

出國報告 (出國類別：出席國際會議)

出席 108 年亞太經濟合作(APEC) 第 1 次關務程序次級委員會會議(SCCP 1)報告

服務機關：財政部關務署

姓名職稱：陳副關務長長庚

陳副組長玉景

派赴國家：智利

出國期間：108 年 2 月 23 日至 3 月 3 日

報告日期：108 年 5 月 14 日

行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱：出席 108 年亞太經濟合作(APEC)第 1 次關務程序次級委員會會議

(SCCP 1)報告

頁數：264 含附件：是 否

出國計畫主辦機關：財政部關務署

出國人：財政部關務署臺中關 副關務長 陳長庚

財政部關務署 副組長 陳玉景

出國類別：1 考察 2 進修 3 研究 4 實習 5 其他(出席國際會議)

出國期間：108 年 2 月 23 日至 3 月 3 日

出國地點：智利聖地牙哥

報告日期：108 年 5 月 14 日

關鍵詞：APEC、SCCP、WTO TFA、National Committees on Trade Facilitation (NCTF)、Single Window、AEO、Cross Border E-Commerce、IPR、Supply Chain Connectivity、Collective Action Plan (CAP)關務程序次級委員會、世界貿易組織貿易便捷化協定、國家級貿易便捷化委員會、單一窗口、優質企業、跨境電子商務、智慧財產權、供應鏈連結架構、共同行動計畫。

內容摘要：出席 108 年 APEC 關務程序次級委員會(Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures, SCCP)第 1 次會議。各會員經濟體持續關注 WTO 貿易便捷化協定、海關與海關間之合作、供應鏈連結架構、智慧財產權、單一窗口、優質企業、跨境電子商務等議題，本署代表積極參與及分享我方海關經驗，瞭解各會員經濟體就上揭議題之推動現況及吸取相關經驗，並與會員經濟體進行良好互動。

出席 108 年 APEC 關務程序次級委員會第 1 次會議報告

目 錄

壹、出國日期	1
貳、出國地點	1
參、出國人員	1
肆、出席會議名稱	1
伍、會議紀要	
一、關務程序次級委員會(SCCP)	1
二、與其他會員經濟體互動	20
陸、心得與建議	21
柒、附件	23

壹、出國日期：108 年 2 月 23 日至 3 月 3 日

貳、出國地點：智利聖地牙哥

參、出國人員：關務署臺中關 陳副關務長長庚
關務署通關業務組 陳副組長玉景

肆、出席會議名稱：關務程序次級委員會(SCCP)

伍、會議紀要

一、關務程序次級委員會(SCCP)

(一) 會議主席

Head of International Affairs Department, National Customs Service of Chile, Ms. Daniela Veas Jaime

(二) 出席代表

澳洲、智利、中國大陸、香港、日本、韓國、馬來西亞、紐西蘭、秘魯、菲律賓、新加坡、我國、泰國、美國、越南、APEC 政策支援小組(Policy Support Unit, PSU)及貿易投資委員會(Committee on Trade and Investment, CTI)、智利海關總局長、世界關務組織、大洋洲關務組織。

(三) 會議報告討論要點及主要結論

1、108 年 APEC 主題及優先議題

(1)智利資深官員會議(SOM)主席辦公室代表簡介 108 年 APEC 4 大主要優先議題，分別為 1、數位社會(Digital Society)：一方面減少現存之數位落差，另一方面促進法規相容性以改善區域數位經濟；2、婦女、中小企業及包容性成長(Women, SMEs, and Inclusive Growth)：提升婦女對經濟及國際貿易之參與，及促進中小企業之成長與競爭力；3、永續成長(Sustainable Growth)：保護海洋、永續能源及智慧城市之發展；4、整合 4.0 (Integration 4.0)：整合 APEC 經濟體各項倡議以發揮綜效，並在智慧貿易架構下，精進智慧邊境、智慧物流及其他貿易便捷化措施。該代表強調海關關員及 SCCP 在這些優先議題的執行上扮演重要的角色。

(2) 貿易投資委員會(CTI)主席簡介該委員會 108 年之工作重點，包括支持多邊貿易體系，深化區域經濟整合以實現茂物目標及亞太自由貿易區協定(FTAAP)、強化貿易便捷化及連結性、及推動對 APEC 宏觀議題(包括私部門之參與)作創新及綜合性的回應。CTI 主席並提及 CTI 次級論壇召集人報告範本業經修正，第 1 次 CTI 會議將聚焦於提出目標及可執行之事項，至第 3 次 CTI 會議再檢視這些提議之目標及事項，目前 CTI 正積極討論對未來幾年所有 CTI 次級論壇執行個別評估之最客觀及有效之方式。

2、107 年 SCCP 成果報告

- (1)鑑於 107 年 SCCP 主辦國巴布亞紐幾內亞主席未出席會議，APEC 秘書處計畫主任代表概述去年會議之主要成果。依循 107 年 APEC 之主題「掌握包容性機會，擁抱數位未來」，巴布亞紐幾內亞就成長及連結性尋求驅動 APEC 之共同工作與努力，並就擁抱超越 APEC 2020 數位未來開放深度討論。
- (2)107 年間，各經濟體代表踴躍出席 SCCP 大會。世界關務組織、大洋洲關務組織代表取得 107 年至 109 年 3 年間以賓客身分出席會議並與 SCCP 會員經濟體共同參與成果豐碩之討論。此外，107 年版 SCCP 授權條款亦經修正，包括設定會議最低法定出席經濟體(14 個經濟體)條款及適用於 107 至 110 年之落日條款。這些改變擴及所有 APEC 論壇以提升 APEC 管理效能。107 年相關會議期間，會員就貿易便捷化及供應鏈連結架構第 2 階段行動計畫之執行、單一窗口、優質企業、資訊科技及風險管理、智慧財產權及跨境電子商務等議題，分享資訊及最佳範例。107 年 SCCP 並為 108 年智利與政策支援小組進一步合作促進貿易便捷化協定第 12 條之執行及繼續執行韓國主導 AEO 議題之未竟事宜設定別行動方案。
- (3)最後，APEC 秘書處計畫主任指出，107 年 9 月智利主辦 APEC 海關轉運指引之執行研討會；巴布亞紐幾內亞以「為經濟發展營造安全的商業環境」為主題在第 3 次資深官員會議主辦 APEC 海關與企業對話 (APEC Customs Business Dialogue, ACBD)。
- (4)我國感謝巴布亞紐幾內亞主辦 107 年 SCCP 所作的努力及獲致重要成果，並謝謝秘書處代表簡報相關成果及議題後續發展，許多議題將在今年持續討論，我國期待並持續關注單一窗口系統國際界接的進一步發展，對 APEC 區域單一窗口系統逐步達成國際界接樂觀其成。此外，越南對巴國主辦 107 年

SCCP 暨相關會議亦於會中表達感謝之意。

3、更新 108 年 APEC 計畫

APEC 秘書處計畫主任摘要報告 107 年會員經濟體各計畫第 2 階段整體成果。各計畫審核過程競爭激烈，概念性文件獲准通過的比率僅達百分之四十。並說明 108 年第 1 階段計畫申請日期、可用基金及相關申請程序，提醒各會員經濟體關於 107 年通過之新核准程序及新版 APEC 計畫指引對計畫執行及改變之主要事項。

4、更新 SCCP 工作計畫

(1)SCCP 主席簡要報告 108 年 SCCP 工作計畫，說明 APEC 與關務相關可執行之工作事項及 108 年智利的優先議題，尤其是下列主要領域之議題。在供應鏈連結議題上，將加強供應鏈連結架構第 2 階段行動計畫之執行，特別是針對瓶頸 1 至瓶頸 5 部分；智利計劃在第 3 次資深官員會議主辦 APEC 海關與企業對話會議，討論跨境電子商務及與海關相關議題；將持續更新及執行 APEC 海關轉運指引；執行貿易便捷化協定議題，智利將提出主要困難及改善機會，以發展有效的海關與海關之合作；鼓勵在 SCCP 會議中討論及分享實施國家級貿易便捷化委員會(National Committees on Trade Facilitation, NCTF)之經驗及最佳範例；優質企業計畫議題，智利目前和我國正提出一項關於優質企業及中小企業對善用相互承認協議益處認知的計畫。該概念性文件將於 108 年第 1 階段計畫提交核准；單一窗口系統議題，智利將提出 APEC 地區貿易電子化單一窗口系統介接先導計畫，該概念性文件將於 SCCP 會議中提供會員參考，並提交 CTI 批准。最後主席鼓勵會員討論更進一步作法以提升與其他 APEC 論壇間之跨論壇合作。

(2)菲律賓提及，為反映 107 年根據該國於 106 年提交有關優質企業計畫能力建構研討會倡議所提議期程實際發生之事件，該國將於我國與智利提交概念性文件予 SCCP 計畫主任後兩星期提交修正期程。

5、實施世界貿易組織(WTO)貿易便捷化協定(TFA)

(1)政策支援小組代表簡報分享貿易便捷化政策簡介草案，藉由分析 APEC 會員經濟體實施 WTO 貿易便捷化協定的比例，檢視 APEC 會員經濟體實施貿易便捷化之進展。此外，該政策簡介說明 APEC 已實施便捷及安全貿易之主

要倡議，特別是針對單一窗口及優質企業議題。考量貿易及投資自由化是 APEC 議程之主要支柱及 SCCP 會議的主要構成要素，爰於過去 20 年間 APEC 及 SCCP 陸續執行相關工作項目。例如，貿易便捷化行動計畫 I、II 及目前已進行至第 2 階段計畫之供應鏈連結架構行動計畫。關於實施 WTO 貿易便捷化協定，至 107 年 12 月，APEC 會員經濟體完成通報實施該協定率達 96.3% (WTO 會員完成通報實施率達 81.8%)。政策簡介草案內容建議 APEC 會員經濟體持續實施 TFA 之動能並逐步朝向無紙化或數位貿易以維持其競爭力。

- (2) 中國大陸代表分享其實施貿易便捷化協定之經驗，尤其是政策簡介草案所提及之倡議關於將 TFA 條文轉換列入國內法規部分。該代表說明，中國大陸之優質企業、相互承認協議、預先核定、檢疫等措施符合國際標準，並就實施 TFA 議題與其他會員經濟體及國際組織如 APEC、世界關務組織及亞歐高峰會(ASEM)作經驗分享及交換，該代表亦提及中國大陸近期已提出 18 項貿易便捷化改革措施、藉由採行海關監管互認、執法互助及資訊分享等 3M 概念，執行國家通關政策改革，同時建立風險管理及稅費徵收中心，取消或降低防疫檢疫費、簡化單證申請程序並鼓勵貿易相關利害關係人申請適用單一窗口。由於上述措施對實施貿易便捷化協定所作努力，使得中國大陸的世界銀行經商便利度評比，特別是跨境邊境貿易評比，較前一年顯著提升至第 32 名。
- (3) 澳大利亞代表指出該國貿易便捷化委員會(NCTF)於 104 年 5 月成立，係政策及利害關係人諮詢組織，由關稅局長擔任主席，職司貿易便捷化政策。該委員會協助該國執行 TFA 義務，其主要角色係監督澳大利亞 TFA 之執行成效。而外交事務及貿易部門係主管貿易便捷化發展協助之權責機關。該代表強調於 104 年至 106 年間澳大利亞之預先核定、簡化通關文件及程序等方面之執行成效已有所改進，其他貿易便捷化指標之執行進展則未如其他經濟體強勁。智利詢問澳大利亞之 NCTF 是否有私部門參與及在無法律架構下如何規範私部門之參與？澳大利亞回應其 NCTF 下設次級團體開放給想邀請之成員參加，並針對不同領域邀請不同私人企業參加。
- (4) 美國指出該國 NCTF 亦已實施，並進一步強調充分參與、明確的領導統御及

與私部門堅強的連結是委員會運作良好之要素。美國貿易代表處每 6 至 8 星期召開會議一次，該國並針對不同議題如農業議題設置不同委員會。越南則表示由於企業缺乏參與意願，目前該國 NCTF 運作情形並不理想。

- (5)菲律賓表示該國正積極籌劃成立跨機關及多元利害關係人參與之 NCTF。過渡期間由菲律賓關稅局發布特別命令成立 NCTF，作為 TFA 議題之國家協調機關，監督該國遵守並執行 TFA 條文規定。菲律賓與關稅局第一線業舉辦認識 TFA 及其他相關活動，並向其他利害關係人及政府機關提供諮詢。預計在 108 年上半年發布行政命令成立國家級貿易便捷化委員會。
- (6)我國感謝澳大利亞代表對該國 NCTF 所作詳細介紹，並於會中分享我國 NCTF 之運作方式，在實施貿易便捷化協定之前，係採工作小組方式協調邊境管理機關之執行措施。另我國設置 NCTF 機制與澳大利亞情形相似並無專屬法律依據，業於 107 年將我國聯絡點通報 WTO，主政單位係經濟部國際貿易局及財政部關務署，負責監督協調所有邊境機關執行貿易便捷化協定。
- (7)日本指出該國於 104 年建置 NCTF 並自該年起執行所有 TFA 規範。泰國說明該國於 106 年建置 NCTF，香港分享其建置 NCTF 及參加 WCO 及 APEC 論壇檢視國際貿易便捷化標準之經驗。

6、海關合作與互助

- (1)海關間資訊分享對平衡關務合作與查緝至關重要。考量關務合作之主要目標在於協助預防、偵測及調查關務違章案件，以及建立溝通管道促進安全及加速資訊分享，有效的執行 WTO TFA 第 12 條對海關與海關間之合作扮演關鍵之角色。
- (2)智利海關已分別與秘魯、韓國、俄羅斯、中國大陸、墨西哥、美國及加拿大等國共簽署 7 個關務互助協定。APEC 區域外，智利與南方共同市場 (MERCOSUR)、歐盟、厄瓜多、玻利維亞、荷蘭、波蘭及哥倫比亞、土耳其及義大利簽署此類協定。因此，智利海關在談判及執行這些協定具有相當經驗，並指出執行資訊分享之主要落差。首先，由於進、出口人之個人資料具機敏性，有時無法提供請求方要求之資訊。其次，保密的問題及國內的法規對有效地執行海關間合作亦造成一種障礙。再來有關海關間之聯繫機制，使

