Customs Data Exchange: UNCTAD ASYCUDA Experience

Mr. Dmitry Godunov
Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD

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UNCTAD ASYCUDA Programme Today

- 5 continents
- 8 regional support centers
- 19 languages and 8 alphabets
- 20 core staff and 100 working in field
- 30 years of experience
- 60 active projects
- 95 national and regional implementations
- 70,000 trained ASYCUDA users
- 15,000,000 customs operations per year
- 50,000,000 transactions annually
UNCTAD ASYCUDA Programme Today

- **Afghanistan** “Customs revenue soared from 50 million $ in 2003 to 950 million $ in 2011 - 2,000% increase. Decrease of waiting time at Torkham to 1.5 hour, down from 18 hours in 2003” (WB Evaluation Report 2011)
- **Albania** reduced time needed for customs clearance for imports by implementing ASYCUDAWorld electronic data interchange system” (WB Doing Business 2010)
- **Bangladesh** made trading across borders easier by implementing a fully automated computerised data management system ASYCUDA” (WB Doing Business 2015)
- **Belize** reduced time to export and import by implementing ASYCUDAWorld” (WB Doing Business 2013)
- **Dominica** reduced time to import by implementing ASYCUDAWorld” (WB Doing Business 2013)
- **Gambia** made trading across borders faster by implementing ASYCUDA” (WB Doing Business 2012)
- **Georgia** reduced the cost of trade and simplified documentation for exporting and importing” (WB DB 2010)
- **Granada** reduced time to export and import by implementing ASYCUDAWorld” (WB Doing Business 2013)
- **Haiti** speeded up the clearance of goods through customs by implementing ASYCUDA system “ (WB DB 2010)
- **Jordan** reduced time for exporting and importing …by fully implementing ASYCUDAWorld” (WB DB 2013)
- **Lao DPR** reduced time to import by implementing ASYCUDAWorld system” (WB Doing Business 2013)
- **Mali** made trading across borders easier by implementing electronic data interchange system (WB DB 2010)
- **Rwanda** made trading across borders easier by introducing an electronic Single Window system at the border” (WB Doing Business 2014)
- **Seychelles** made trading across borders faster by introducing electronic submission of customs documents” (WB DB 2014)
- **Sierra Leone** made trading across borders faster by implementing ASYCUDA” (WB Doing Business 2012)
- **Sri Lanka** reduced time to export and import by implementing ASYCUDAWorld” (WB Doing Business 2013)
- **St.Lucia** made trading across borders easier by implementing ASYCUDA World” (WB Doing Business 2015)
- **Trinidad and Tobago** reduced time to export and import by implementing ASYCUDAWorld (WB DB 2013)
- **Uganda** made trading across borders easier by implementing ASYCUDA World” (WB Doing Business 2015)
При внедрении механизма "единого окна" государственным органам и торговым кругам настоятельно рекомендуется подумать об использовании существующих рекомендаций, стандартов и инструментальных средств, разработанных межправительственными учреждениями и международными организациями, такими, как ЕЭК ООН, ЮНКТАД, ВТАМО, ИМО, ИКАО и МТП. Использование стандартов и имеющегося инструментария поможет в обеспечении совместимости систем, созданных в целях внедрения "единого окна", с аналогичными разработками в других странах и позволит также облегчить обмен информацией между такими механизмами с течением времени.
Data exchange with ASYCUDA
(C2C, B2C, C2G and related web-services)
Information/data exchange principles

WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (Bali, 2014)
Article 12 Customs cooperation

- Upon request
- Agreed set of data
- Reasonability
- Appropriateness
- Protection/confidentiality
- Electronic format
- Right for postponement/refusal
- Reciprocity
- Administrative burden sharing
- Limitations (translation etc.)
- Bilateral agreements
Information/data exchange preconditions

- Political will
- High level legal framework (intergovernmental agreement)
- Inter-agency (Memorandum, Protocol)
- Real needs (transit control, anti-smuggling, anti-trafficking)
- Data harmonization
- ICT tools and infrastructure
- Human capacity
- International standards and best practices (WCO, UNECE)
- Technical assistance
Information/data exchange preconditions

Data harmonization context

• Data harmonization = trade facilitation
• WCO Data Model Ver.3
• DG TAXUD Data Model
• UNECE standards and recommendations
• UNCTAD ASYCUDA derived package
• Globally Networked Customs
Information/data exchange preconditions

