



# FACILITATION AND CONTROL IN THE LOGISTIC CHAIN

SUNAT - 2007



MANIFIESTO





## **I. Evolution of customs role**

## **II. Tools and standards for facilitation**

- **WCO framework**
- **Kyoto Convention**
- **WCO Data Model**

## **V. Peruvian Experience**

- **Single Window**
- **Non intrusive control tools**

## **IV. Conclusions**

# I. Evolution of Customs Role

Revenue Collection of import taxes (duties & excise)

Protection of Economic Interests (domestic industry)

Protection of Society <health, safety>  
(drug trafficking, firearms, environment, forgery etc.)

Economic Development and Security  
<trade, investment, terrorism>  
(trade facilitation, shifting focus to entire supply chain)

Customs  
function

# I. Evolution of Customs Role

## The New role

Nowadays Customs must accomplish effectiveness with five basic functions to increase competitiveness :

1. International Trade Facilitation
2. Effective control in international goods trade, with all the private agents participating in the commerce logistic chain, taking care of the fulfillment of social norms and the ones related to national security
3. Revenue Collection of import taxes
4. Protection of the environment.
5. Generation of statistics and useful information for the commerce, the State and the users

## II. Tools and Standards for Facilitation

### A.- WCO Framework

Basic elements :

1. Harmonizing advanced electronic manifest information to allow risk assessment
2. Using a consistent risk management approach
3. Using non-intrusive detection equipment to effect examinations
4. Benefits to nations, customs and business

## II. Tools and Standards for Facilitation

### A.- WCO Framework

Two pillars of the WCO Framework :

#### Customs-to-customs pillar

- Encourage cooperation among customs administrations on the basis of common and accepted standards
- Use of advanced electronic information to identify high-risk containers
- Use of prescreen technology, smarter and more secure containers

#### Custom-to-business pillar

- Establish partnership
- Identify business with a high degree of security guarantee as “authorized traders”
- Tangible benefits to “authorized traders”
  - Quicker movement of low-risk cargo, uniformity and predictability

## II. Tools and Standards for Facilitation

### B.- Kyoto Convention

#### Principles for modern customs procedures

- Partnership with trade
- Transparency and predictability
- Use of modern technology
- Risk management (better resource allocation)
- Specially simplified procedures for authorized traders (compliance with Customs requirements)
- Blueprint for customs to
  - Implement effective and efficient controls; and
  - Facilitate legitimate trade

## II. Tools and Standards for Facilitation

### C.- WCO Customs Data Model

#### ❖ Content of WCO CDM version 2.0

- Revised Kyoto Convention Models
- Business Process Models
- Use Case diagram, Use Case description, Activity diagram, Sequence diagram and Class diagram
- Framework with sets of standardized and harmonized maximum data requirements
- Standard electronic EDIFACT message
- EDIFACT Message Implementation Guidelines (MIGs)
- XML schemas

