after the meeting, and would save Secretariat resources. It was also confirmed that the proposal was in conformity with the PTC Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure.

132. In conclusion, the PTC:

- agreed to a Summary Report as a model for reporting of the PTC to Council in the future.

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