用電子郵件或因請求方要求以傳統方式(如紙本)提供資訊而造成延遲。另一方面，智利海關也發現一些挑戰：例如，如何即時提交資訊？海關必須找出新的機制快速提交資訊，及對於以多邊關務合作協議為主要工具作為執行有關經濟整合如擴大原產累積之其他概念也面臨相當挑戰。最後，創新科技之應用如區塊鏈，讓海關得以立即上線取得資訊。

- (3)關於智利的簡報，中國大陸提及部分會員經濟體在海關合作項目通報部分 B 類措施（註：需要延長實施期限），在不久的將來，該等會員經濟體應該可以全面實施 TFA 第 12 條並提升海關合作。中國大陸並指出渠等對最新科技在關務合作上的應用深感興趣。

7、預先核定

- (1)日本簡報該國預先核定制度，該國早於 85 年建置該制度，包括原產地、稅則、關稅估價及稅捐減免等 4 種預核制度。讓業者在自行評估系統下作較適當之申報，對海關關員及業者均有助益，對貿易便捷化、透明化及可預測性亦有幫助。同時這些制度的實施，讓業者於貨物進口前得以更正確計算成本，便利其作市場銷售規劃。預先核定申請案經核定後 3 年內有效，並可在海關網站上查詢。如申請者有異議時，得於海關核定後 2 個月內要求複審，海關須於 30 日內重新檢視並回覆。104 年辦理預核案件增加並達到高峰，當時日本完成批准 TFA 並導入自行具證系統。

- (2)我國感謝日本詳細又完整地分享該國預先核定制度，特別是對進口貨物原產地預核案例之清楚說明。另簡介我國實施稅則、估價及原產地等 3 種預先核定制度，申請人得向 4 關提出申請，各關對申請案件有疑義時，由關務署稅則法制組作最終決定。各類案件中以稅則預先審核案件最多，107 年案件數達 2,432 件，至於估價預先審核，係對應加計項目之預核，而非對個別案件完稅價格之預先核定。

8、太平洋區域貿易的改變動能：挑戰與機會

- (1)大洋洲關務組織簡報說明該組織係由 23 個大洋洲地區海關組成，其中只有 8 個係 WTO 及 WCO 會員。該組織主要關注此區域為求經濟發展所需要的之經濟強度及安全的經商環境。有鑑於此，該組織之區域優先議題為海關之

領導力、執法與邊境安全、貿易管理與便捷及小會員之稅收徵管與制度強化。

- (2) 大洋洲關務組織代表提及該區域係採太平洋國際商品統一分類制度 106 年版(Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2017, PACHS17)，作為關稅及國際商品貿易統計基礎。其前 6 位碼與 WCO HS 差不多，加入第 7 及第 8 碼區域目作為區域層級的分類。HS 有助於調和通關及貿易程序，以便捷太平洋緊密經濟關係協定(Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus, PACER-Plus)成員國間之國際貿易。因為進、出口人申請適用自由貿易協定下之優惠關稅及原產地規則時，HS 制度對該貿易貨品得提供簡單明瞭、具一致性之稅則分類適用標準。
- (3)最後該代表指出，太平洋地區許多國家的海關相對較小，且面臨關務改革、採行國際關務標準及訓練關員有效執行這些改革等重大挑戰。具備重要技術領域專家亦甚缺乏，會員必須自行發展或仰賴區域夥伴提供訓練。這些訓練及能力建構大部分是以特殊事項為基礎，並未整合至國家訓練計畫及人力資源政策中。
- (4)中國大陸表示支持並參與 SCCP 與大洋洲關務組織密切合作。

9、提升海關與海關間之合作

- (1)APEC 政策支援小組(PSU)代表概述即將公布的政策簡介內容之主要部分，包括支持 SCCP 議程項目「提升 APEC 經濟體海關與海關間之合作」，以推動更容易的資訊交換及探索 APEC 執行 TFA 第 12 條之進展。亦涵括處理有關 TFA 第 1 至 5 條、第 6 至 10 條及第 11 條之執行。為此，PSU 進行調查，以評估現有關務合作與互助之協定、資訊交換及溝通管道種類及合作的範圍。
- (2)調查結果反映，儘管 APEC 會員經濟體 TFA 第 12 條執行率已達 95.2%，會員經濟體間之關務合作協定進展仍不相同。大部分是雙邊協定(64.9%是關務互助協定或經濟夥伴協定)，僅小部分是議定書或區域的(5.4%)。會員經濟體交換較多的資訊是：關務法規資訊及預防關務違章之執法行動、尤其是違章新手法。調查結果亦指出，關務合作所面臨主要挑戰是缺乏線上資訊交

換管道。僅 30%經濟體有線上交換系統，51.4%的經濟體使用電子郵件或信件進行海關間之資訊交換。

- (3)調查內容顯示，實施 TFA 第 12 條對於節省貿易時間及成本具有很大潛力。就成本而言，仍有改善空間，我們必須努力讓貿易過程更便宜。實施 TFA 第 12 條主要問題包括：海關間的信任對促進互惠資訊交換是必須的；資訊的保密(造成資訊傳遞限制，因為所有會員經濟體對機密有不同的理解)；提升對資訊交換程序之理解；強化區域間之合作(例如進一步與 WCO 及太平洋聯盟合作)。
- (4)中國大陸表示，該國已有國家對國家之線上合作軟體，會員經濟體若有需要，得於線上填具申請書提交中國大陸海關；並強調致力於發展數位化提出請求並寄送資訊是很重要的。

10、供應鏈連結架構

- (1)智利報告 107 年 9 月在智利 San Pedro de Atacama 舉辦關於實施 APEC 海關轉運指引研討會之成果，主要成果係參據 WCO，TFA 及修正版京都公約之建議、標準及最佳範例與其他工具，檢視 APEC 海關轉運指引內容要件。認為這項重新評估應依循通關效率及降低貿易成本，平衡適當查緝與便捷化需求等方面進行。有鑑於此，不同海關間之資訊分享將甚有助益。此外，研討會其他概念分享包括：評估科技應用於轉運之查緝與便捷，包括影響評估及公私部門責任之分擔；為達最有效之管控，鼓勵利害關係人參與及透過風險評估對不同類型轉運規定的嚴格度可能相異等等。
- (2)智利進一步說明研討會獲致之部分結論及未來採行步驟，包括海關轉運係區域經濟發展基石之一，得以提升效率及降低貿易成本；研討會所蒐集之經驗及新的標準吸引我們繼續提升自 103 年開始之工作；更新 APEC 海關轉運指引提供我們對 APEC 區域經濟與社會發展及強化整合做出貢獻之機會。智利同意對更新 APEC 海關轉運指引提出建議案，並分送 SCCP 會員經濟體於休會期間討論。
- (3)WCO 代表表示 WCO 充分支持調和及簡化轉口、轉運程序，包括簡化文件需求之建議。WCO 已發布許多工具及正式文件(如修正版京都公約、轉運指

引、轉運手冊)，其目的係支持會員以調和一致的方式實施轉口及轉運程序。然而，科技持續進步改善物流供應鏈之效率，因此，只要潛在的詐欺能被控制，相關程序應該富於彈性，讓不同的商業模式都能運用。

- (4)106 年 WCO 發展轉運指引，包含 150 個有效率的轉運制度指導原則。鑑於個別區域與國家有許多關於轉運之措施，WCO 轉運指引有助於調和不同區域的轉運計畫，支持內陸開發中國家 (Landlocked developing countries, LLDC) 的經濟成長及促進區域的經濟整合。WCO 轉運指引在許多方面簡化轉運制度手續，例如，簡化文件需求(文件需求最小化、使用商業或運輸文件當作轉運申請書、使用國際海關文件當作轉運申請書及接受複本文件)；簡化程序(貨物抵達前資訊)及程序自動化(如單一窗口)。
- (5)在檢視 APEC 海關轉運指引之過程中，WCO 鼓勵 APEC 會員經濟體將 WCO 轉運指引納入考量以對轉運制度的不同面向有全面的瞭解，其目的在提升轉運貨物海關管控現代化，同時提供合法轉運業者貿易便捷。該代表並指出，轉運貨物優惠待遇條款可能影響未來 APEC 會員經濟體間自由貿易協定之內容。
- (6)SCCP 於 103 年批准 APEC 海關轉運指引，現今確有必要重新規劃這些指引並給予新的方法。WCO 建議 APEC 會員經濟體同意簡化轉運手續、充分使用科技以確保整合的供應鏈之完整性，避免使用額外的文件要求等關鍵原則。直接運輸在現代的貿易很難被遵守，因此，為免無任何實質理由妨礙 APEC 經濟體間的優惠貿易，更多簡化需求的範例應該被採行。部分制定於新一代自由貿易協定/法規之轉口或轉運彈性條款或許是好的參考範例，值得 APEC 會員經濟體納入考量。
- (7)菲律賓報告「長灘島行動計畫(Boracay Action Agenda, BAA)期中進展審查結果，該報告於 107 年 11 月獲得資深官員總結會議(CSOM)採認。菲律賓感謝會員經濟體的支持，自 105 年起，長灘島行動計畫的實施共產生 115 個倡議，部分倡議在今年仍在進行中。
- (8)報告顯示部分由 APEC 及 ACBD 所提出之倡議著重於微中小型企業的國際化機會，係透過資通訊科技、電子商務及制度的支持來提升其參與度。報告並列出必須進一步執行之工作與行動領域：(1)為微中小型企業及婦女擴大

提供優質企業計畫相關財務支援選項；(2)提升金融機構的合作，指定貸款給微中小型企業；及技術及職業訓練以因應人力資源發展的落差。菲律賓指出，部分倡議未直接處理優先行動，但藉由處理重要議題如貿易便捷化、電子商務、及企業融資等仍有助於微中小型的國際化。有鑑於此，菲律賓強調有必要推動 APEC 貿易資料庫作為透明化之手段媒介，並交換進出口程序與其他法規之資訊。而與其他會員經濟體、APEC 論壇及次級論壇良好的合作亦能改善倡議的品質。

(9)期中審查反映 APEC 及 ABAC 已經從事許多支持長灘島行動計畫之優先行動工作，並確認那些地方需要更多努力以達成 109 年微中小型企業國際化之共同目標。對 SCCP 來說，部分倡議可以納入考慮的領域則包括改善供應鏈績效、科技與電子商務、簡化關務程序等。

(10)WCO 分享國際供應鏈變化-海關與利害關係人的機會與挑戰，強調持續全球化與不斷成長的貨物及人員的跨境移動，需要海關與其他機關透過精進與資通訊科技使用以創新商業進程。估計至 123 年旅客數量將是現在的兩倍，達 73 億人。至 119 年貨物量將達 4 倍。對海關及其他機關將造成安全的威脅及便捷化新的挑戰。有鑑於此，全球化 4.0 將由尖端科技驅動為全球經濟提供新動能。部分干擾供應鏈之驅動者係：數位化、電子商務、數位貿易、3-D 列印、其他尖端科技如區塊鏈、物聯網、資料分析亦改變供應鏈及海關互動方式。

(11)WCO 代表強調 108 年 WCO 的主題是智慧邊境，其目的在於推動邊境的轉換變成智慧邊境，海關擔任連結與協調的中心。SMART 係指安全、可衡量的、自動化的、以風險管理為基礎的及科技導向的指導原則，海關應確保這些指導原則以關務法規遵循、查緝與便捷所做的努力為中心。

(12)WCO 代表亦分享 WCO 文件的相關概念與成果：首先，WCO 創新科技研究報告，如區塊鏈科技、人工智慧、物聯網、生物辨識、無人機、虛擬實境及 3-D 列印。其次，資料分析從業人員手冊，進一步討論有用的工具如預測分析、認知計算、統計程式語言等，包括有趣的案例與資訊，如區塊鏈科技在 AEO 相互承認協議與食物供應鏈之應用，物聯網在跨境貿易之應用、巨量資料在海關的之應用。

11、單一窗口

- (1)智利與秘魯分享太平洋聯盟(Pacific Alliance, PA)國家單一窗口國際介接實施情形，PA 所使用的資通訊技術(Information and Communications Technology, ICT)，係由哥倫比亞、墨西哥、秘魯、及智利 4 國共同決定，105 年進行檢疫文件交換，107 年進行原產地文件交換，108 年預計實施海關報關文件(Customs Declaration Documents)的交換。
- (2)智利說明該國單一窗口(SICEX)範圍、目標、功能、國際介接結果及未來的挑戰，認為定義單一窗口範圍、政治支持、建置資金、跨機關之領導及協調、利害關係人間之密切合作、資通訊科技運用最佳範例及國際標準等對建置單一窗口系統至關重要。透過區域貿易便捷化的整合，哥倫比亞、墨西哥、秘魯、及智利之單一窗口系統介接增加安全、確實、信任與保密等好處。
- (3)智利分享將在 CTI 提出之「推動 APEC 單一窗口國際介接最佳範例彙編」概念性文件概要，該倡議由智利及秘魯共同主導，係 4 年期之單一窗口國際介接行動計畫，旨在推動及提升 APEC 經濟體單一窗口系統之國際介接，透過改善國外貿易運作處理時間及降低成本，提升經濟體在國際市場之競爭力。預計將於 SOM3 期間舉辦研討會，並發展最佳範例彙編。此倡議係貫徹政策支援小組(PSU) 107 年 8 月對此議題研究所提出之建議，並與智利整合 4.0 優先領域相連結。
- (4)我國對於智利簡報太平洋聯盟單一窗口系統國際界接、推動單一窗系統國際介接概念性文件，及對採行新技術更新單一窗口系統之提醒，表示感謝並支持智利及秘魯的計畫。另分享我國對單一窗口及區塊鏈之觀點。近年來，區塊鏈之發展被視為改變國際貿易的重要變革之一，區塊鏈技術已讓許多企業看到運用區塊鏈技術促進貿易發展的潛力，特別是提升中小企業參與國際市場的競爭力；此外，我國規劃於 108 年 10 月在臺舉辦研討會(屬 APEC 數位經濟推動小組 DESG 項下之活動)，協助 APEC 會員對運用區塊鏈技術促進跨境貿易有基本認識，促進利益關係人參與區塊鏈議題討論並就各項發展案例與經驗進行交流，提升會員關注運用先進科技促進跨境貿易的潛力。舉辦該研討會亦期對智利推動 108 年優先領域「整合 4.0」中的智