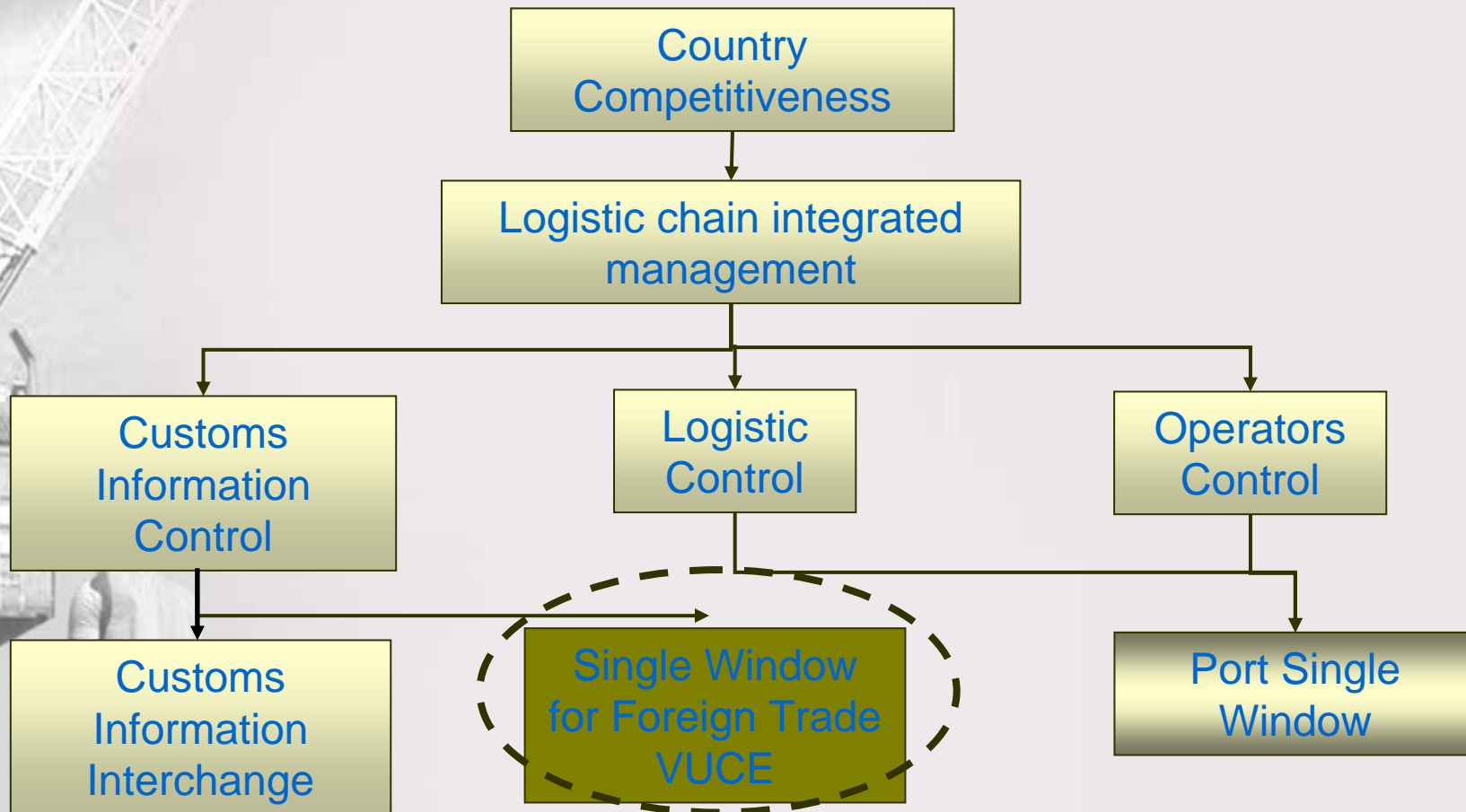
### D.- Other Tools and Standards

- Risk Management Guide, Time Release Study, Recommendation 33 - Single Window ,Unique Consignment reference ,Technology RFI d



