

# FIATA

The international Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations



## *Cooperation of Customs and the Private Sector in the development of IT systems*

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WCO Permanent Technical Committee  
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# 89 years of FIATA



- \* Founded in 1926 in Vienna, Austria
- \* International non-governmental organisation representing service providers in international trade logistics and supply chain management in all modes of transport
- \* Represents 111 Association Members in 100 countries / 5492 direct Individual Members in 160 countries with +/- 40,000 members (Sep 2015 data)
- \* World Wide Influence in logistics and trade facilitation through relevant standards and training.

# Cooperation is core business



## Representation and Cooperation with

ICAO, IMO, ITF, OECD, UN/ECOSOC, UNCEFACT, UNECE, UNECA, UNESCAP, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, WCO, World Bank, WTO

## Private Sector Representation & Cooperation

GACAG, GSF, IATA, ICC, IRU, PSCG, UIC, etc.

## FIATA's View on Logistics

Inter-continental = global and regional and multilateral aspects

Need for International Standards

Trade Facilitation plays a pivotal role in description of services

# Cooperation examples, standards and IT tools

- \* **Global standards, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)**

- \* Development and maintenance of Incoterms
- \* FIATA and industry contributions

- \* **Regional IT, Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF)**

- \* Working towards one digital EU Market
- \* Data Trust and document Recognition
- \* FIATA and Member States Participation

- \* **Global standards and IT, UN/CEFACT & UNCITRAL**

- \* International Trade Procedures, Development of standard recommendations
- \* Transfer of electronic records (Group IV)

# FIATA & Private Sector Products

## \* Transport Documents

- \* FIATA Standard Documents
- \* FBL, FCR, FCT, FWR and more
- \* DG and weight declarations

## \* FIATA Going Electronic

- \* Advisory Body Information Technology (ABIT)
- \* FIATA e-FBL platform through essDOCS
- \* MercuryGate Platform tailored to SMEs MoU

## \* Airfreight Electronic

- \* IATA e-freight is supported by FIATA, eCSD and.....
- \* Kale Logistics Single filing platform



# Customs business cooperation is crucial (or crux)

## \* Private Sector experience

- \* Global view of the supply chain
- \* Development of own tools, individually or in collaboration along the value chain (e.g. eFreight,)

## \* Cooperation would be beneficial for both PS and administrations

- \* Facilitation and compliance made easier
- \* Safe and secure supply chains achieved
- \* Data quality and accuracy ensured
- \* Smart and smooth flows of trade without interruptions

## \* Notable examples within PLACI exercise

- \* ACAS
- \* Canadian pilots
- \* PRECISE



# The cooperation **stairway**

## \* WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

- \* Many requirements are customs-related, on top of art 10 WHICH IS ALL ABOUT CUSTOMS.
- \* A significant part of provisions require upgrade and of IT systems to be properly implemented, inter alia there are provision for

\* 1<sup>st</sup> step: International Standards agreed

\* 2<sup>nd</sup> step: Single Window Interoperability

\* 3<sup>rd</sup> step: Coordinated Border Management



→ Trade has a role to play in achieving these goals and may cooperate in the TF Committees, certainly at national level (art. 13)

# From the Digital Customs

- (v) Communication
  - Information & Communications Technology provides new possibilities for Cross-Border Regulatory Agencies to engage the public, and communicate with each other.
  - Secured communication platforms are necessary for enforcement agencies to coordinate enforcement actions.
  - ICT should also support Member Administrations in pursuing closer communication with the trading community to foster
- (vi) Coordinated Border Management (including Interoperability & Exchange, Regional Integration)
  - Connectivity through ICT provides greater opportunities for Cross-Border Regulatory Agencies to work together
  - Technical harmonization & standardization shall be pursued to provide Member Administrations with an effective basis to pursue seamless, interoperable exchange

of Information: core components or data elements



# WCO tools promote cooperation

## \* Revised Kyoto Convention

- \* “The introduction of information technology shall be carried out **in consultation with all relevant parties directly affected**, to the greatest extent possible”

## \* Training on Single Window

- \* Trade’s voice needs to be heard and formally represented when countries develop Single Window Environments

## \* SAFE Framework of Standards

- \* The idea of Customs-Business partnership is clearly articulated under Pillar 2
- \* Advanced pillar aiming at strengthening existing relations between customs and business

# Elements of the pre-nup



- \* **Customs and Private Sector** have a shared interest in functioning and affordable IT systems – time & money are issues on both sides...
- \* Investments are crucial on both sides and agendas should proportionate to the investment available, ambitious agendas with no resources actually drain them.
  - ➔ Agree on reducing the scope to a small number of deliverables that can be achieved in a relatively short period of time.
  - ➔ Identify the key data elements and messages that achieve these (not too many) deliverables

Good practice: RKC, SAFE 7+1, time release, AEO guidelines, etc.

**Annex I to PC0430: Mapping of Revised Kyoto Convention Standards to Sections within the RKC Guidelines on Application of Information & Communication Technology**

Provision in General Annex	Section in IT Guidelines
3.11 Use of UN Layout Key & relevant international standards	§8, §9.3
3.18 Lodging of supporting documents by electronic means	§6.4
3.21 Lodging of goods declaration by electronic means	§6.4
6.9 Use of IT and e-commerce to enhance Customs control	§2, §6.6, §12.
6.10 Evaluating traders' commercial systems to ensure compliance with Customs requirements	§4
7.1 Use of IT to support Customs operations	§§2 - 4, §5.6
7.2 Use of international standards	§8, §§9.3 - 9.4
1.3 Establishment of formal consultative relationships with trade	
6.8 Cooperation with trade	§2, §5
7.3 Consultation with trade when implementing ICT	
7.4 Support for electronic transactions in new or revised national legislations	§§8.2 - 8.3, §11
9.1 Public availability of relevant information on Customs laws	
9.3 Use of IT to enhance provision of information	§6.14





Thank you!