慧邊境作出貢獻，促進運用區塊鏈解決單一窗口系統(SWS)跨平台介接。我國誠摯邀請 SCCP 會員經濟體參加該研討會。

- (5)新加坡對智利主辦 APEC 會議，智利海關及 APEC 秘書處規劃議程所做的努力表示感謝，並恭賀太平洋聯盟成員間單一窗口國際介接所達成之進展。另提及當許多國家已發展其國家級單一窗口系統，單一窗口系統之國際介接就是下一步前進目標，並將在便捷跨境貿易上扮演主要的角色。新加坡亦說明，東南亞國協(ASEAN) 與太平洋聯盟相似，其成員國間已完成單一窗口系統國際介接並邁向關務文件之交換。
- (6)美國提及該國單一窗口目前無法與夥伴經濟體進行跨境資料交換，但該國將透過多邊及雙邊約定，持續確認合適的措施以推動貿易相關目標。
- (7)APEC PSU 感謝由智利及秘魯主導倡議所提議之行動計畫，CTI 單一窗口國際介接研究將持續進行。該研究確實鼓勵蒐集更多關於 APEC 單一窗口介接之案例研究。APEC 瞭解實施貿易便捷化是最重要工作，將透過實施現代化貿易便捷化措施(如單一窗口)，持續領導這項領域工作之發展。

12、智慧財產權

- (1)智利簡報說明該國海關處理仿冒物品之方式、仿冒案件所涉及商標之檢查程序及智慧財產權之相關法規。在處理過程中發現，杜絕仿冒品貿易的主要有利條件是海關關員與警察人員良好的溝通與工作執行、政府機關間有效的合作及與智慧財產權利人良好的溝通管道。而主要困難在於隱藏仿冒品新方式的興起及品牌缺乏區域的保護。面對這些新挑戰，智利海關關員和警察人員於 107 年間在不同城市共參加了 16 場訓練，由品牌權力持有人訓練他們如何辨識仿冒品。
- (2)智利分享近年查獲沒收的一些反仿冒成功案例及統計數據資料。仿冒品查獲數量持續增加，特別是非傳統仿冒品(如化妝品、汽車零件及手機零件)。智利指出，為打擊這種型態的非法貿易，必須尋求進一步國際或區域聯盟，與私人機構及利害關係人共同努力，並持續訓練海關關員與警察人員以提升其查獲仿冒品之技巧。
- (3)美國說明該國正主導修訂 106 年智慧財產權執法彙編，盼各會員協助更新進度。確認 APEC 經濟體暨其海關部門面臨邊境執法潛在嚴重威脅，APEC

由美國主導發展智慧財產權執法彙編作為工具以協助辨識及制止違反智慧財產權之侵權行為。美國指出，在國際商業流中，仿冒及剽竊物品數量持續增加，海關部門應繼續共同合作以有效打擊非法貿易。邊境執法持續成為全球挑戰，需要提升跨境政府間合作之國際解決方案。有鑑於此，彙編就契約實踐、教育實踐及執法實踐等領域，提供會員經濟體未來聯合查緝及能力建構之資源。為加入最近的實踐範例及新案例研究趨勢，在休會期間美國已將彙編分送給各會員經濟體更新，更新的彙編將在 108 年 SCCP 第 2 次會議提報，以供會員經濟體參用。

- (4)香港分享其利用大數據分析、自動監控網路活動提升查緝績效以打擊智慧財產網路犯罪之經驗。說明最近 38%仿冒案件被用來辨識網路犯罪(特別是電子商務)的第 5 代自動 IPR 監控系統偵測到。日本說明該國亦導入防止仿冒物品進口之措施，例如與權利人建立夥伴關係、與其他政府機關合作及提升大眾認知等措施，並重申採行傳統執法措施的有效性，例如應用留置及辨識程序。

13、APEC 秘書處能力建構

APEC 秘書處計畫管理小組 (Project Management Unit, PMU) 專家指導與會代表如何撰寫高品質之概念性文件以申請 APEC 預算。該專家指出 APEC 計畫與 APEC 架構相關，係將 APEC 政策目標轉變成行動與產出成果，並讓會員經濟體在 APEC 經濟暨技術合作議程(Economic and Technical Cooperation; ECOTECH Agenda) 下進步成長。準備概念性文件必須注意相關性、益處及邏輯性 3 部分，相關性(計畫是否與 APEC 目標及論壇策略相關)；益處(計畫是否對 APEC 區域有益)；計畫邏輯性(計畫是否反映產出、成果及整體目標間之因果鏈關係)。該專家並說明評估概念性文件之計分表及有關相關性、目標、一致性、方法及闡述預算之相關建議。

14、優質企業(AEO)

- (1)我國與智利共同就舉辦 AEO 國際研討會計畫概念性文件(CN)進行簡報，該概念性文件將提報 APEC 108 年第 1 期計畫，處理為何中小企業不申請優質企業認證之相關問題。因為 AEO 的益處就較快速通關或較少的通關程序而言，係為交易量大之企業設計提供，中小企業之通關速度則未見明顯改善，

因此，中小企業較無意願申請 AEO 認證。有鑑於此，邀請其他政府機關加入 AEO 計畫以設計共同的 AEO 益處，同時在洽簽 AEO 相互承認協議(MRA)時，提供改善通關速度之特定益處是計畫主要提議之一。

- (2)計畫分 2 階段進行，第 1 階段在確認中小企業申請加入 AEO 認證之障礙，找出提升中小企業參加 AEO 計畫之方法，並利用 APEC MRA 網絡推動給予中小企業貨物較快速放行之益處。第 2 階段將進行放行時間研究以衡量實施 AEO 的益處；發展指引或良好範例以提升中小企業參與 AEO 認證；進行調查以展現 WCO 全球貿易安全與便捷化標準架構(SAFE)第 3 支柱之執行現狀及確認推動洽簽 AEO MRA 之良好範例。日本、秘魯、越南、香港及紐西蘭等 5 個會員於會中表達同意參與連署，獲 APEC 秘書處列入正式紀錄。
- (3)日本提及依據 WCO SAFE 標準架構保持高水準 AEO 認證要求之重要性，說明該國放行時間研究結果顯示現行給予 AEO 業者的益處即使對微中小型企業也是有效率的。另概述日本為微中小型企業訂定客製化方法以利該等企業申請 AEO 資格。
- (4)WCO 代表提及 WCO 有許多工具得供非 APEC 會員經濟體參用，並表示倘本案於 109 年 3 月前完成成本效益評估報告，將邀請我國及智利前往 WCO 於 109 年 3 月舉辦的全球 AEO 會議(Global AEO Conference)進行分享。此外，WCO 強調實施支柱 3 對提升 AEO 益處及改善成本效益關聯性之重要性，尤其是對中小企業。
- (5)越南提及貫徹相關 MRA 產出成果之重要性，對未來 SCCP 工作將有助益。美國支持我國與智利之計畫，並強調中小企業(僱用約 100 名員工之企業)參加他們 CTPAT 計畫(類似 AEO 計畫)約占總數的 50%。菲律賓支持我國與智利之計畫，該國關於舉辦 AEO 國際研討會之概念性文件將於 2019 年第 2 階段計畫提交，以補充我們的計畫。
- (6)智利簡報洽簽太平洋聯盟多邊的 AEO MRA 的挑戰與學得之經驗。太平洋聯盟係由智利、哥倫比亞、墨西哥及秘魯 4 國組成之區域整合聯盟，經濟實力與出口占全世界第 8，占拉丁美洲外貿額 50%，占拉丁美洲及加勒比海外國直接投資 44%。該聯盟有超過 928 家 AEO 業者，包括進口商、出口商、運輸業者及報關業者等。AEO 計畫係太平洋聯盟協定架構之附加協議，目

標是推動區域的安全與便捷及調和 AEO 計畫，簡化貨物移動與增加成員國業者之競爭力。

(7)智利指出，太平洋聯盟對推動多邊承認協議(MRA)是先驅者，該協議於 107 年 7 月 27 日正式簽署，是第一個具國際等級的協議，係整合的模範，有助於促進更安全及具競爭性之貿易區域。簽署該協議所面臨的挑戰是成員國之 AEO 計畫相關法律架構不同、制度發展階段不同、甚至使用之專業術語亦不相同，成員間資訊分享時面臨法律及技術障礙與資訊保護及安全之需求。透過這些挑戰也學到一些經驗，例如為達成 MRA 之簽署，參與之會員經濟體應運用合適的技術並開放分享最佳範例。此外，如果 AEO 計畫完全透明化，溝通順暢、海關間緊密協調合作及利害關係人之參與，對洽簽 AEO MRA 亦有助益。

(8)香港認為 MRA 夥伴所提供之實質益處將增加參與 AEO 計畫之吸引力，並有助於 AEO 計畫成功的實施與持續發展。今年香港將分別與墨西哥、加拿大及以色列簽署 AEO MRA，屆時香港簽署之 AEO MRA 將達 12 個，其中 10 個係與 APEC 會員經濟體簽署。在不久的將來，香港將尋求與其他 APEC 會員經濟體洽簽 AEO MRA 之機會。

(9)我國簡報我國 AEO 發展現況，說明 AEO 廠商家數、涵蓋業別、申請資格、驗證標準及程序、優質企業優惠措施，我國分別與美國、新加坡、以色列、韓國、澳大利亞、日本及印度簽署優質企業相互承認協議，另說明安全認證 AEO 廠商創造之相關貿易量，並強調海關應透過合作發揮綜效，希望就 AEO 議題與會員經濟體合作及共同推動洽簽 AEO MRAs，獲主席、WCO 官員及會員經濟體支持。

15、跨境電子商務

(1)SCCP 主席說明 108 年 SOM 3 將在智利 Puerto Varas 舉辦海關與企業對話會議，今年海關與企業對話將以跨境電子商務造成的挑戰及海關所扮演的角色為主題。邀請會員經濟體參加並分享經驗，另促請會員經濟體私部門及其他利害關係人參與。與會代表均表支持並將探求與其他 APEC 論壇如電子商務推動小組(Electronic Commerce Steering Group, ESCG)進一步合作。

- (2)智利簡報說明全球跨境電子商務現況，強調亞太地區對全球總貿易增量貢獻良多，占 53.6%、西歐占 18.9%、北美洲占 14.4%、拉丁美洲占 6.2%。106 年 APEC 部長會議採認「APEC 跨境電子商務便捷化架構」，該架構強調跨境電子商務是全球貿易成長最快的部分之一，其全球貿易值從 20 年前的零到 105 年估計約 1.92 兆美元。智利強調該架構下之 2 個工作支柱是：(1)推動 APEC 區域對業者友善並便捷跨境電子商務之透明可預測的法規措施；(2)因應跨境電子商務所顯現的問題及跨領域議題。智利並分享該國電子商務的相關資訊。
- (3)考量亞太地區聚集了部分與全球跨境電子商務最相關之經營者及 APEC 已發展出最強策略來處理這個議題，智利建議繼續在 SCCP 討論，並將在休會期間分送問卷進行跨境電子商務相關之海關範例及法規調查，為舉辦 ACBD 會議作準備。
- (4)香港分享在蓬勃的電子商務環境裡與快遞業者合作，在加速合法貨物通關之同時，有效確認可疑貨物以促進便捷貿易。美國亦更新其面對跨境電子商務挑戰之內部程序及策略並持續與私部門合作。
- (5)日本分享其實施供應鏈連結架構行動計畫第 2 階段計畫瓶頸 5-電子商務通關所面臨的挑戰與經驗，強調近年來電商快速發展導致跨境郵包及快捷包裹通關數量大幅增加，造成報關及查驗的困擾，另亦出現毒品及偽藥走私等挑戰，日本採用預先報關措施(pre-arrival filing)，並透過與郵政機關合作預先取得郵遞資料以為因應。另運用人工智慧 (Artificial Intelligence, AI) 及 X-ray 技術，及與運輸業者簽署合作備忘錄，共同合作解決人力短缺問題。此外，如何與電商平台業者合作亦為重要挑戰，仍有待 WCO 繼續討論。
- (6)香港亦面臨與智利和日本相同挑戰，目前正與物流業者密切合作，加強執法以攔截非法跨境電商貨物，並透過簽署瞭解備忘錄(Memorandum of Understanding, MOU)與各國加強資訊交換。
- (7)中國大陸提出電商如何課稅及網路交易安全係重大挑戰，目前著重於風險分析並透過建立電商平台，要求電商業者提供電子支付、電子交易及物流運輸等資料，強化查核以因應相關挑戰。

- (8)美國說明在跨境電商關務議題上，持續與貿易夥伴及私部門相關利害關係人溝通合作，海關及邊境保護局發展策略以適應新商業模式，就打擊偽藥方面，透過藥品證明(Certificates of Pharmaceutical Product, CPP)規範進口藥品查驗。
- (9)新加坡與日本類似，就查緝跨境郵包及快捷包裹夾藏違法貨物亦面臨挑戰，特別是違反智慧財產權的貨物。於 104、105 及 107 年與其他國家執行聯合查緝，新加坡查扣偽藥(大部是威而鋼)，及消費者安全物品(如仿冒手機)從新加坡轉運。對新加坡而言，這不再只是稅收風險問題，而是市民與外國消費者之安全與健康風險的問題。
- (10)WCO 代表指出 WCO 於 107 年發佈電子商務標準架構。目前正與會員及電子商務利害關係人共同討論因應之道，另 WCO 電商小組致力討論課稅及安全等問題。菲律賓建議 SCCP 邀請萬國郵政聯盟(Universal Postal Union, UPU)參加 SOM 3 舉行之 ACBD 會議。

16、資訊科技及風險管理

主席開放與會代表就此項目提出評論，並分享持續利用如資料探勘等先進科技以改善風險管理之重要性，惟尚無與會代表提出評論。

17、共同行動計畫

- (1)APEC 秘書處計畫主任和與會代表討論 SCCP 共同行動計畫(Collective Action Plan, CAP)。CAP 係幾年前作成之一份文件，以檢視會員經濟體對由 1 個或多個會員經濟體擔任協調聯絡者主導之 9 項支柱之執行進展。這些支柱係處理與海關相關工作，及每次 SCCP 就 CAP 活動執行與執行成果更新與報告之各樣議題。對於會員經濟體正在執行之活動案或由主辦 APEC 之會員經濟體 SCCP 主席提出之新倡議，計畫主任每年均會請會員經濟體提出新工作計畫之需求，會員經濟體亦會追蹤 CAP 文件中各項計畫之進展。為提升 SCCP 承諾推動事項進展之效率及效能，計畫主任建議 SCCP 考慮修正並整合成一份更完整的 CAP 文件。澳大利亞支持這項提議並自願支援 SCCP 主席團隊及 APEC 秘書處進行這項修正工作。美國亦表示支持這個倡議。
- (2)紐西蘭簡報說明 107 年 WCO 提出 107 年版的原產地證明指引，支持使用優