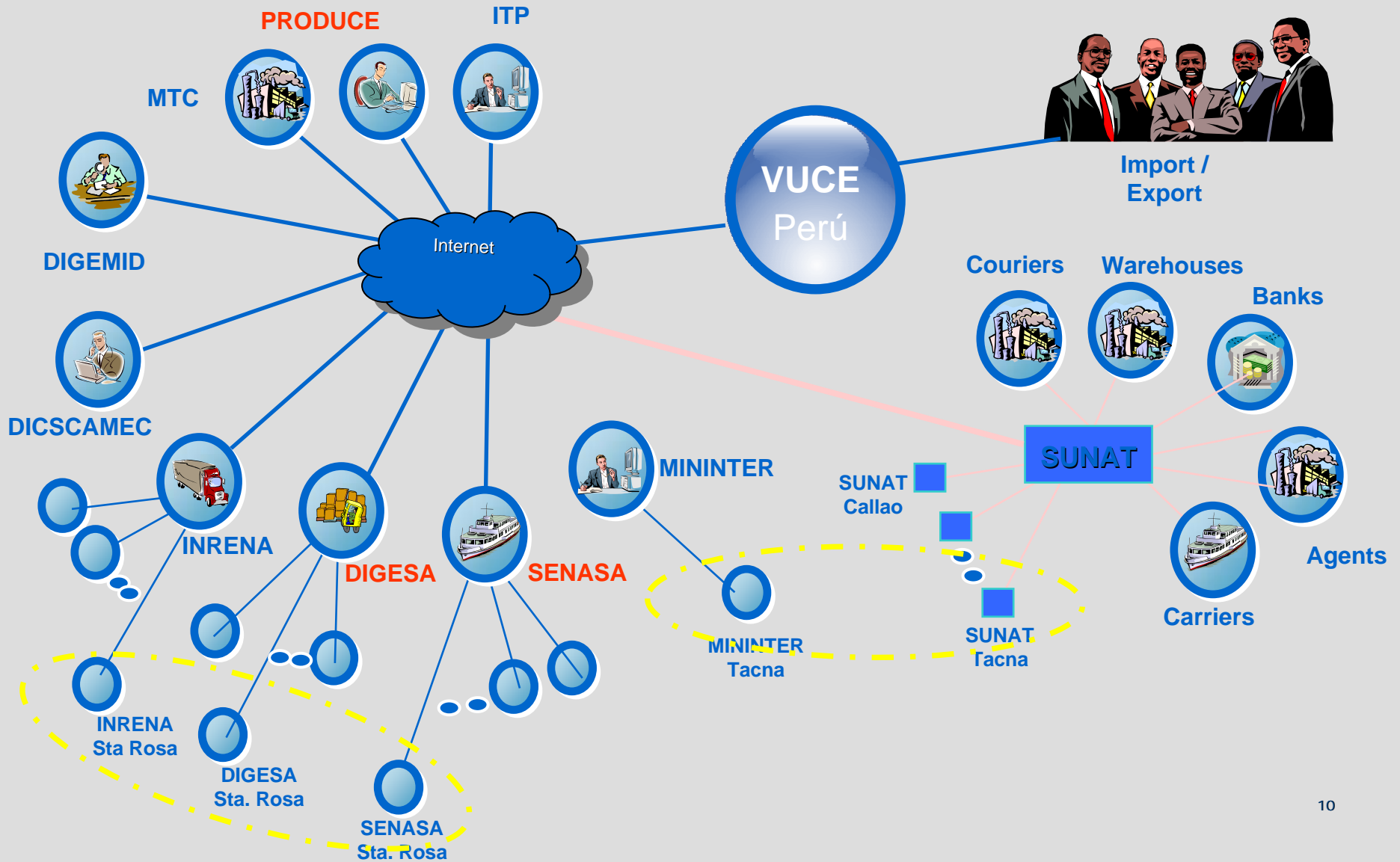
## III Peruvian Experience

### A.- SINGLE WINDOW



# III Peruvian Experience

## A.- SINGLE WINDOW



## III Peruvian Experience

### B FOREIGN TRADE FLOW

#### Commercial Transaction

Electronic invoices\*, Foreign trade system\*, Market Places, Transaction System SIVEP

#### Logistic of Load

Electronic manifest, Manifest by web

#### Logistic of Port

Electronic tally, Registry of Ships, Warehouse reception, Tally in detail , Port Window\*

#### Clearance

Intelligent selection system (Neuronal Net, Multi-varied Filter, Maximization of findings system, Teledespacho, Teledespacho web, Electronic Rectification, Wap options, electronic messages, electronic confirmation, charge in account, Web payment, Visa payment, SIVEP, Electronic release

#### Tax and Customs control

Panel Control for Risk Management, Customs Intelligence System\*, Custom Control System, Management of Custom Crimes

