





Customs Data Exchange: UNCTAD ASYCUDA Experience



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Information/data exchange preconditions

Data harmonization context (WHAT)

- WCO Data Model (new Ver.3.6), UNCTAD ASYCUDA derived package
- DG TAXUD Data Model
- UNECE. UNESCAP standards and recommendations
- Regional Customs Unions standards

ICT context (HOW)

- Robust national Customs IT systems
- E-declarations, e-supporting documents
- Transactional environment, XML, Web-services, Cloud computing
- Qualified IT personnel

Enforcement context (WHY)

- Use of exchanged data for Customs intelligence purpose
- Customs Risk Management/Multiagency Risk Management
- Strengthening operational capacity of Customs and other border agencies
- Combating smuggling, drug trafficking and other infringements
- Securing regional stability

Practical examples: Afghanistan - Tajikistan

- Political will at the top level
- Growing bilateral trade (120 mln. USD per annum)
- Ambitious regional infrastructural and transit projects
- Intergovernmental agreement on Customs Cooperation
- Successful Customs automation process (EAIS of Tajikistan and ASYCUDA in Afghanistan)
- Sound human capacity
- World Bank financial support
- UNCTAD ASYCUDA expertise
- Preparatory work on data harmonization by UNECE

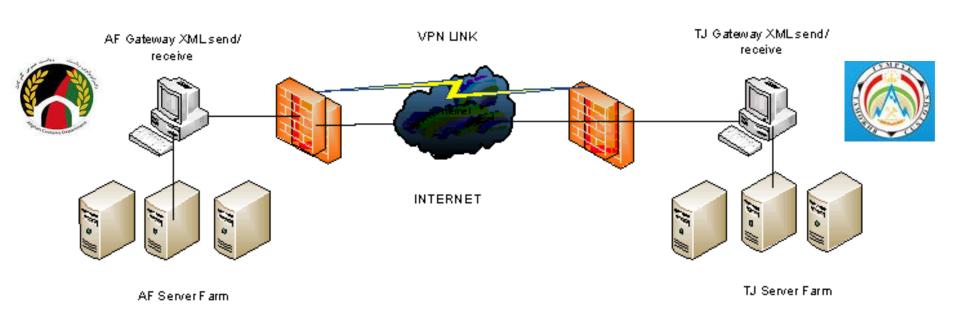






Practical examples: Afghanistan - Tajikistan

Technical aspects of data exchange



- Reliable VPN Tunnel
- Test servers/PC to work as gateways
- Triggers in both gateways
- XML messaging
- IT security and data protection settings

Practical examples: Afghanistan - Tajikistan

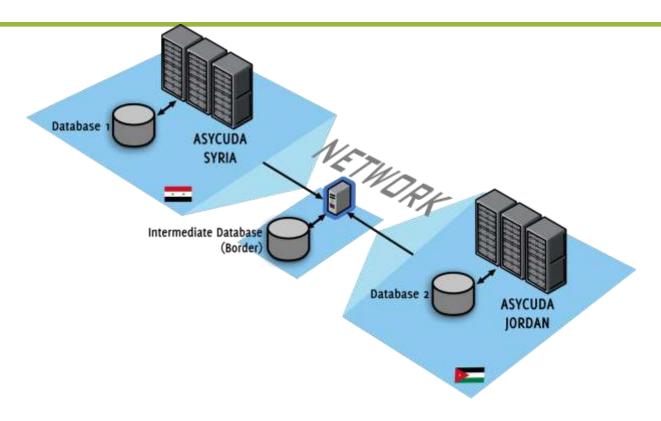
- New level of bilateral information interaction.
- Improved control and monitoring of trade and borders
- Increased operational capacity to combat smuggling, drug trafficking and other infringements
- Trade facilitation and supply chain security
- Better environment for regional transit
- Gradual involvement of other agencies to cross-border data exchange in the Single Window format
- Involvement of other countries (Iran, Pakistan)
- Formation of regional transit corridors
- Improved regional security and stability
- New international projects (UNODC)





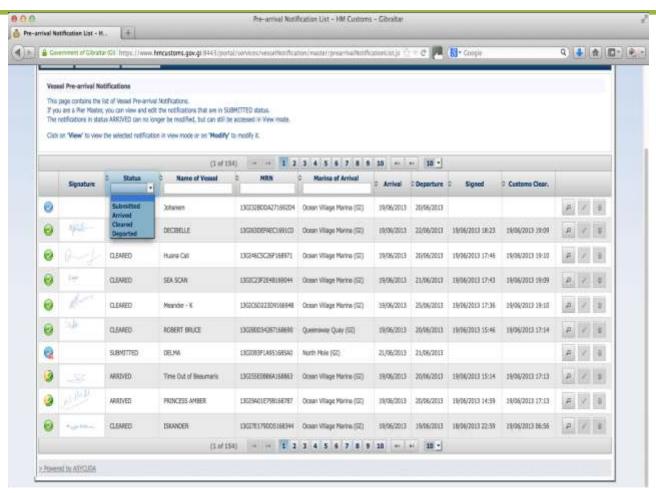


Practical examples: Syria-Jordan



- Data exchange between two ASYCUDA user-countries
- Challenging regional environment
- Implemented via an intermediate database at border
- No direct connection between Database1 & Database2
- Use of generic messaging module for data transfer