惠性原產地自行具證，與修正版京都公約的精神相符，原產地證明成為出口商及製造商（或進口商）的責任，有效減少通關時間及成本，促進貿易便捷。紐西蘭並簡介原產地自行具證的樣態，目前紐西蘭、澳大利亞、加拿大、新加坡、智利、香港、韓國、馬來西亞、秘魯與美國等 10 個 APEC 會員經濟體依據自由貿易協定(FTAs)，實施不同程度的原產地自行具證，未來將透過個案研究繼續推動，調查各國源產地自行具證實務及所面臨之挑戰。

(3)我國表示，相較於由權責機關簽發原產地證明書，原產地自行具證有助於簡化通關程序並促進貿易便捷，我國樂意支持紐西蘭提案。智利及中國大陸亦發言肯定自行具證對促進貿易便捷具直接貢獻並支持該研究提案。SCCP 主席支持採個案研究繼續推動，本議題將繼續列入 SCCP 2 議程。

(4)日本報告 SCCP 共同行動計畫項目-導入及實施旅客訂位紀錄(Passenger Name Record, PNR)之推動計畫，計畫背景源自於「APEC 加強反恐與安全貿易戰略」(APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy)就此議題列出之關鍵工具及海關的角色。安全供應鏈部分，該戰略強調預報資訊的使用，包括 24 小時前預先提供資訊之規則及航前旅客資訊或旅客訂位紀錄，以進行適當且有效之風險管理，海關得以鎖定高風險貨物及旅客進行查緝。海關及邊境安全關員在協助偵查、制止及封鎖跨境走私扮演重要的角色，而旅客訂位紀錄對海關來說是一項重要工具。有關這領域工作未來的挑戰，日本提出幾個問題：(1)需要什麼樣的法令架構？(2)如何從其他機關取得旅客訂位紀錄？(3)有任何現代化科技應用於或將應用於旅客訂位紀錄？值得未來導入此項措施之會員經濟體預為因應。

(5)日本說明有關旅客訂位紀錄最終版問卷調查將於 4 月分送給會員經濟體，主要係更新會員經濟體海關導入及實施旅客訂位紀錄之資訊，調查結果將於 8 月 SCCP 報告。主席將該計畫列為 SCCP 議程繼續討論。中國大陸雖同意支持討論，惟認為主要係由移民等機關負責，將再諮詢相關單位意見。

18、與 APEC 其他論壇或會議之合作

(1)APEC 秘書處計畫主任簡報 106 年版 APEC 跨論壇合作指引，其中 APEC 領袖們強調跨論壇合作以成就區域經濟整合、開放貿易與投資、經商便捷、人員安全及經濟與技術的合作等核心目標之重要性。該指引亦簡化正在進行之

措施以促進跨論壇合作，並提出標準方法及建議供 APEC 不同論壇納入考量及運用。為追求這些目標，工作小組與會員經濟體得以確認跨論壇倡議並納入其策略計畫、跨論壇協調及資訊分享、聯合會議與計畫合作中。計畫主任指出 APEC 秘書處會協助會員經濟體及工作小組以提升這些指引的實施。

(2)SCCP 主席表示反貪腐暨透明化工作小組(Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Working Group, ACTWG)主席邀請她參加會議討論進一步與 SCCP、婦女經濟政策夥伴工作小組(APEC Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy, PPWE)及中小企業工作小組主席之合作。SCCP 主席和 ACTWG 分享簡報內容，目的在討論 AEO 制度與反貪腐法規之法律架構與法規之相關性。具體的說，SCCP 提議與 ACTWG 合作，為 APEC 會員經濟體負責管理 AEO 業者之海關關員及 AEO 業者訂定良好範例手冊，該手冊將列出方法與程序以預防 AEO 業者及海關關員受到來自毒品及管制物品網絡之賄賂。

(3)SCCP 主席表示將推動進一步與 APEC 其他論壇合作，例如與中小企業工作小組(SMEsWG)、預算管理工作小組(BMG)及反恐工作小組(CTWG)論壇合作。澳大利亞支持未來跨論壇倡議，並建議就植物檢疫問題與其他工作小組合作。紐西蘭亦支持與反貪腐暨透明化工作小組跨論壇合作。主席則建議在反恐工作小組會議簡報旅客訂位紀錄調查結果。

19、其他議題

智利與中國大陸簡報說明「建立連結性：3S Plus 3M 倡議」之策略文件，該文件將 103 以來 APEC 已完成之工作納入考量，並且根據智利之整合 4.0 優先議題，聚焦於建立智慧邊境、成就智慧物流及推動智慧貿易 (3S: build smart borders, enable smart logistics and promote smart trade)及 APEC 103 年海關監管互認、執法互助及資訊分享之 3M 策略架構倡議 (3M: Mutual Recognition of Control, Mutual Assistance of Enforcement and Mutual Sharing of Information)以及 APEC 推動貿易便捷與安全之整體目標，所訂定之策略計畫以推動連結性。會員經濟體表達相關看法與觀察並支持倡議構想。該策略文件將於休會期間再次分送會員經濟體表示意見。

20、採認本次會議結論

APEC 秘書處計畫主任請會員經濟體代表檢視、提出修正意見並同意本次會

議「簡要版」的摘要報告，最終完整版會議摘要報告將於休會期間分送給各會員經濟體採認。

二、會議期間與其他會員經濟體互動

(一)智利

- 1、我方於2月25日與智利 SCCP 主席 Daniela 等就雙方推動 AEO MRAs 概念性文件交換意見，截至2月25日 SCCP 開會前已有越南、秘魯聯署支持，達提案最低門檻，另於 SCCP 會議前續洽日、韓及菲律賓等其他國家爭取支持，並於會議中簡報，獲日本、秘魯、越南、中國香港及紐西蘭等5個會員經濟體於會中表達同意聯署。
- 2、雙方針對概念文件交換意見，我國第2階段成果將以第1階段推動情形為基礎，透過洽簽 AEO MRAs，參考 WCO SAFE Framework Pillar 3，除海關減少查驗比率外，並參考美國 C-TPAT 及哥倫比亞案例納入其他政府部門可以給 SME 加入 AEO 計畫之益處，以提升 SME 加入 AEO 計畫之意願。
- 3、針對降低中小企業參與 AEO 之成本之具體衡量方式，智利表示目前尚未有成果，建議我方參考韓國及巴西之研究。
- 4、至於我國期能參加 FOC 主席之友部分，SCCP 主席 Daniela 表示，得以 SCCP 主席名義邀請積極參與論壇討論之會員經濟體參與，惟 SCCP 第2次會議相關活動甚多，目前尚未進一步規劃主席之友相關活動。

(二)紐西蘭

我方與紐西蘭與會代表 Ms. Vinka Cisternas-Torres 洽談，渠係負責該國 AEO 業務。我方表示臺紐雙方關係密切，近年來雙方不僅簽署經濟合作協定，就許多議題進行合作，臺紐雙方直航班機並於去年啟航，進一步促進雙方貿易及旅客往來。此外，為加強雙方海關合作，雙方業於 103 年簽署關務互助協定，鑑於紐西蘭出口大宗貨物至我國之出口業者多是該國 Secure Export Scheme(相當我國 AEO)廠商，且目前紐方已與澳大利亞、中國大陸、美國、日本、韓國及香港簽署 AEO MRAs，為促進臺紐雙方貿易之安全與便捷，我方希望紐方將我國列為推動洽簽 AEO MRA 之優先目標，紐方同意考慮並進一步聯繫。

(三)泰國

我方與泰國海關國際關務合作部門與會代表 Mr. Panorn Tonmanee Wattnan 洽談，我方洽詢該國海關目前推動 AEO 情形，渠表示該國目前計有 300 多家 AEO 廠商，並與其他國家洽談 AEO 相互承認中。我方表示未來與該國洽談 AEO 相互承認之可能性，泰方表示渠所屬部門目前正與我國洽簽情資交流協議，AEO 尚非該部門主政業務，惟同意轉達我方就 AEO 議題合作之意願。

(四)香港

我方與香港負責稅務及策略支援之助理關長譚溢強先生及其資深官員洽談，譚助理關長表示，經由我方會上簡報 AEO 現況得知，我國 AEO 制度已甚完善並與多國完成 AEO 相互承認協議之簽署，香港目前已與 9 個國家簽署 AEO MRAs，建議雙方可就此議題進行合作，進一步推動洽簽 AEO MRA，促進雙方貿易之安全與便捷，我方表達合作之意願並將提供窗口與香港海關以利進一步洽談。

陸、心得與建議

一、會前爭取簡報機會，準備各項議題之回應

本次會議本署主動向 APEC 秘書處表達於會中作簡報之意願，並將之納入會議議程。此外，為充分準備會議發言資料，由陳副關務長長庚邀集各業務單位舉行會前會，根據會議議程逐項討論可能的回應內容，俾於會中爭取發言並主動表達支持其他經濟體之倡議。由於適切準備，相對獲得與會代表對我提案或簡報呼籲事項之支持，成效良好。建議未來本署派員出席國際會議時，參照此模式，由本署主辦單位針對議程請業務單位提供意見，並召開會前會綜整預擬回應意見，俾利代表出國同仁善加運用，並與其他會員經濟體互動交流，尋求未來合作的契機。

二、尋求會員經濟體合作，爭取在我國舉辦研討會

鑑於我國關務措施甚為先進，日本海關曾於 100 及 101 年邀請我國海關爭取 APEC 基金，分別在臺灣及馬來西亞共同舉辦單一窗口區域研討會，不僅有效提升我國能見度，並對 APEC 做出貢獻，成效卓著。本次 SCCP 會議，國際貿易局與智利共同合作研提概念性文件，爭取 APEC 經費，計畫若獲核准，將分

別於智利及我國舉辦 AEO 相關研討會。鑑於舉辦國際關務研討會不但能擴大我國能見度，拓展我國國際舞台，並能增加與會員經濟體互動，尋求進一步合作機會，爾後應善用各種管道，積極就我國主要關務創新或改革措施，主動提出報告或在我國舉辦研討會。

柒、附件

- 附件 1 Agenda of The First Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedure
- 附件 2 APEC Chile' s Priorities for 2019
- 附件 3 2019 Work Program Briefing for CTI sub-fora
- 附件 4 Highlighted Outcomes of the SCCP 2018 Meetings
- 附件 5 APEC Projects Update 2019
- 附件 6 SCCP 2019 Work Program
- 附件 7 PSU Policy Brief on Trade Facilitation in APEC: Progress and Impact
- 附件 8 Implementation of trade Facilitation Agreement: The National Committee on Trade Facilitation
- 附件 9 Customs Cooperation and Mutual Assistance: Gaps and Challenges
- 附件 10 Advance Ruling: Japan' s Practice
- 附件 11 Oceania Custom Organization Progressive Engagement
- 附件 12 Customs Cooperation in APEC: Strengthen Regional Cooperation
- 附件 13 Report on Workshop on Implementation of Choekpoint 1: Implement on Customs Transit in FTAs
- 附件 14 2018 Mid-Term Review of Progress of the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize-MSMEs (BAA-MSMEs)
- 附件 15 Emerging dynamics in international Supply Chains: opportunities for Customs and other stakeholders
- 附件 16 Concept Note on Promoting the interoperability of trade single window systems in APEC through a Compendium of Best Practices
- 附件 17 The Pacific Alliance
- 附件 18 Border measures to prevent the importation of counterfeit products
- 附件 19 APEC IPR Compendium 2017
- 附件 20 APEC Projects applying for founding
- 附件 21 Chile-Chinese Taipei Concept Note Overview

- 附件 22 Plurilateral MRAs Challenges and Lessons Learned in Pacific Alliance
- 附件 23 Current Status of Chinese Taipei AEO Program
- 附件 24 AEO Status Survey-Korea Jan 15, 2019
- 附件 25 Challenges and Best Practices on Cross Border e-Commerce and Customs Regulations
- 附件 26 Japan's Challenges on E-commerce
- 附件 27 Towards guidelines on Self-certification of Origin
- 附件 28 Cross Fora Collaboration Initiative SCCP and ACTWG
- 附件 29 APEC Cross Fora Collaboration Guidelines (2017)
- 附件 30 Concept paper for 3S plus 3M Initiative

附件 1



**Agenda of the First Meeting
Of the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures**

26 – 27 February, 2019
Santiago, Chile

(As of 24 February 2019)

DAY 1 - TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2019		
08:30 – 09:00	Registration of participants	Intercontinental Hotel
OPENING REMARKS		
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome to delegates and official opening of the meeting	SCCP Chair 2019
09:10 – 09:30	Delivery of the welcome address	General Director National Customs Service Chile
AGENDA ITEM 1: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA		
09:30 – 09:40	Presentation of draft annotated agenda and call upon members for adoption	SCCP Chair 2019
AGENDA ITEM 2: BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS		
09:40 – 09:50	Brief on the program and administrative arrangements, including side-events	SCCP Chair Assistant
AGENDA ITEM 3: APEC 2019 THEMES AND PRIORITIES		
09:50 – 10:10	Brief on APEC Chile's priorities for 2019	SOM Chair Office Chile
10:10 – 10:20	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
10:20 – 10:40	COFFEE BREAK	
AGENDA ITEM 4: SCCP 2018 OUTCOMES		