#### Information Interchange

Governmental Entities Interconnection, Single Window\*, Customs integration\*

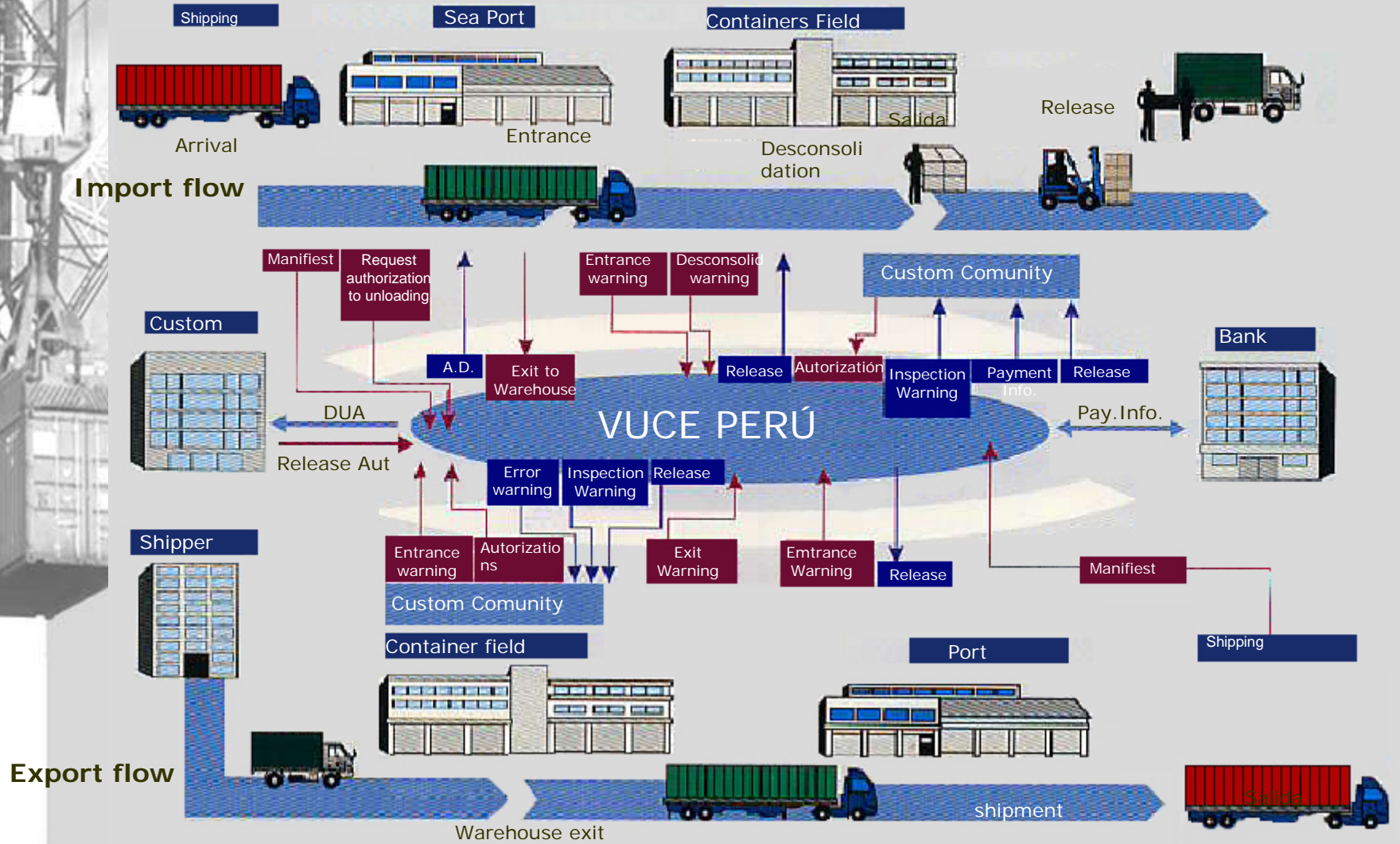