ICT context

- Robust national Customs IT systems
- Direct Traders Input – EDI
- E-declarations
- E-supporting documents
- Transactional environment
- XML messaging
- Web-services
- Cloud computing
- Ultra-light clients
- Built-in IT security features
- Qualified personnel
Information/data exchange preconditions

Enforcement context

• Use of exchanged data for Customs intelligence purpose
• Customs Risk Management/Multiagency Risk Management
• Strengthening operational capacity of Customs and other border controlling agencies
• Combating smuggling, drug trafficking and other infringements
• Securing regional stability
Multi-Agency Risk Management
Practical examples: Afghanistan - Tajikistan

Preconditions

• 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

First Phase

• High Level Enforcement workshop, London, Sept. 2014
• Technical consultations, Dushanbe, Nov. 2014
• Interoperability testing between EAIS and ASYCUDA
• Agreeing on data sets to be exchanged
• Bilateral work on draft inter-agency Protocol
• Coordination meeting in UNCTAD HQ, Geneva, Mar. 2015
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

Technical aspects of data exchange

SAMPLE OF TRANSIT ELECTRONIC MESSAGE

Create or replace TRIGGER AWUNADM.AFTJ_EN_TR
AFTER UPDATE OF IDE_REG_SER ON AWUNADM.T1_GENERAL_SEGMENT_S
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (NEW.IDE_REG_SER = 'T'
and NEW.IDE_TYP_TRS = 'T1'
and new.IDE_AST_SER is null
and new.PTY_COL_DES_DSC is null
and ((NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '2035')
or (NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '2041')
or (NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '3011')
or (NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '2033')
or (NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '3031')
or (NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '3024')
or (NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '3023')
or (NEW.IDE_CUO_DPA_COD = '3041'))
) DECLARE
v_line varchar2(32767);
v_location varchar2(80) := 'AFTJ';
nr_dud number(15);
v_filename varchar2(80);
v_handle utl_file.file_type;
datas varchar(30);

- Using data for automatic matching purpose

- After the entry and declaration of the transit in the country of entry, the Customs Authority of this country returns to the Customs Authority of the country of exit an e-message confirming the entry of goods and that the goods have been declared
Practical examples: Afghanistan - Tajikistan

30 April, 2015 - Signature of Bilateral Protocol, Dushanbe

- International publicity (regional seminars in Bangkok, Issyk-Kul, Almaty)
- Appreciation of trading community
Practical examples: Afghanistan - Tajikistan

Future Steps

• Configuration of data exchange module
• Preparation of pilot sites (Nyzhni Pyanj - Sherkhan-bandar)
• Agreeing on optimized transit procedures
• Training of (WCO Regional Center in Astana, Kazakhstan Training & Methodological Center of the SRC MF RK)
• Preparation of ICT equipment and infrastructure
• Piloting of data exchange and Go-live
• Utilization of exchange data for Customs intelligence and enforcement, and statistical purposes
Practical examples: Afghanistan - Tajikistan

Expected outputs

- 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
Practical examples: South African Customs Union

C2C Data exchange within the 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
Practical examples: South African Customs Union

- Data exchange through Cloud computing
- Public-Private Partnership (Trade Hub)
- Export declaration data from Country 1 uploaded to the Cloud
- Data downloaded from the Cloud in Country 2 used for generating an import declaration
- Data protection challenge (need for government-controlled clouds)
B2C, C2G  Data exchange: Vessel pre-arrival information

- Vessels Pre-arrival information from private sector (shipping agents) goes to the Gibraltar Customs ASYCUDA IT system
- Relevant data elements is shared by the Gibraltar Customs with Immigration, Border&Coastguard and Port authorities
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.
C2G Data exchange

- Customs with Ministry of Transport, Tax Department and Police for registration of vehicles
- Waste of electric and electronic equipment
- Advanced Passengers Information from Airlines and private aircraft holders goes to the Gibraltar Customs ASYCUDA IT system via web-services
- Data are shared by Customs with Border and Coastguard, Police
B2C Data exchange

- B2C web-services Albania with 16 Commercial banks and National Treasury on electronic payments
B2G, G2C, G2G  Data exchange

- Electronic phytosanitary certificates
TIR operation management in ASYCUDA and data exchange with external systems
Data exchange with external systems (IRU)

ASYCUDA-TIR

- Long-term cooperation between UNCTAD and UNECE
- Availability of basic TIR functions in ASYCUDA system
- Availability of Guarantee Management in ASYCUDA system
- ASYCUDA Programme strategy to stay technology
- Technical feasibility of integrating ASYCUDA with new TIR functions
- MoU between UNCTAD and the IRU
- Commitment of 2 pilot countries
- Expectations of trading community
Data exchange with external systems (IRU)