10:40 – 10:55	<p>Presentation of highlighted outcomes of the SCCP 2018 meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which are the main achievements and conclusions for SCCP during the great PNG hosting? • Does your Economy have something to say about PNG great hosting during 2018? 	Papua New Guinea
10:55 – 11:10	APEC Projects Update 2019	APEC Secretariat
11:10 – 11:20	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
11:20 – 11:40	OFFICIAL PHOTO	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 5: UPDATE OF THE SCCP WORK PROGRAM		
11:40 – 11:50	SCCP Work Program 2019	SCCP Chair
11:50 – 12:00	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 6: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WTO AGREEMENT ON TRADE FACILITATION		
12:00 – 12:20	PSU Policy Brief on Trade Facilitation in APEC: <i>Progress and Impact</i>	APEC Secretariat PSU
12:20 – 12:35	<p>Implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement: The National Committee on Trade Facilitation</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the National Committee on Trade Facilitation been yet implemented in your Economy? • Which is the main impact of having a National Committee on TF in your views and perspective? • Was it necessary to have the legal framework of the Trade Facilitation Agreement of the WTO to have a body like the NCOTF? • Does your Economy has something to share to SCCP members related with experience on the implementation on the TFA, which shows the importance of having the National Committee? 	Australia
12:35 – 12:50	<p>Customs Cooperation and Mutual Assistance: Gaps and Challenges</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do we have enough instruments and tools on the Customs Cooperation field? • Can your Economy count and rely on the timeframes for an efficient mutual assistance between customs administrations? • Does your Economy has something to share with SCCP related with Customs Cooperation and new technologies? • Does technology help on the field of customs cooperation? How? 	Chile
12:50 – 13:05	<p>Advance Ruling Japan's Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does your economy have an explicit and public procedure for issuing advance rulings? • Does your economy make publicly available any information on advance rulings which it considers to be of significant interest to 	Japan

	<p><i>other interested parties?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Does your legislation or regulation allow for a review and appeal process once a determination has been issued?</i> • <i>Does your legislation or regulation require that the applicant has legal representation or registration in your territory?</i> 	
13:05 – 13:20	The Changing Dynamics of trade in the Pacific. Challenges and Opportunities	OCO
13:20 – 13:30	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
13:30 – 14:45	LUNCH BREAK	
AGENDA ITEM 7: ENHANCING CUSTOMS TO CUSTOMS COOPERATION		
14:45 – 15:00	Customs Cooperation in APEC: Strengthening Regional Cooperation	APEC Secretariat PSU
15:00 – 15:10	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 8: SUPPLY CHAIN CONNECTIVITY FRAMEWORK		
15:10 – 15:25	Report on Workshop on Implementation of Chokepoint 1: Implementation on Customs Transit in FTAs	Chile
15:25 – 15:40	The need to update the APEC Guidelines on Customs Transit: WCO's view and recommendations	WCO
15:40 – 15:55	<p>Comments or information sharing about Transit Guidelines</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Does your Economy implement the Customs Transit Guidelines?</i> • <i>Are customs officials of your administration aware of the tool of the Customs Transit Guidelines?</i> • <i>What is your opinion on the Customs Transit Guidelines endorsed by SCCP on 2014?</i> • <i>How do you think the Customs Transit Guidelines are affected by the TFA of the WTO?</i> <p><i>Are Economies in the APEC region in the need to update this tool?</i></p>	Member Economies
15:55 – 16:10	APEC's Implementation of the Boracay Action Agenda and results/recommendations of the mid-term Review of Progress	The Philippines
16:10 – 16:20	Emerging dynamics in International Supply Chains: Opportunities for Customs and other Stakeholders	WCO
16:20 – 16:25	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
16:25 – 16:40	COFFEE BREAK	
AGENDA ITEM 9: SINGLE WINDOW		

16:40 – 17:00	Exchange of experiences: Single Window Systems Interoperability in Pacific Alliance countries	Chile - Peru
17:00 – 17:15	Presentation of the Concept Note on Promoting the interoperability of trade Single Window systems in APEC through a Compendium of Best Practices [For SCCP's information]	Chile
17:15 – 17:25	<p>Comments or information sharing</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On which stage of implementation of the Single Window System is your Economy?</i> • <i>Why the Interoperability of the Single Window Systems can facilitate trade?</i> • <i>Does your Economy have experience on interoperability? Are there any challenges remaining?</i> • <i>Is it too ambitious to aim for interoperability in the APEC region? Are we too far?</i> 	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 10: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)		
17:25 – 17:40	Border measures to prevent the importation of counterfeit goods	Chile
17:40-17:50	APEC Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Compendium 2017 updates	United States
17:50 – 18:00	<p>Comments or information sharing</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What custom practices against counterfeit goods are implemented in your Economy? • How are communications flowing between trademark representatives and customs administration in your Economy? Can they work better together? • Is there any collaboration between the public and private sectors on regard of the storage and destruction of counterfeit goods? What is your Economy's experience? • Has your Economy witnessed any increase of volumes of counterfeit goods that directly endanger public health and/or safety? 	Member Economies
19:30 – 21:30	WELCOME DINNER	
DAY 2 – WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2019		
AGENDA ITEM 11: CAPACITY BUILDING FROM THE APEC SECRETARIAT		
09:00 – 09:30	APEC Projets applying for founding: PMU Concept Note Training	APEC Secretariat PMU Expert
09:30 – 09:45	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
(CONT. ITEM 3): APEC 2019 THEMES AND PRIORITIES		

09:45 – 10:05	Committee on Trade and Investment 2019 Work Program Briefing for CTI sub-fora	CTI Chair
10:05 – 10:15	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
10:15 – 10:35	COFFEE BREAK	
AGENDA ITEM 12: AUTHORIZED ECONOMIC OPERATOR (AEO)		
10:35 – 10:50	Presentation of the <u>Concept Note</u> “Workshop on Integrating SMEs in Authorized Economic Operators Certification: Improving SMEs Participation in APEC Secure Trade”	Chile and Chinese Taipei
10:50 – 11:05	Plurilateral MRA’S Challenges and lessons Learned in Pacific Alliance	Chile
11:05 – 11:20	Current Status of Chinese Taipei AEO Program	Chinese Taipei
11:20-11:30	<p>Comments or information sharing</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Does your Economy have an Authorized Economic Operator Program in force?</i> • <i>Does that AEO program apply to all procedures?</i> • <i>Which are the main requirements to qualify as an AEO?</i> • <i>Which are the main benefits? Which are the benefits for the importers?</i> • <i>Does your Economy have a methodology to make a clear differentiation on the Time for Release of Non AEO from AEO?</i> 	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 13: CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE		
11:30 – 11:40	Informative Presentation on APEC Customs Business Dialogue 2019 [SOM 3]	SCCP Chair
11:40– 12:00	Challenges and Best Practices on Cross Border E-Commerce and customs regulations	Chile
12:00– 12:20	Japan’s challenges on e-commerce Chokepoint 5 of SCFAP II	Japan
12:20 – 12:30	<p>Comments or information sharing</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On the customs regulations perspective: Does your Economy has work already done in the treatment of cross border electronic commerce?</i> • <i>Which are the main challenges on the customs regulations for this domain?</i> • <i>Why do you think it is important to have this regulations harmonized?</i> • <i>Is it possible to aim for harmonized standards for customs regulations on cross border e commerce?</i> 	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 14: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND RISK MANAGEMENT		

12:30 – 12:45	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 15: COLLECTIVE ACTION PLAN		
12:45 – 12:55	SCCP Collective Action Plan Updates	CAP Coordinators / Lead Economies
12:55– 13:10	Towards guidelines on self-certification of the origin	New Zealand
13:10 – 13:25	Schedule of Survey on Passenger Name Record (PRN)	Japan
13:25 – 13:35	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
13:35 – 15:00	LUNCH BREAK	
AGENDA ITEM 16: COLLABORATION WITH APEC COMMITTEES, SUB-FORA, AND WORKING GROUPS		
15:00 – 15:10	APEC Cross Fora Collaboration Guidelines	APEC Secretariat
15:10 – 15:25	Proposal to cross-fora collaboration initiative with ACTWG (Feb 28 th) and another's groups like CTWG and SMESWG.	SCCP Chair
15:25 – 15:35	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
AGENDA ITEM 17: OTHERS MATTERS		
15:35 – 15:50	Presentation of Strategic Paper on Building Connectivity: 3M Plus 3S Plan	China/Chile
15:50 – 16:10	Comments or information sharing	Member Economies
16:10 – 16:40	COFFEE BREAK	
AGENDA ITEM 18: ADOPTION OF THE 2019 FIRST SCCP MEETING REPORT		
16:40 – 17:10	Review and adoption of the Summary Report of the 1 st SCCP Meeting 2019	SCCP Chair and APEC Secretariat
AGENDA ITEM 19: DOCUMENTATION ACCESS		
17:10 – 17:20	Meeting Document Classification List Revision	APEC Secretariat
CLOSING REMARKS		
17:20– 17:40	SCCP Chair 2019 Wrap up and closing remarks	SCCP Chair



17:40 – 17:55	Closing remarks of the meeting	General Director National Customs Service Chile
---------------	--------------------------------	---

附件 2



APEC
CHILE 2019

Chile's Priorities for 2019



APEC's Strengths

Collaborative
Non-Binding
Incubator of Ideas
Heterogeneous

Let's work together!

Our Plan for the Year: Back-to-basics


The diagram is a circle divided into five segments, each representing a key focus area for the year. The segments are: Informal retreats, Final push to the Bogor Goals, Roadmap on Women and Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Growth, and Post 2020 Vision.

Priorities

APEC CHILE 2019

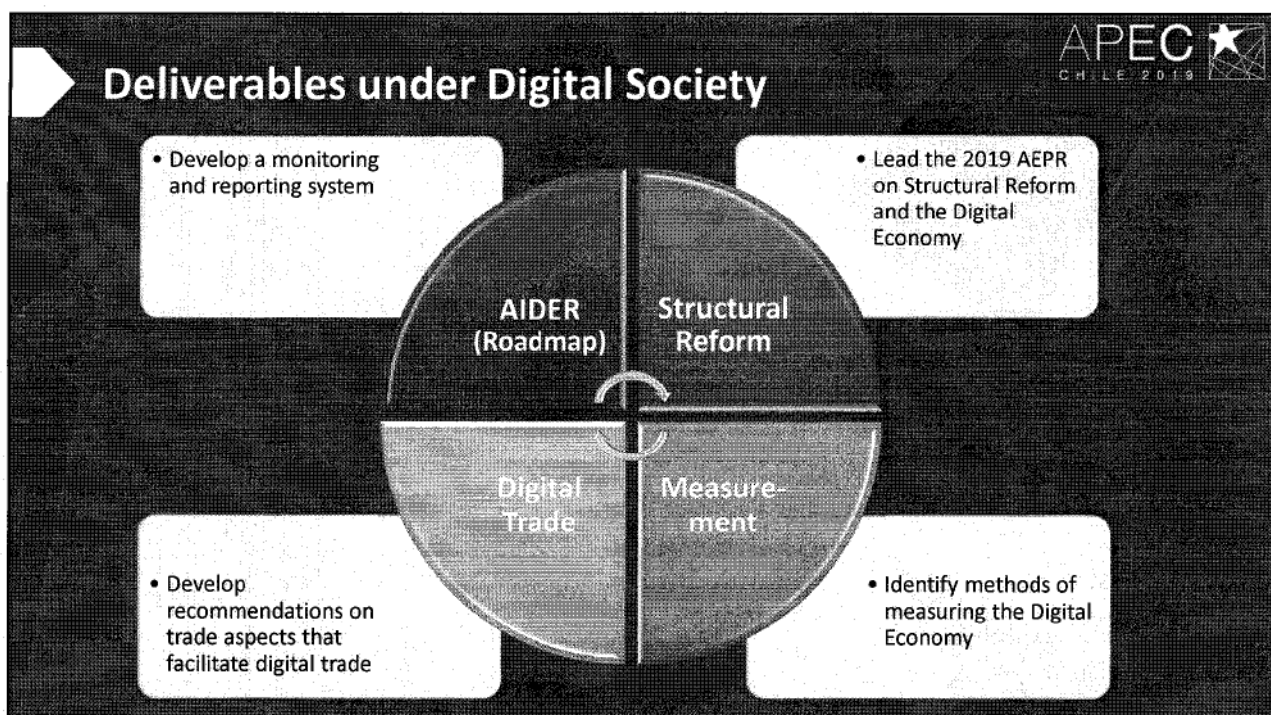
The priorities are arranged in a 2x2 grid, each with a representative image:

- Digital Society**: Image of hands typing on a keyboard.
- Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth**: Image of two women shaking hands.
- Sustainable Growth**: Image of two construction workers in hard hats.
- Integration 4.0**: Image of a factory floor with machinery.




Digital Society

- **General Description**
 - Increasing the participation of people in the global economy taking advantage of the characteristics of the digital society.
- **Main expected outcomes**
 - Reduce the existing digital divides
 - Foster regulatory compatibility to improve the digital economy in the region




Integration 4.0

- **General Description**
 - Connectivity - in its physical, institutional and person to person dimensions - is fundamental for international trade. Connectivity is an instrument to achieve Integration 4.0.
- **Main expected outcomes**
 - Advance on Smart borders
 - Smart logistics
 - Foster talent mobility



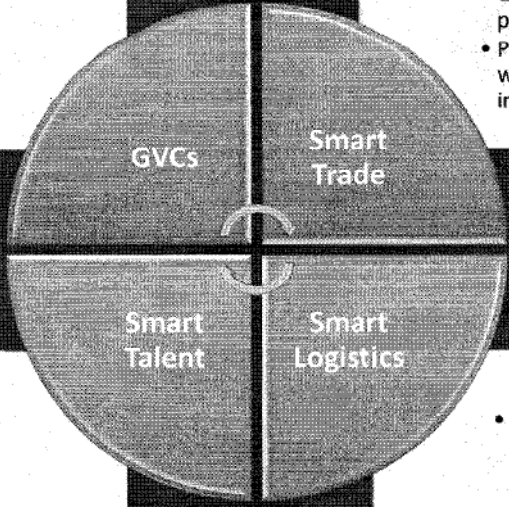
APEC
CHILE 2019

Deliverables under Integration 4.0



- Blueprint for Promoting GVCs Development, focus on SMEs

- Good regulatory practices
- Promote single window interoperability




- Skilled Visa Programs (Compendium of Current Practices)

- Guide on Authorised Economic Operator programs and MRAs

Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth

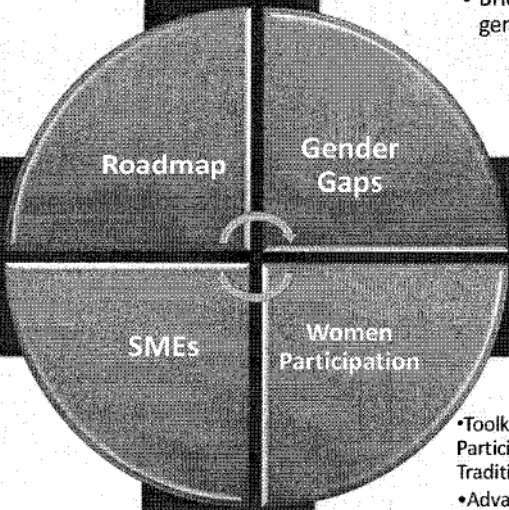
APEC CHILE 2019

- **General Description**
 - Visualizing and enhancing the role of women and SMEs as a source of development and economic growth.
- **Main expected outcomes**
 - Promote greater participation of women in the economy and in international trade.
 - Promote the development, growth and competitiveness of SMEs.