#### Tax and Customs Benefits

Drawback , Internal Tax devolution

\* Projects in Process

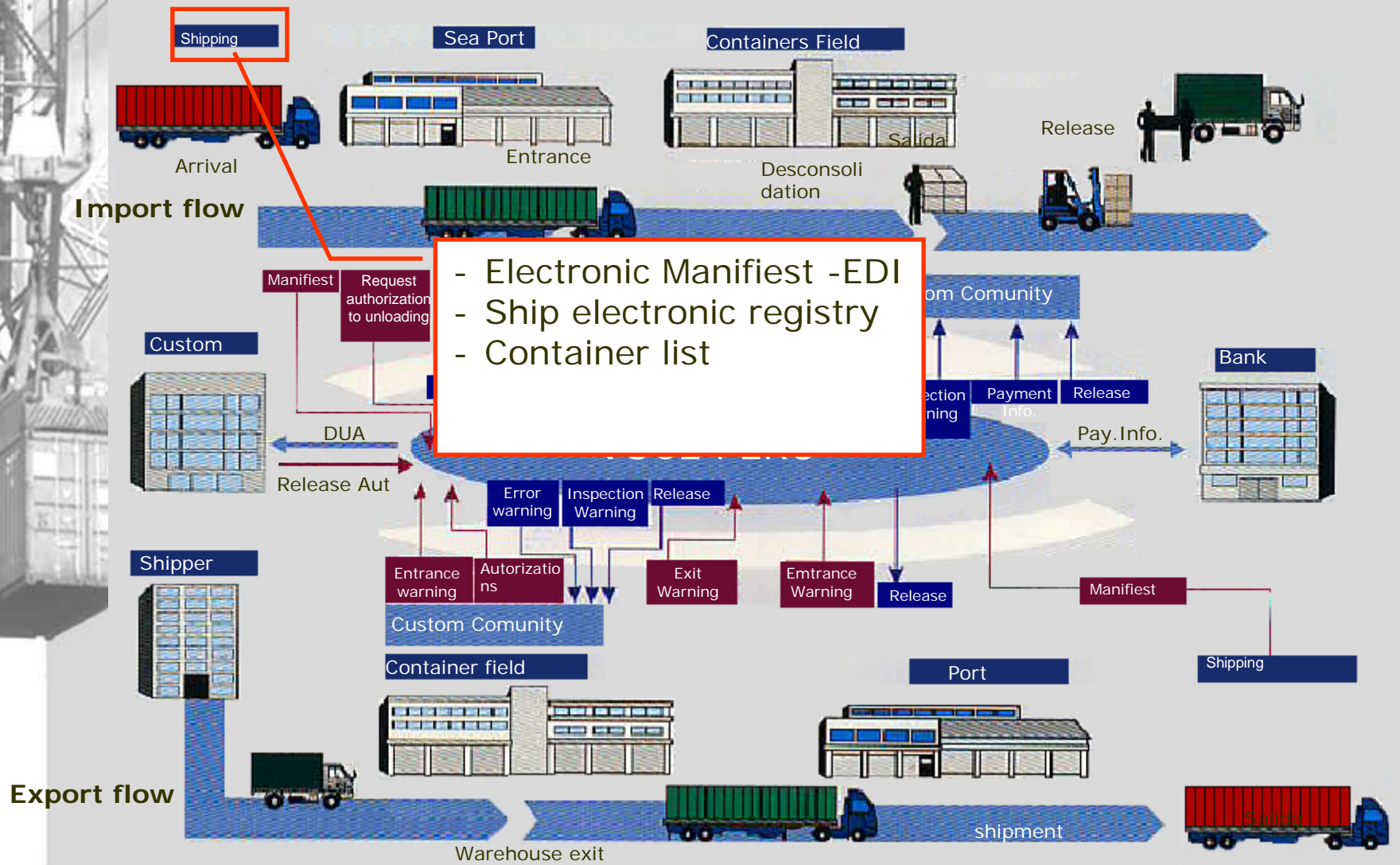
# III Peruvian Experience

## MARINE LOGISTIC