**ASYCUDA-TIR**

**Submission of pre-arrival information**
- Processing by Customs in advance (risk-management etc)
- Automatic retrieving of documents
- Less waiting time / faster processing

**Automatic cross-check of validity of TIR Carnet**
- Facilitation of legitimate trade
- More efficient Customs controls, including monitoring and control of transit operations
- Less waiting time / faster processing

**Automatic generation/transfer of SafeTIR message**
- Timely transactions
- Better control of entire Customs operations cycle
Data exchange with external systems

- Interoperability of ASYCUDAWorld System
- Web-services, XML messaging
- Remote external environment (other government agencies, international or regional organizations)
Data exchange with external systems (IRU)

- Data elements in TIR Carnet
Data exchange with external systems (IRU)

- Data elements in TIR Carnet
Data exchange with external systems (IRU)

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- TIR-EPD management
Data exchange with external systems (IRU)

- TIR-EPD management
Data exchange with external systems (IRU)

ASYCUDA-TIR

- Successful piloting of ASYCUDA-TIR in Georgia and Moldova
- Quick and low-cost solution for ASYCUDA-user countries
- Potential use of pre-arrival data for Risk Management
- Benefits for business community and regional trade
- Initial interest from other ASYCUDA beneficiaries (Middle East, Central Asia, Africa, Latin America)
Data exchange with external systems (DCTA)

Production

Pack → Outer → Mastercase → Pallet

Internal Distribution

Warehouse 1

External Distribution

1st Customer

2nd Customer

AIT Portal & Database

T&T regulatory Queries
C2B Data exchange with external systems (DCTA)

- interface between Customs System and DCTA database (AIT Portal)
- automated track and trace of excisable goods movement;
- real-time verification of authenticity of excisable goods;
- automated control of volumes and Customs value of excisable goods;
- identification of high-risk transactions at an early stage;
- supply chain security;
- protection of government revenues
Data exchange with external systems
Cargo Targeting System (WCO)

- Interface between WCO Cargo Targeting System and Customs IT system
- Data input from Cargo Manifest to the CTS
- Risk management application on advanced cargo information
- Pilot project in Sri Lanka and Jamaica
Data exchange with external systems (IATA)

- Interface between Customs System and IATA
- Harmonisation of data exchange
- Acceptance of IATA Cargo XML messages
- Facilitation of express delivery business
- Air cargo supply chain security
- Technical assistance and capacity building
Data exchange with external systems (UPU)

- Interface between Customs System and UPU e-services
- Integration of CUSITM XML and CUSRSP XML to Customs IT system
- Facilitation of legal internet trade
- Supply chain security
- Technical assistance and capacity building for member states
Data exchange with external systems (OCHA)

- Experience of collaboration in ASYCUDAR-user countries
- Expedited Customs clearance for humanitarian relief consignments;
- Interface between Customs System and OCHA databases;
- Electronic "Bonafide" certificate;
- Customs procedures after end of humanitarian operation;
- Technical assistance and capacity building for member states
Data exchange with external systems (Interpol)

- Advanced Passengers Information and Vehicle Import Control Systems;
- Interface between Customs System and Interpol software(I2);
- Utilisation of Interpol watch lists of individuals, stolen cars;
- Use of advanced information for risk management/enforcement purposes
Data exchange with external systems (WTO Integrated Trade Database)

- UNCTAD-WTO cooperation agreement (Exchange of letters 2014)
- WTO member obligation to submit data regularly to the WTO ITD
- Need for a specific e-tool for data capture and transmission
- Accuracy and timeliness of data from ASYCUDA Customs systems
Data exchange with external systems
Controlled goods (International conventions)

- iPIC - UNEP (Ozone Depleting Substances)
- CITES - UNEP (endangered species)
- FCTC/WHO (tobacco counterfeit/smuggling)
- UNODC-WCO (container control)
- OPCW (chemical weapons)
- IPAS- WIPO (intellectual property)
- CDS/ISIS UNESCO (cultural values)
Controlled goods (International conventions)