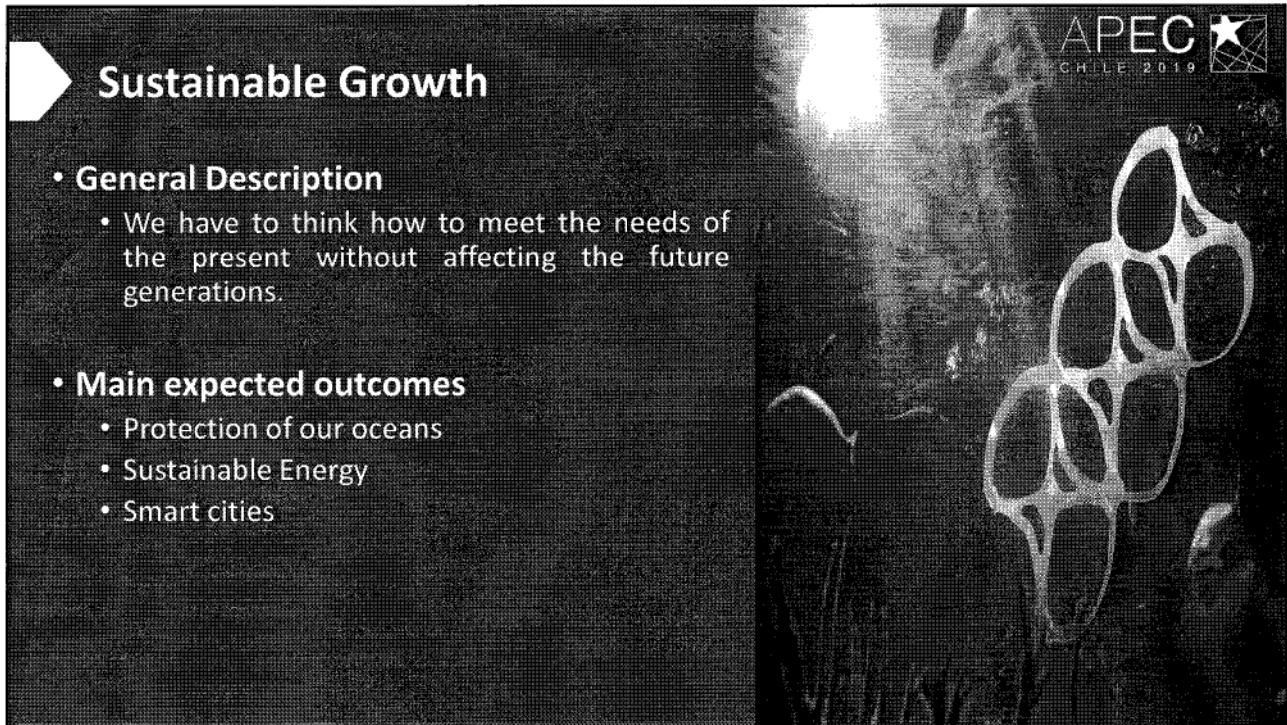


Deliverables under Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth

APEC CHILE 2019



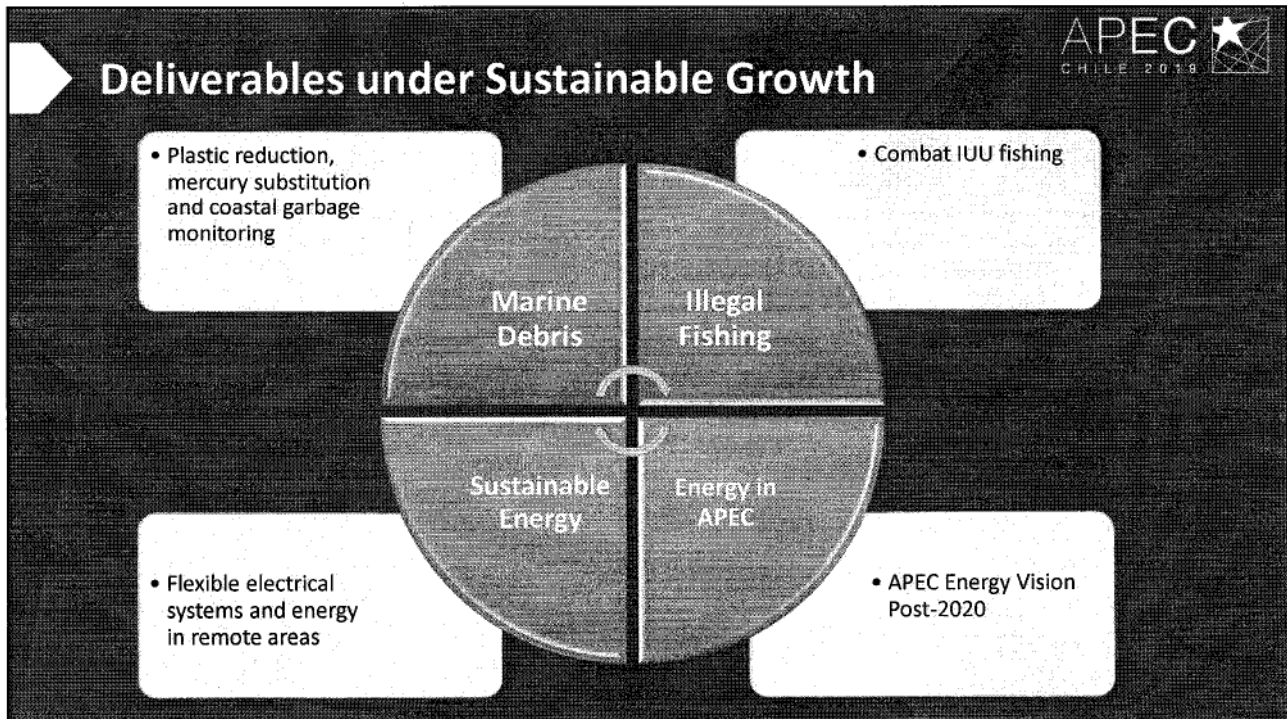
- Roadmap for Women's Economic and Inclusive growth
- Bridging the digital literacy gender gap
- International Fintech Summit
- Marketplace
- Toolkit for increasing Participation of Women in Non-Traditional Sectors
- Advancing women's economic empowerment through data



APEC CHILE 2019

Sustainable Growth

- **General Description**
 - We have to think how to meet the needs of the present without affecting the future generations.
- **Main expected outcomes**
 - Protection of our oceans
 - Sustainable Energy
 - Smart cities



APEC CHILE 2019

Deliverables under Sustainable Growth

- Plastic reduction, mercury substitution and coastal garbage monitoring
- Combat IUU fishing
- Flexible electrical systems and energy in remote areas
- APEC Energy Vision Post-2020

Marine Debris

Illegal Fishing

Sustainable Energy

Energy in APEC



NCTF Experience

- *Does Australia have something to share with SCCP members related to its experience of its implementation of the TFA, which underscores the importance of having a National Committee?*
- Australia's performance improved between 2015 and 2017 in the areas of advance rulings, customs documents, and streamlining of procedures. Performance in the other Trade Facilitation Indicators (TFI) areas was consistent, with the exception of appeal procedures and automation, where Australia's performance was not as strong compared to progress by other economies.



NCTF Experience (cont.)

- To ensure that Australia's NCTF is action focused, three sub-working groups were established.
 1. **Trade and Goods Compliance Advisory Group (CAG):**
The CAG is a collaborative government and industry forum to recommend solutions to trade and goods compliance issues.
 2. **Trade and Customs Legislative and Regulatory Reform Working Group (LRRWG):**
The LRRWG's purpose is to discuss and review trade and customs legislative and regulatory matters.
 3. **Trade Facilitation Initiatives Working Group (TFIWG):**
TFIWG brings together relevant government and industry stakeholders to support the Government's agenda for trade modernisation.



WTO FTA Legal Framework

- *Was it necessary to have the legal framework of the TFA of the WTO in establishing a body like the NCTF?*
- The legal framework of the TFA of the WTO was not expressly necessary in establishing bodies similar to the NCTF.
- The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has policy responsibility for trade facilitation development assistance.
- The Department of Home Affairs funds international cooperation and capacity building activities (through the regional cooperation and capacity building program).



WTO FTA Legal Framework (cont.)

- The NCTF was established as part of Australia's obligation under Article 13.2 of the WTO's Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA), which all members of the WTO agreed to adopt on 27 November 2014



NCTF Implementation in Australia

- *Has the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) been implemented in Australia?*
- The Australian National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) was established on 28 May 2015 as an advisory body - policy and stakeholder consultation - as agreed upon by the members of the World Trade Organization on 27 November 2014. The NCTF is a whole-of-government forum overseeing implementation of Australia's obligations under the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA).



NCTF Impact

- *What is the impact of having a National Committee on TFA?*
- The Australian National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) has a key role in overseeing Australia's performance under the WTO TFA.
- Reporting by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) indicates that Australia exceeds, or is very close to best performance across the sample in all 12 mandatory trade facilitation indicators (TFI) areas.

附件 8



Implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement

The National Committee on Trade Facilitation



SOM1 February 2019



Discussion Points

- *Has the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) been implemented in Australia?*
- *What is the impact of having a National Committee on the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)?*
- *Was it necessary to have the legal framework of the TFA of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in establishing a body like the NCTF?*
- *Does Australia have something to share with SCCP members related to its experience on the implementation of the TFA, which underscores the importance of having a National Committee?*

Way Forward

- APEC economies should continue their momentum in implementing the WTO TFA, and at the same time gradually move towards crossborder paperless and/or digital trade facilitation to maintain their competitiveness
- Participation in international frameworks such as the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific could support the development of paperless trade systems.



Find out more

APEC Online and Social Media



APEC Initiatives on Trade Facilitation: Authorised Economic Operator

- In 2011, APEC adopted the Consolidated Counter Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy which among other things focuses on strengthening the regional supply chains by fostering the development of AEO programs in member economies and establishing common AEO guidelines and standards
- AEO is a party involved in the international movement of goods in whatever function that has been approved by or on behalf of a national Customs administration as complying with WCO or equivalent supply chain security standards (WCO, 2018)
- AEOs include manufacturers, importers, exporters, brokers, carriers, intermediaries, ports, terminal operators, warehouses, distributors and freight forwarders etc.



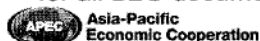
APEC Initiatives on Trade Facilitation: Authorised Economic Operator

- In 2014, APEC adopted the Customs 3M Strategic Framework which covers areas of trade facilitation including AEO with the following objective:
 - to continue carrying out capacity building for economies that have not established an AEO program and further advancing the formulation of minimum standards for AEO enterprises, including SMEs
 - to continue capacity building programs, promote AEO mutual recognition between economies, and work out the benefit list of AEO MRA to further facilitate trade in the Asia-Pacific region
- An APEC PSU report (2016) found 17 APEC economies with operational AEO programs in varying stages of development and 36 concluded MRAs



APEC Initiatives on Trade Facilitation: Single Window

- APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade in 2016 “welcome(d) the Initiative on Single Window Systems’ International Interoperability which aims to foster the flow of goods, enhance supply chain security, reduce costs and provide quality and timely information on trade across borders”
- Key features of SW include: single entry & submission of information; paperless environment; standardised documents and data; information sharing; centralised risk management; coordination of agencies & stakeholders; analytical capability; and electronic payment
- APEC region hosts some world-class future oriented SWs. E.g. HKC is working on a new generation SW that will provide one-stop lodging for all B2G documents and facilitate interfaces with B2B platforms



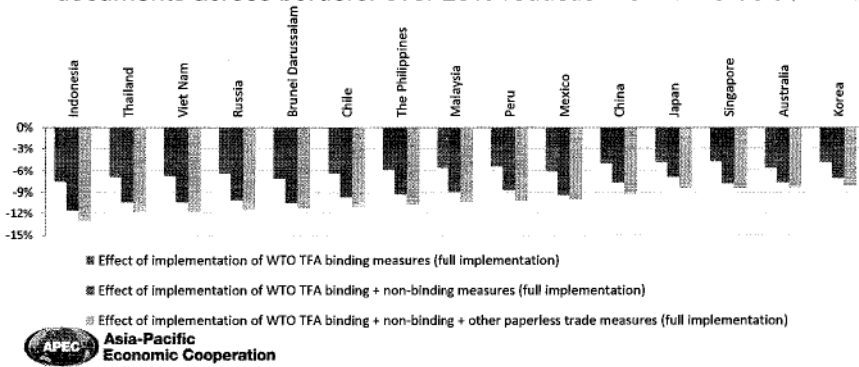
APEC Initiatives on Trade Facilitation: Single Window

- PSU report (2018) identified several key challenges:
 - Ensuring interoperability through the harmonisation of terminology, processes and technologies has been difficult due to factors like different legal frameworks, regulations, trade processes and standards
 - Coordination problems have caused delays in the implementation of live data exchange. E.g. ASEAN SW
 - OECD noted a lack of formalities to address data requirements and procedures among the local agencies and partner economies
 - Inadequate technological architecture is also an ongoing challenge to SWSII



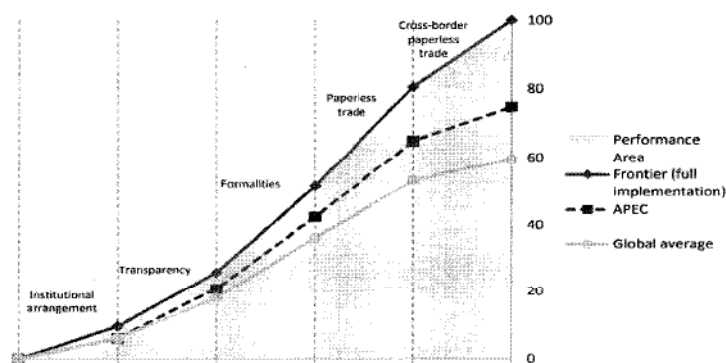
UN Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation- Trade Cost Reductions

- Full implementation of binding measures: on average 6% reduction
- Full implementation of all measures: more than 10% reduction
- Paperless implementation of the TFA measures together with enabling the seamless electronic exchange of trade data and documents across borders: over 20% reduction for APEC as a whole



UN Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation

Figure 19 Moving up the trade facilitation ladder



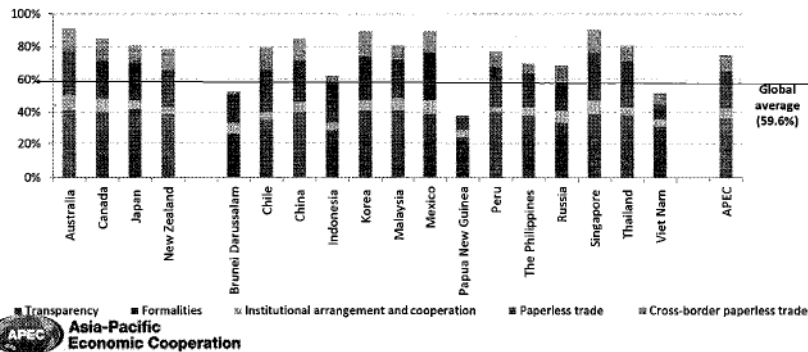
Source: ESCAP, based on UN Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation 2017
 Note: the figure shows cumulative trade facilitation implementation scores of APEC members for five groups of trade facilitation measures included in the survey. Full implementation of all measures = 100.