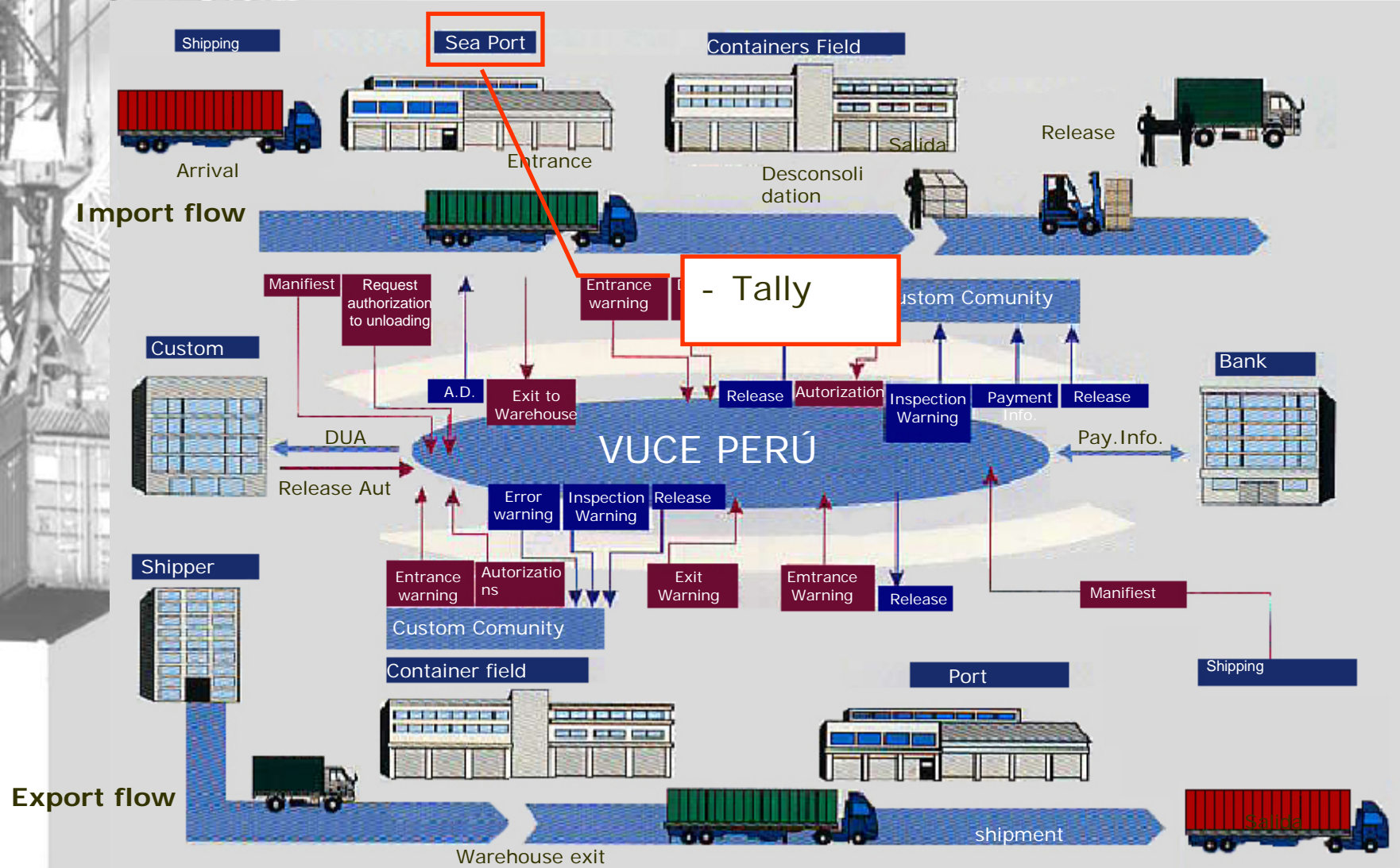
# III Peruvian Experience

## MARINE LOGISTIC



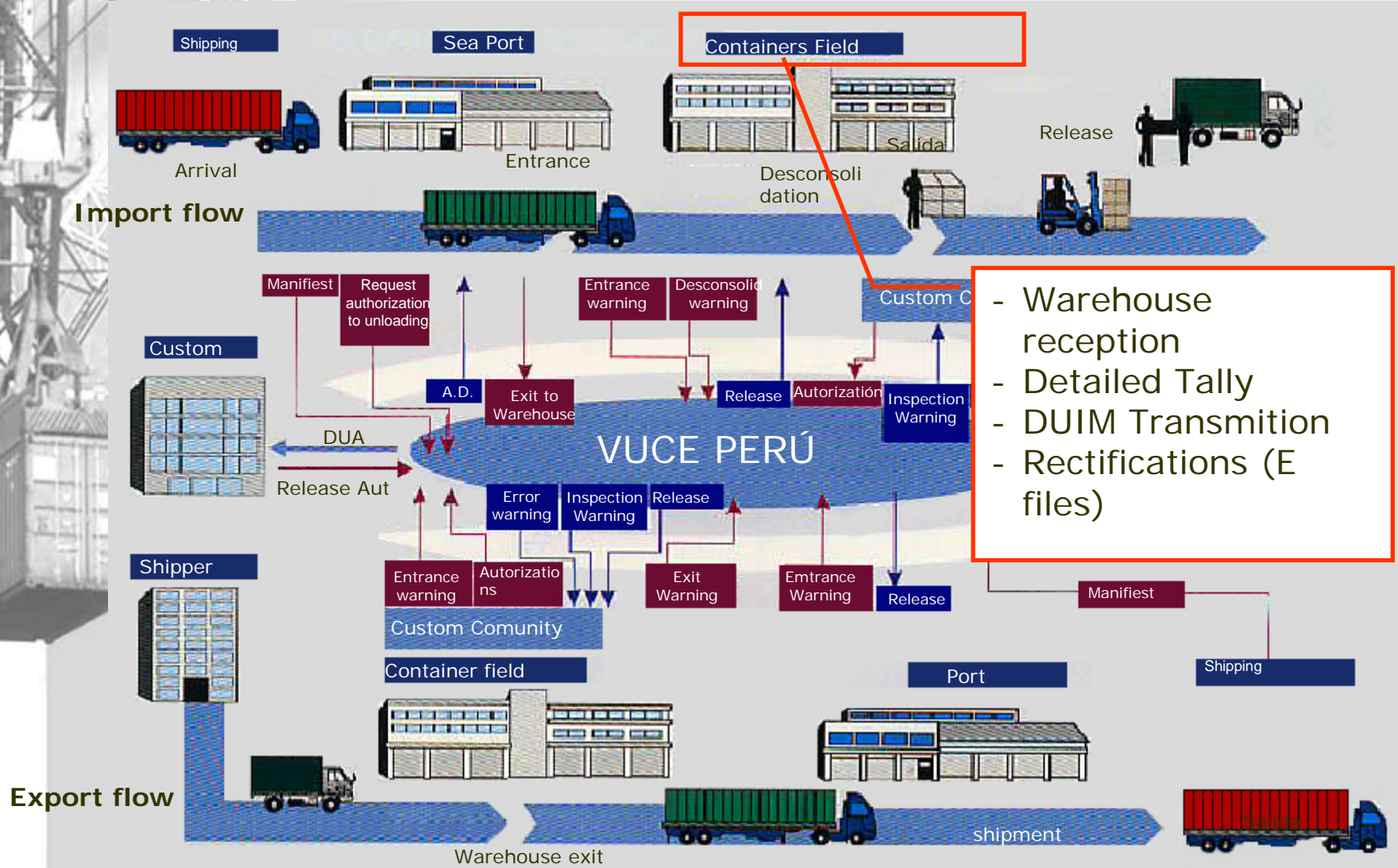
# III Peruvian Experience

## MARINE LOGISTIC



# III