- **Request for License in electronic format**
- **Processing of request**
  - Yes
  - Request approved?
  - No
  - Inform trader
- **On-line status of licenses**
- **On-line status of his/her licenses**
- **Control: validity of license**
- **Customs declaration vs. license**
- **Write-off license**
- **Apply risk-management**
- **On-line status of his/her licenses**
- **Processing of SAD**
  - Control: validity of license
  - Customs declaration vs. license
  - Write-off license
  - Apply risk-management
- **Reports and Statistics**
ASYCUDA solutions for common transit
(NTCS alignment, regional transit)
WTO TFA Article 11. Freedom of transit

ASYCUDA Solutions

- Electronic transit declaration for all types of transport
- Link between transit and customs declarations
- Integration of files into transit declaration (drivers license, etc)
- Risk Management for transit
- En-route control, ultra-light devices
- Interface with scanners, automatic barriers, GPS etc
- Transit sheds management
- Transit guarantee management
- Confirmation of departure/arrival
- Transshipment, incidents, time limit expiration
- Regional and international transit corridors
Common transit data exchange

NCTS features

• Management and control of the EU transit
• EU member-states and Common Transit countries (Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland) and Turkey
• Transit accompanying document (TAD)
• TIR procedures used for countries outside EU
• Different national Customs IT systems exchange transit data with the central hub in Brussels
• XML or EDIFACT messages
• Simplified procedures for AEO
Background

- ASYCUDA++ experience in the EU-acceding countries (Baltic States, Romania, Slovakia, Malta)
- New opportunities in ASYCUDAWorld system (fully integrated transit, web-services, support of ultra-light clients)
- Direct dialogue between UNCTAD, EU, WCO, UN ECE
- ASYCUDA promoting international and European standards
- ASYCUDA-TIR to exchange NCTS-type messages
- EU-funded ASYCUDA projects in South and Eastern Europe (Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania)
- ASYCUDA projects in the EU-Eastern Partnership countries (Georgia, Moldova)
Practical examples: Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

- Political will, Bilateral Agreement
- Growing need for the joint transit control (increase of legal flows and illegal trade)
- EU and IFC/World Bank support
- Phased approach
- Identification of pilot transit corridor (Durres Port-Pristina)
- Simplification of Customs formalities in line with the EU standards
- Data Harmonization based on Common Transit rules
- TAD-type transit document
- Guarantees issued by banks with branches at both Customs territories
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
Practical examples: Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

- Exchange of information between National Administrations – Reference Data
  - Customs Office List RD001
  - Economic Operator Registration and Identification RD002

- Harmonised codes: HS codes, Transit Declaration Types, Control Result Codes, ISO and UN/ECE codes
- Secure message exchange (System-to-System) through ASYCUDA Gateway
- Web service interface with message tracking
## Practical examples: Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS/RD Tables</th>
<th>DDNTA/DDNXA/DDNIA Code lists</th>
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<td>5: CONTROL RESULT CODE</td>
<td>CL47: Control result</td>
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<tr>
<td>12: CUSTOMS OFFICE GEO INFO</td>
<td>CL15: Geo Info Codes</td>
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<tr>
<td>24: RESULTS OF CONTROL</td>
<td>CL41: Control Indicator RoC/ GI-RoC</td>
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<td>25: ROLE</td>
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<td>28: SPECIFIC NOTES CODE</td>
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<td>CL20: Traffic type</td>
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<td>35: PREVIOUS DOCUMENT TYPE</td>
<td>CL14: Previous Document Type (Common)</td>
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<td>42: REPRESENTATIVE STATUS CODE</td>
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<td>58: CUSTOMS INTERVENTION</td>
<td>CL108: Customs Intervention Code</td>
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<th>CS/RD Tables</th>
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<td>62: TYPE OF PERSON</td>
<td>C04: Type of Person</td>
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- Reference tables aligned with the NCTTS EU requirements
- Customs Office information aligned with the NCTS EU requirements
Practical examples: Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

- Authorized Economic Operator registration aligned with the NCTS EU requirements
Practical examples: Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

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, automatic & manual)
   - 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 the Customs Office of Departure

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)
Practical examples: Albania-Kosovo Transit Corridor

Exchanges of information between National Administrations - Movement Data
Basic scenario

- DURRES
  - Validate departure (MD001)
- VERMICE
  - Notification Crossing Frontier (MD003)
- PRISTINA
  - Arrival notification (MD005)
  - Result of inspections (MD006)
  - Discharge (MD007)
Way forward

- 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
**Common transit: Regional Transit (CEMAC)**

- 5 CEMAC member-states
- CEMAC Memorandum of Understanding + bilateral agreements
- Homogenous Customs IT systems (ASYCUDAWorld, ASYCUDA++)
- Regional transit 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)
Thank you!