Implementation of WTO TFA in APEC

WTO TFA Article	Notified as Cat B	Notified as Cat C
1.1 Publication	1	
1.2 Information available through internet		1
3 Advance rulings	2	1
4.4 Procedures for appeal or review	2	
5.1 Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections	3	1
5.2 Detention	1	
5.3 Test procedures	1	2
6.3 Penalty disciplines	2	
7.1 Pre-arrival processing	1	1
7.2 Electronic payment	1	
7.3 Separation of release from final determination of customs	1	
7.4 Risk management	1	1
7.5 Post-customs clearance inspection	1	
7.6 Average release times	2	
7.7 Authorised Operators	2	
7.8 Expedited shipments	1	
7.9 Perishable goods	1	
8 Border agency cooperation	2	1
10.3 Use of international standards	1	
10.4 Single window	2	2
10.8 Rejected goods	2	
10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing		1
11 Transit	3	1
12 Customs cooperation	3	

UN Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation- Implementation Rates

- Survey covers 47 TF measures categorized into 7 groups
- WTO TFA measures are mostly included in 2 of these 7 categories: general trade facilitation and transit facilitation
- The regional average implementation rate was 75%, developed economies at 83.5%, and developing economies at 72.5%



Implementation of WTO TFA

Notification requirement	Overall		Developing		LDCs	
ABC designations			22/02/2017		22/02/2018	
No. of developing and LDC Members	125		89		36	
No. of Members to have presented ALL designations	85	68.0%	64	71.9%	21	58.3%
No. of Members to have NOT presented ANY designations	11	9.6%	3	4.5%	8	22.2%
No. of Members to have presented SOME designations	29	23.2%	22	24.7%	7	19.4%

Implementation of WTO TFA in APEC

Economy	Rate of Implementation commitments	Category			
		A	B	C	Not yet notified
Australia	100%				
Brunei Darussalam		91.6%	8.4%	0.0%	
Canada	100%				
Chile		100%	0.0%	0.0%	
China		94.5%	5.5%	0.0%	
Hong Kong, China		100%	0.0%	0.0%	
Indonesia		88.7%	11.3%	0.0%	
Japan	100%				
Korea		100%	0.0%	0.0%	
Malaysia		94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	
Mexico		100%	0.0%	0.0%	
New Zealand	100%				
Papua New Guinea		21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	78.6%
Peru		87%	10.1%	2.9%	
The Philippines		93.3%	5.0%	1.7%	
Russia	100%				
Singapore		100%	0.0%	0.0%	
Chinese Taipei		100%	0.0%	0.0%	
Thailand		93.7%	6.3%	0.0%	
United States	100%				
Viet Nam		26.5%	48.7%	24.8%	

Implementation of WTO TFA

- Developed members that have committed to implementing the TFA when it enters into force, will have to ensure its full implementation by 22 Feb 2017.
- All other members have been provided with three categories to allocate their measures to:
 - Category A: Developing members will implement the measure by 22/02/2017 and least-developed members will do the same a year later, on 22/02/2018
 - Category B: Members will require additional time to implement the measure
 - Category C: Members will require additional time and capacity building support to implement the measure



Implementation of WTO TFA in APEC

- Implementation rate (as at Nov 2018)
 - Global (all WTO members): 81.8%
 - APEC: 96.3%
- Within APEC
 - 12 economies notified all their measures under Cat A
 - 9 economies have notified some measures in Cat B
 - 3 of these 9 economies notified some measures in Cat C
 - Only one APEC economy has not notified all its measures
- The measure most APEC economies categorise under B or C is article 7 of the TFA — release and clearance of goods
- Specific to Cat B: notifications for enhanced controls or inspections, transit, and customs cooperation
- Cat C: test procedures and single window



Background

- “Trade facilitation refers to the simplification and rationalisation of customs and other administrative procedures that hinder, delay, or increase, the cost of moving goods across international borders...”
- Prior work on trade facilitation in APEC:
 - Trade Facilitation Action Plan I & II
 - Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan, now at its second phase
- This policy brief
 - reviews the progress of APEC economies in implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
 - showcases key initiatives APEC has in place to facilitate smooth and secure trade

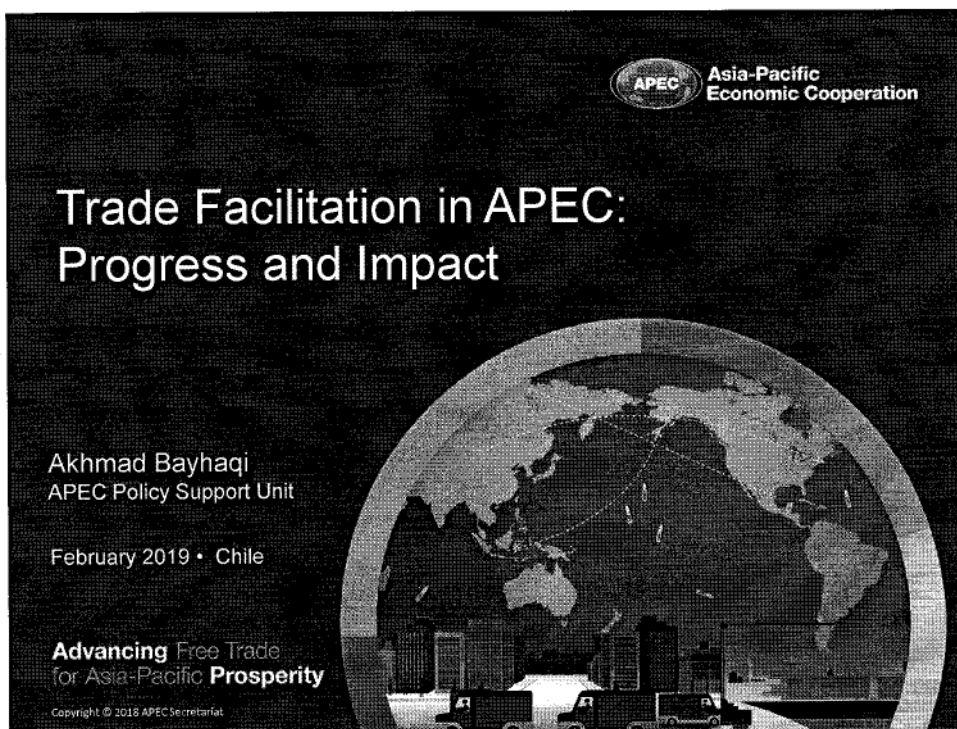


WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

- Ratification: Entered into force on 22 Feb 2017
Ratified by 136 economies
- Aim: to facilitate a smoother flow of goods and services across borders through greater transparency and broader opportunities for GVC participation and reduced corruption
- Expected outcomes:
 - Upon full implementation, OECD (2015) estimates a 12.5-17.5% reduction in global trade costs
 - WTO expects trade cost reductions to average at about 14.3% with particularly large impacts on the least-developed economies; the reduced red tape is expected to lower average time to import by 47% and time to export by 91%



附件 7



Outline

- ❖ Background
- ❖ WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement
 - ❖ Global implementation
 - ❖ Implementation in APEC
- ❖ UN Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation
 - ❖ Implementation Rates
 - ❖ Trade Cost Reductions
- ❖ APEC Initiatives on Trade Facilitation
 - ❖ Single Window
 - ❖ Authorised Economic Operator
- ❖ Way Forward

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

Acronyms

ABAC	APEC Business Advisory Council	CTWG	Counter-Terrorism Working Group	SCF	Supply Chain Framework
ACBD	APEC Customs-Business Dialogue	ECSSG	Electronic Commerce Steering Group	SCFAP	Supply Chain Framework Action Plan
ACTWG	Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group	FTA	Free Trade Agreement	SMEs	Small & Medium Enterprises
AELM	APEC Economic Leaders Meeting	IPR	Intellectual Property Rights	SMESWG	Small & Medium Enterprises Working Group
AEO	Authorized Economic Operator	IT	Information Technology	SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting
AMM	APEC Ministers Meeting	KPI	Key Performance Indicator	SW	Single Window
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement	TFAP	Trade Facilitation Action Plan
BAA	Boracay Action Agenda	MRT	Ministers Responsible for Trade	TFI	Travel Facilitation Initiative
BMG	Business Mobility Group	MSMEs	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	TTP	Trusted Trader Program
CAP	Collective Action Plan	PSU	Policy Support Unit	TRP	Trade Recovery Program
C2C	Customs to Customs	ROO	Rules of Origin	TRS	Time Release Survey
CTI	Committee on Trade and Investment	RTA	Regional Trade Agreement	WCO	World Customs Organization
CTTF	Counterterrorism Task Force	SCCP	Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures	WTO	World Trade Organization

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

<p style="text-align: center;">IV. Collective Action Plan</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Collective Action Plan</p>	<p>To achieve remaining CAP items by 2021 and continue to develop appropriate measures including the creation of new CAP items to tackle rapidly changing environment surrounding customs</p>	<p>To develop and endorse the scope and timeline for all CAP items.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ongoing:</u> CAP Coordinators/ Lead Economies will review updates regarding the SCCP Collective Action Plan.
<p style="text-align: center;">V. Cross-For a Collaboration</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cross-Fora Collaboration</p>	<p>To enhance coordination between and among APEC bodies in the implementation high level and cross-cutting APEC actions.</p>	<p>To develop practical ways in which border agencies can enhance coordination at the border. Coordinate with the BMG, CTWG, ECSCG, and other relevant fora to assist in further developing APEC's Counterterrorism, Travel Facilitation, and Secure Trade agendas.</p> <p>To coordinate and implement Leaders' and Ministers' instructions, in coordination with other APEC bodies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Ongoing:</u> Japan will update the progress of Travel Facilitation Initiative (TFI). ▪ <u>To begin:</u> SCCP will discuss further ways to collaborate with other APEC foras, like ACTWG, CTWG and SMESWG.

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

APEC Priority	Subject	Objective	Action	Status
		Exchange information on risk management techniques and best practices on APEC Economies.		<p>Japan has paved the way to facilitate the use of PNR for risk management in APEC Economies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>To begin:</u> <p>During 2019, SCCP will exchange best practices between customs on risk management techniques and implementation. This will include the organizational perspective.</p>
	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	To strengthen intellectual property rights (IPR) border enforcement in the APEC region and promote greater collaboration between Customs and right holders.	To share experience of C2C cooperation on information exchange about suspension of counterfeited and pirated goods, and enhance cooperation between Customs and right holders.	<p><u>Ongoing:</u></p> <p>SCCP will continue to exchange experiences and information on IPR border enforcement under new CAP.</p> <p>The United States will pursue the next activities for APEC on IPR border enforcement, to include the continued development of the APEC IPR Compendium document of guidelines.</p>
III. Secure Trade				
APEC PRIORITY	SUBJECT	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	STATUS

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

	<p>To strengthen risk control and "Compliance and Facilitation" clearance for better customs control of Cross-border E-commerce</p> <p>*Refer to Supply Chain Connectivity</p> <p>*Refer to WCO Framework of Standards on Cross Border e-commerce</p>	<p>To share experience and the practices of Customs control on Cross-border E-commerce; through the capacity-building workshop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Ongoing:</u> APEC Economies will share information on the progress in the implementation of their cross-border e-commerce; ▪ <u>To Begin:</u> Chile will propose to the SCCP to include in the agenda of the year the need to exchange best practices and regulations approach of APEC Economies in cross border electronic commerce (*see Supply Chain Connectivity Subject) with the aiming to discuss this subject in ACBD 2019. Chile will propose to SCCP to discuss and exchange views on the WCO Framework of Standards on Cross Border E – Commerce.
<p>Partnership with Business Community</p>	<p>To enhance cooperation between the public and private sector Customs stakeholders in order to jointly develop and progress SCCP Priorities.</p>	<p>To promote and enhance customs public - private coordination in developing and progressing SCCP priorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Ongoing:</u> SCCP will continue to discuss priorities and work on information sharing when necessary to collaborate on mutual goals as it relates to trade facilitation, supply chain connectivity, and secure trade, in coordination with the APEC Alliance for Supply Chain Connectivity (A2C2). SCCP Chair to participate in A2C2 annual meetings SCCP to organize ACBD 2019
<p>Information Technology (IT) and Risk Management</p>	<p>To exchange information on IT application to Customs clearance procedures and other Customs related trade facilitation areas.</p>	<p>To share information and experience on new technologies and equipment applied for Customs procedures to facilitate trade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Ongoing:</u> SCCP will continue to exchange experience and information on new technologies applied in Customs control to facilitate trade.