Peruvian Experience

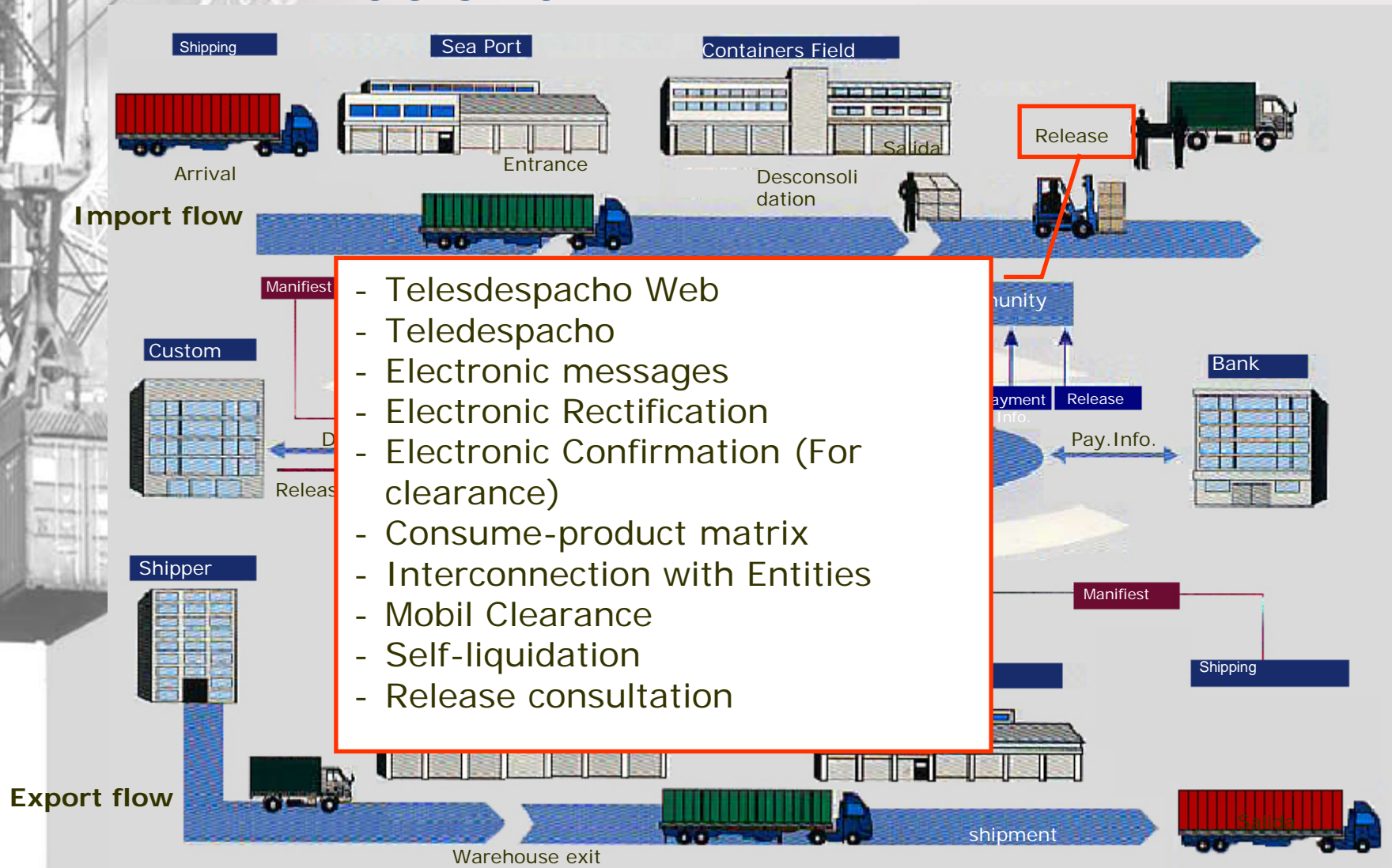
## MARINE LOGISTIC



- Warehouse reception
- Detailed Tally
- DUIM Transmission
- Rectifications (E files)