C2C Data exchange: Vessel pre-arrival information Gibraltar/UK - France



- The status of the vessel is changed for "Departed" only when all controls are finalized by all agencies concerned
- The data on "Departed" vessels is automatically sent from Gibraltar Customs to French Customs via web-services

Common transit: Regional Transit (CEMAC)

- 5 CEMAC member-states
- CEMAC Memorandum of Understanding + bilateral agreements
- Homogenous Customs IT systems (ASYCUDAWorld, ASYCUDA++)
- Regional transit hub/server (Headquarters of regional organization)
- Transit declarations (T1 type) are automatically sent from Country 1 to Country 2 and copied to the regional transit server
- National transit guarantees (regional guarantee under negotiation)



South African Customs Union

- SACU Memorandum of Understanding
- Bilateral agreements, including at the Presidential level
- WCO support, awareness seminars
- Utility block (harmonized data)
- ASYCUDAWorld, ASYCUDA++ and non-ASYCUDA users



- Data exchange through Cloud computing
- Public-Private Partnership (Trade Hub)
- Export declaration data from Country 1 uploaded to the Cloud
- Data from the Cloud in Country 2 used for generating import declaration
- Data protection challenge (need for government-controlled clouds)



NCTS Type Transit: Albania-Kosovo Corridor

Reference Data and Code Lists

1. National Reference Data

- Customs Office List (NTCS guidelines)
- Authorised Economic Operator Registration and Identification (NTCS guidelines)
- Information exchange volume evaluation (who will generate most of Reference Data)
- Frequency of updates and high number of records in the database (diversions etc.)

2. Common Reference Data

- Harmonisation of reference data based on ISO codes and/or on Recommendations of Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures ECE/TRADE
- Harmonization of reference data such as HS codes, Transit Declaration Type and Control Result Code

Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

CS/RD Tables	DDNTA/DDNXA/DDNIA Code lists
5: CONTROL RESULT CODE	CL47: Control result
12: CUSTOMS OFFICE GEO INFO	CL15: Geo Info Codes
24: RESULTS OF CONTROL	CL41: Control Indicator RoC/ GI-RoC
25: ROLE	CL56: Role
28: SPECIFIC NOTES CODE	CL67: Specific notes code
30: TRAFFIC TYPE	CL20: Traffic type
35: PREVIOUS DOCUMENT TYPE	CL14: Previous Document Type (Common)
42: REPRESENTATIVE STATUS CODE	CL94: Representative status code
50: PREVIOUS DOCUMENT CATEGORY	CL103: Previous document category
53: DECLARATION TYPE (BOX 1.2)	CL87: Type of declaration (box 1.2)
58: CUSTOMS INTERVENTION	CL108: Customs Intervention Code

CS/RD Tables	EORI-AEO DDNA Code lists
61: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	C05: Economic Sector of Activity Code
62: TYPE OF PERSON	C04: Type of Person



- Reference tables aligned with the NCTS EU requirements

Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

Fully operational

1. Customs Office of Departure

- Transit Document Data is sent automatically by Customs Office of Departure to the Customs Office of Transit and Customs Office of Destination ("push" system)
- Data is sent for each Albania-Kosovo movement after "Validate Departure" operation
- Any updates on Transit Document Data (En route control, Diversion etc.) are sent to the Customs Office of Transit and Customs Office of Destination ("push" system)
- 2. Customs Office of Transit Notification of Crossing Frontier, sent to Office of Deoarture

3. Customs Office of Destination

- Any updates on Transit Document Data (En route control, Diversion etc.) are sent to the Customs Office of Departure
- Arrival Notification is sent to the Customs Office of Departure
- Results of inspections are sent to the Customs Office of Departure
- Discharge the Transit Procedure is sent to the Customs Office of Departure (Office of Departure will Release the Guarantee)

Coming soon

- Re-use of transit document data to generate Import Declaration
- Mutual recognition of transit guarantee
- Integrated border management (drivers' documents)
- from Common Transit to the Customs Union
- Full alignment with the EU legislation
- Full conformity with the EU NCTS standards

New project: Republic of Kazakhstan - EAEU

- Implementation of integrated ASTANA-1 system (ASYCUDAWorld technology)
 in the SRC MF RK;
- Regional norms and standards EAEU Customs code;
- Different national Customs IT systems;
- Alignment with EAEU XML format;
- Integration of transit and Customs declarations;
- Automated transit shed/Customs warehouse management;
- Automated guarantee management;
- Incidents in transit (route deviation; transshipment; time limit; broken seals);
- Mobile Customs groups (ultra-light clients);
- Integration with other control systems (GPS etc.);
- Barcode/car plate readers; electronic gates;
- Automatic generation



Data exchange with external systems Controlled goods (International conventions)

- iPIC UNEP (Ozone depleting substances)
- CITES UNEP (endangered species)
- FCTC/WHO (tobacco products)
- OPCW (chemical weapons)
- IPAS- WIPO (intellectual/industrial property)
- CDS/ISIS UNESCO (cultural values)











Data exchange with external systems International organizations

- IATA (air cargo XML)
- IRU (TIR-EPD, SafeTIR)
- UPU (CUSITM XML and CUSRSP XML)
- WCO (Cargo targeting system)
- UNODC-WCO (container control)
- LogIK OCHA (humanitarian relief consignments)
- MIDAS IOM (migrants database)
- Interpol (watch lists of individuals and stolen vechicles)
- DCTA (excisable goods movement control)
- WTO (Integrated Trade Database)







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