# III Peruvian Experience

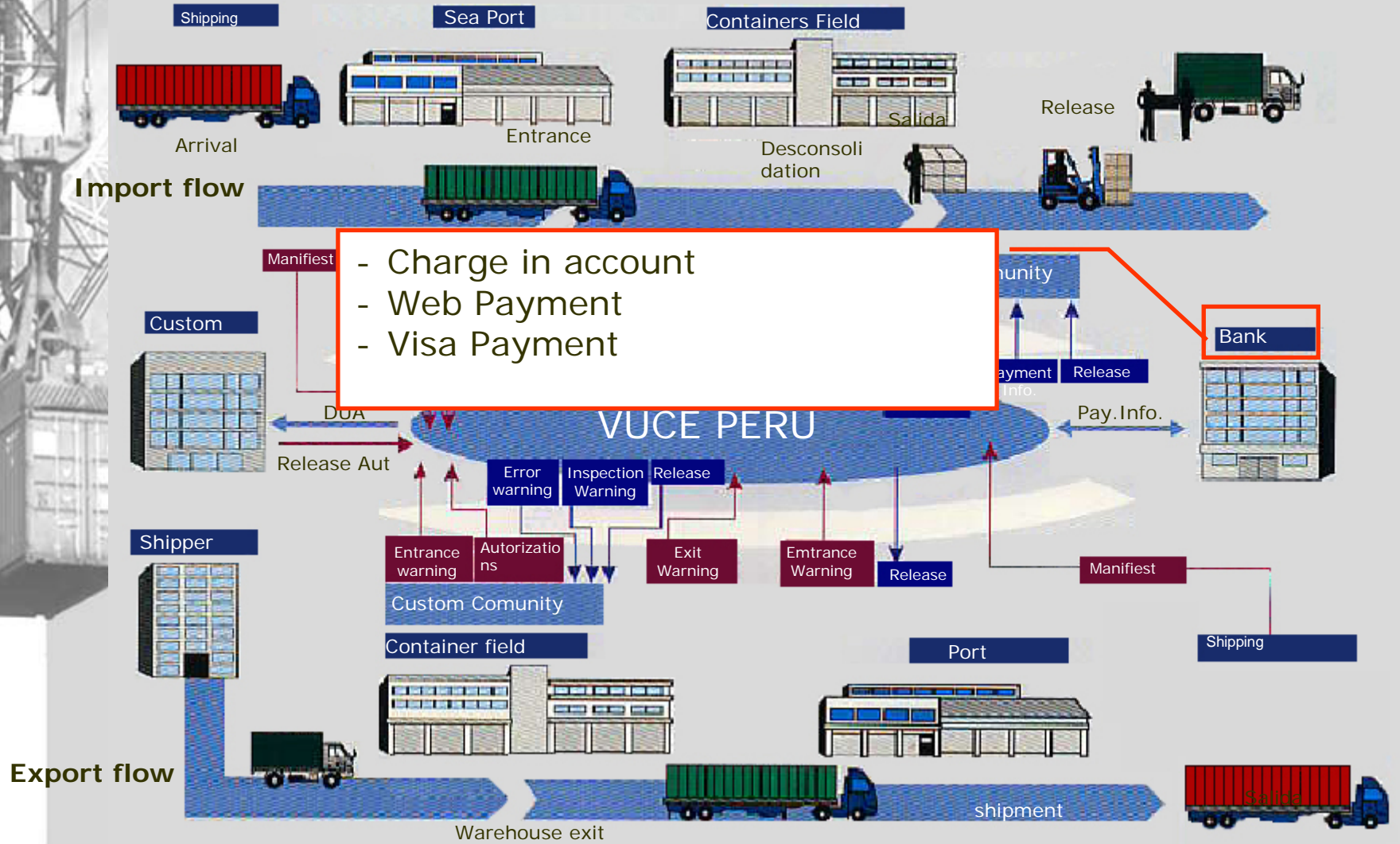
## MARINE LOGISTIC





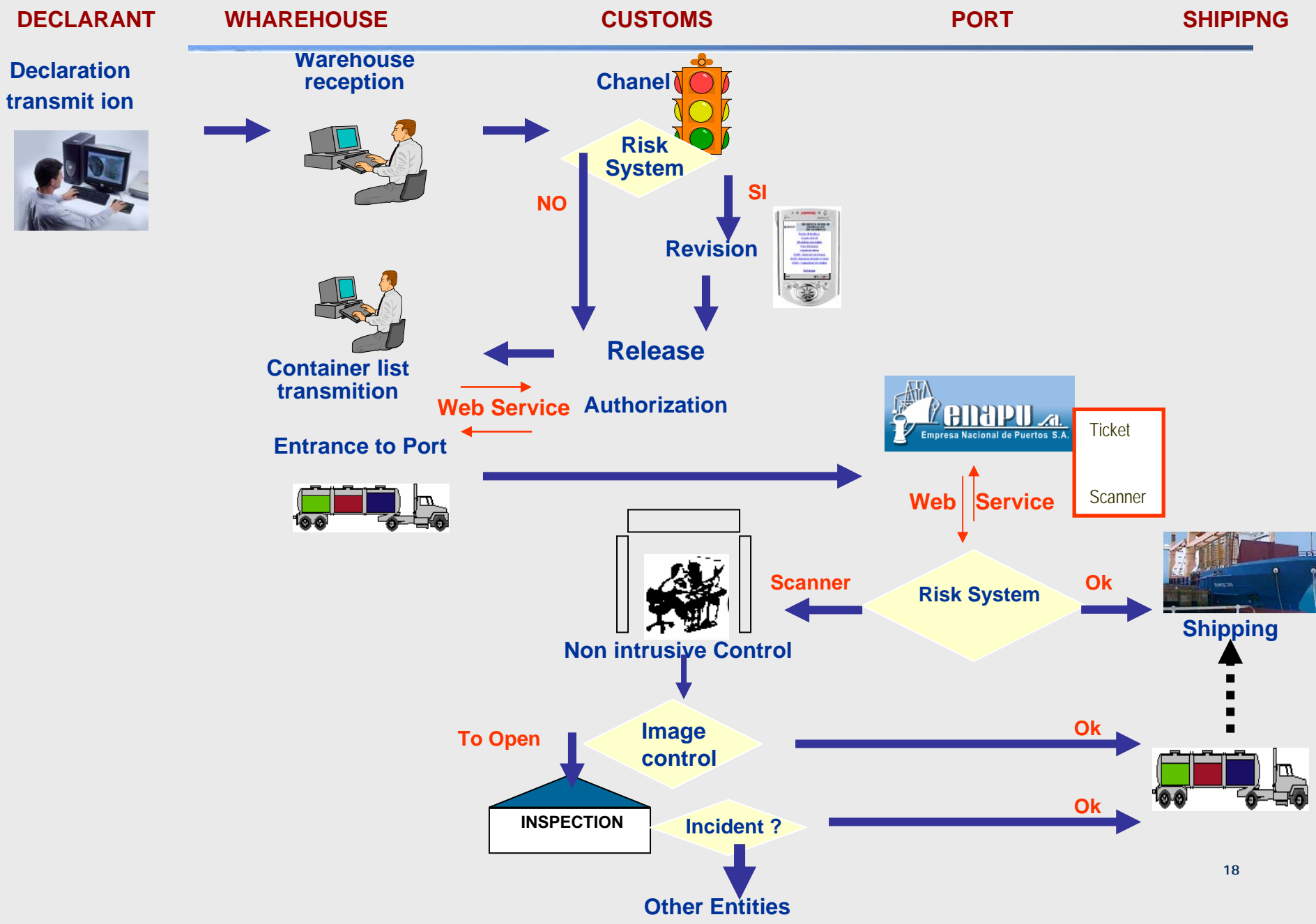
# III Peruvian Experience

## MARINE LOGISTIC



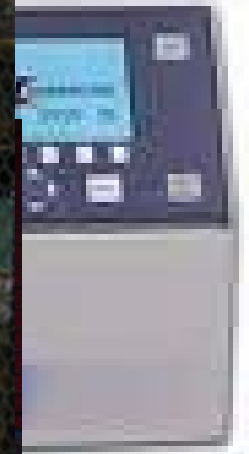
- Charge in account
- Web Payment
- Visa Payment

# C.-OUTBOUND PORT AND CUSTOMS CONTROL





SCAN



12 15:22

## IV. Conclusions

### Main challenges of Peruvian Customs

- Electronic Custom (to eliminate work papers in customs proceedings)
- Simplification of proceedings for clearance
- To improve electronic integration with commerce operators
- Harmonization of procedures of all regimes
- Electronic integration with government entities.

## IV. Conclusiones

### Reaching the new era of international trade

- Promote the custom- custom and custom-business pillar
- To adopt standards and instruments recognized worldwide
- To develop to Harbor Community with concrete objectives for Commerce and Security
- To define Optimized Processes
- To implement Procedures of Security of the Logistic Chain
- To provide anticipated Electronic information to facilitate the commerce and the Security

**Thanks**