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

<p>II. Trade Facilitation Secure trade</p>	<p>Authorized Economic Operator</p>	<p>To assist in establishing an AEO program in consistent with WCO SAFE Framework of Standards by each APEC economy;</p> <p>To encourage Economies that have yet to develop AEO programs through capacity building and sharing of best practices;</p> <p>To implement BAA Priority Action 4: Widen the base of Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) and trusted trader programs (TTP) to include SMEs in order for them to contribute to security, integrity and resiliency in supply chains.</p> <p>To encourage and promote signing Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) between the interested Economies.</p>	<p>To implement the AEO action plan including the development of the AEO Best practices and an AEO Capacity Building Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Ongoing:</u> SCCP will continue to promote AEO as best practice and work interessionally in 2018 through evaluation, assessment, and information sharing. <p>The Philippines will submit a revised timeline with corresponding activities for comment by the member Economies through the APEC Secretariat by the 2nd week of March 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>To begin:</u> SCCP will work on the implementation of AEO Programs in the APEC Region, identifying common elements, gaps, opportunities and exchanging experiences, to find ways to enhance SMES participation in AEO programs and to take advantage of APEC MRAs network to promote benefits for SMEs', including the review of preliminary outputs of Republic of Korea research in this matters.
--	--	---	--	---

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

APEC PRIORITY	SUBJECT	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	STATUS
				<p>SCCP will address the issue of the implementation of the Trade Facilitation National Committees on Trade Facilitation in accordance with Section III.2 of TFA.</p> <p>Chile will propose to SCCP to share all the different experiences in APEC Economies about the implementation of the National Committees on Trade Facilitation in order to develop a compendium which shall include a diagnose on the successful experiences on National Committees and compliance with TFA provisions in each Economy.</p>

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

<p>Chile will propose to the SCCP to contribute to address the chokepoint 5 including in the agenda of the year the need to exchange best practices and regulations approach of APEC Economies in cross border electronic commerce.</p> <p>The SCCP will contribute to the systematic approach to addressing the SCFAP II chokepoints relevant to Customs, as contained in SCFAP Phase 1.</p> <p>Chile will continue working on and update the implementation of the APEC Customs Transit Guidelines. A Workshop was organized on September 2018 in Chile, San Pedro de Atacama and the conclusions of the related project will be presented to the SCCP 2019 and, based on those conclusions, Chile will promote the updated guidelines on customs transit in APEC.</p>		<p>accurate information on export and import procedures and requirements.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Completed activities in 2018</u> <p>Viet Nam has organized a Workshop on Enhancement of Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation of the WTO TFA in August 2017. After the Workshop, SCCP has continued updating information about TFA implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Ongoing:</u> <p>Russia and Chile will continue working to improve the exchange of information between Customs Administrations of APEC Economies. Russia and Chile will follow up on this work and will propose next steps to SCCP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>To begin:</u> <p>To address the main difficulties and enhance opportunities to develop efficient customs to customs cooperation with special focus on improving the timely manner of the answers and information requested. SCCP will address the challenges taking into account the results of the study conducted by PSU on this matter.</p>	<p>To identify the legal instruments between the APEC Economies for developing efficient exchange of information between Customs administrations.</p> <p>To discuss / promote / and enhance customs public - private coordination in implementation of the WTO TFA.</p> <p>To strengthen the connection among APEC Customs Administrations in the implementation of the WTO TFA.</p>	<p>To enhance Customs-to -Customs Cooperation between APEC Economies.</p> <p>To promote effective coordination and cooperation amongst involved stakeholders and between the public and private sector in the implementation of the WTO TFA in the Asia Pacific region.</p>	<p>Trade Facilitation Agreement</p>

SCCP: 2019 Work Program

As of Feb 15, 2019

附件 6

APEC PRIORITY	SUBJECT	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	STATUS
<p>Trade Facilitation</p>	<p>Supply Chain Connectivity</p>	<p>To contribute to the development and implementation of the Supply Chain Framework Action Plan Phase 2 (SCFAP II). Including the understanding of challenges, development of targets, identifying methodology and indicators and developing concrete action plans to the following SCFAP II chokepoints:</p> <p><u>Chokepoint 1:</u> Lack of coordinated border management and underdeveloped border clearance and procedures</p> <p><u>Chokepoint 3:</u> Unreliable logistics services and high logistical costs</p> <p><u>Chokepoint 4:</u> Limited regulatory cooperation and best practices</p> <p><u>Chokepoint 5:</u> Underdeveloped policy and regulatory infrastructure for e-commerce</p> <p>To contribute to the implementation of the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs (BAA), particularly on:</p> <p>Priority Action 1: Facilitate the access of MSMEs to FTAs/RTAs by simplifying and streamlining rules of origin (ROO) procedural and documentary requirements and harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures</p> <p>Priority Action 2: Streamline customs-related rules and regulations and assist in the compliance of MSMEs</p> <p>Priority Action 3: Provide timely and</p>	<p>To discuss and identify specific actions to address the chokepoints relevant to Customs specified by the SCFAP II.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed in 2018: <p>The APEC Secretariat in coordination with the Philippines had made an update on the Stocktake on the implementation of the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs and will conduct a mid-term review</p> <p>Peru organized a Workshop on identifying factors affecting clearance in import and export processes made by MSMEs, in October 2017. Peru made available the Best Practices Manual to member Economies as outcome of workshop.</p> <p>CTI updated SCCP on the implementation of the Supply Chain Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) in the Phase of 2017-2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing: <p>New Zealand will promote and provide an update on findings for the development of the Guidelines to Self-certification. New Zealand will propose economies that have adopted Self-certification methods to share their best practices so that the Guidelines contain a set of case studies that show successful implementation of this method can be achieved"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin: <p>The SCCP will continue to promote Interoperability of Trade e-Single Window systems in APEC in order to efficiently share information among members to facilitate trade and improve the security of the supply chain. Chile will propose a limited pilot plan on interoperability of SWS between APEC Economies.</p> <p>The SCCP will continue to support SOM and CTI implementing SCFAP Phase II, with particular focus on developing initiatives that address related chokepoints specially chokepoint 1 and chokepoint 5</p>

Find out more...

APEC Online and Social Media



apec.org



[@APECnews](https://www.facebook.com/APECnews)



[@APEC](https://twitter.com/APEC)



[@apec](https://www.instagram.com/apec)



[APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation](#)



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

SELF-FUNDED APEC PROJECTS

- Can be put forward at any time
- Must be approved by the group*
- Project Overseer must submit **Self-Funded Project Proposal Coversheet** (Guidebook on APEC Projects, Appendix C) to the Secretariat before commencement of the project
- Project Overseer is strongly encouraged to submit **Completion Report** (Guidebook on APEC Projects, Appendix G)
- Must comply with **APEC guidelines and practices** (hosting, publications, logo use, non-member participation)



PROJECT RESOURCES

<https://www.apec.org/Projects/Forms-and-Resources>

Project Guidebook

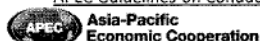
- [Guidebook on APEC Projects \(13th Edition\)](#)
- [Edition 13: Edit Summary](#)

Forms for Applicants

- [Concept Note Template](#)
- [Project Proposal Template](#)
- [APEC Self-Funded Project Proposal Coversheet](#)

Resources for Applicants

- [2019: What do I need to know about the new Concept Note and Project Proposal templates?](#)
- [APEC SCE Guidelines for Cross-Fora Collaboration](#)
- [Project Session 1, 2019: An Overview of Changes](#)
- [2015 SCE Capacity Building Policy](#)
- [APEC Scoring Template](#)
- [Project Quality Training Materials](#)
- [Concept Note Development Materials](#)
- [Project Proposal Development Materials](#)
- [Quality Criteria for Assessing APEC Projects](#)
- [Guide on Gender Criteria](#)
- [Applying for APEC Funds Overview](#)
- [APEC Guidelines on Conducting Capacity Building](#)



PROJECT UPDATES

Key Information

- The scope of each Project is approved by BMC.
 - Please ensure that requests to **amend the design or budget** of a project (including extension requests) are submitted to the Secretariat using the APEC Project Design Amendment & Extension form and the APEC Project Budget Amendment form.
 - **Monitoring Reports** are due on 1 February and 1 August for projects selected in 2017 and earlier. 2018 and 2019 projects are due once-yearly on the date advised to POs in the Letter of Acceptance (either 1 April or 1 October).
 - **Completion Reports** are due within 2 months of the end of a project.
 - Mandatory. Penalties apply for late submission of MRs and CRs.
 - Process flow - > APEC Sec (PD, PMU, CPAU) revises check first and then it is circulated to the group for comments
 - Publicly available documents (PDD) –source for future POs



KEY ADVICE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

How to have a successful workshop:

- Give at least sufficient notice to members of workshops, nomination requests.
- Do your research and use your networks to find the right participants and speakers (don't rely on members to find them for you).
- Involve relevant International Experts and organizations as speakers, ensuring you follow the Guidelines on Managing Cooperation With Non-members.
- Invite a representative(s) of other APEC working groups if relevant.
- Work closely with your Secretariat Program Executive on travelers approvals and acquittals.



APPROVAL PROCESS

The New Model (2018) – the APEC Scoring Template criteria

Supports the Priorities of the APEC Fund to which it is applying

Please give a score out of 20 based on your assessment of how well the project addresses the priorities of the fund to which it is applying.

Quality Appears Strong

Please give a score out of 15 for project quality. APEC considers project quality against the following five criteria:

- *Relevance: this considers why the project is proposed;*
- *Impact: this considers what the project seeks to change;*
- *Effectiveness: this considers how a project will reach its objectives;*
- *Sustainability: this considers whether the benefits are likely to continue after the project is completed;*
- *Efficiency: this considers how a project will be implemented, particularly measuring the outputs (services, goods) against the inputs (cost of resources).*

Supports My Economy's Priorities

Please give a score out of 10 based on how well the project aligns with the APEC priorities of your economy.

Supports Capacity Building

Please give a score out of 10 based on how well the project supports APEC's Capacity Building Objectives, Goals and Operational Principles, which are listed in the APEC Project Guidebook.

Supports Cross Fora Collaboration and Benefits to Multiple Economies

Please give a score out of 5 based on whether there is broad support for the project, including cross fora collaboration. Please consider how well the project will benefit multiple members and the region as a whole.



PROJECT UPDATES

Key Information

- The latest edition (Ed.13) **Guidebook on APEC Projects** was released last November.
 - ✓ New Concept Notes and Project Proposal Templates (from PS1 2019)
 - ✓ 2019 changes on the APEC website.
 - ✓ PO Toolkit (website)
- When completing the Concept Note in 2019
 - a good tip is to prepare your answers (in advance) to the questions on *Outputs, Outcomes and Monitoring & Evaluation* in the Project Proposal
 - Monitor the **eligibility criteria and fund priorities** specific to the fund that you are interested in.
 - Refer to the **APEC Scoring Template** to understand how your concept will be scored.



PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS

In a Flow Diagram

After the *Internal Submission Deadline*: Fora endorse Concept Notes (CNs). Some fora do this earlier. Must have minimum co-sponsors.



After the *Final Submission Deadline*: Endorsed CNs are sent to the APEC forum responsible for the APEC funding source, to assess against the specific eligibility requirements of the funding source, and then score eligible CNs. Each economy in the forum uses the APEC Scoring Template.



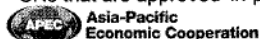
All the Scoring Templates are returned to the Secretariat by the deadline provided. The Secretariat averages the scores provided by each economy for each eligible CN. Ineligible concepts can re-apply next round.



The Secretariat recommends to BMC which CNs can be funded, based on order of scores (highest to lowest) and with consideration to the total amount that is available in the fund.



CNs that are approved 'in-principle' by BMC are developed into Project Proposals.



APPROVAL PROCESS The New Model (2018) – Responsible APEC FORA

Fund	Fora	Funding Criteria
General Project Account	SOM	Incoming and outgoing host priority themes
ASF General Fund	SOM	The Manila Framework on ECOTECH
TILF	CTI	The Osaka Action-Agenda
Connectivity Sub-Fund	SCE*	Specific sub-fund eligibility
Energy Efficiency Sub-Fund	EWG	As above
FTAAP and GVCs Sub-Fund	CTI*	As above
Health and Emergency Preparedness Sub-Fund	SCE	As above
Human Security Sub-Fund	SCE	As above
IERG Sub-Fund	SCE*	As above
Mining Sub-Fund	MTF*	As above
MSME Sub-Fund	SMEWG*	As above
RAASR Sub-Fund	EC*	As above
Supply Chain Connectivity Sub-Fund	CTI*	As above
Women and the Economy Sub-Fund	PPWE	As above (new sub-fund for 2018)

*Already decide eligibility for these funds under 2017 process



PROJECT SESSION 1, 2019

Dates



12 March: Internal Submission Deadline

- Must submit your Concept Note to your Program Director for the endorsement phase.
- Must have the minimum co-sponsors in place by 12 March (this is 2 - except it is 5 for HRDWG projects, and it is 4 for projects applying ASF EELCM). More maybe added during endorsement phase.

22 March: Final Submission Deadline

- Endorsed Concept Notes must be submitted to PMU, for distribution to the Responsible APEC Fora for eligibility assessment and scoring between 27 March and 10 April, and BMC between 15-18 April.

22 April: POs receive advice of Concept Note selection outcome

20 May: Project Proposals due to Secretariat

June/July: Project Proposals approved by BMC

- subject to forum endorsement and Secretariat quality assessment

PROJECT SESSION 1, 2019

Fund Availability

Project Fund	Project Session 1, 2019
General Project Account (GPA)	\$1,170,000
Trade & Investment Liberalisation and Facilitation Account (TILF)	\$845,610
APEC Support Fund (ASF) General Fund	\$1,414,320
ASF Sub-funds	
Human Security	\$252,134
Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Measures	\$1,266,190
Supply Chain Connectivity	\$668,309
Mining	TBC
Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific and Global Value Chains	\$669,008
Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth	\$316,702
Connectivity	\$493,098
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	\$134,604
Renewed APEC Agenda on Structural Reform (RAASR)	\$434,946
Women and the Economy	\$350,400
Economic Development in Remote Areas	\$492,393
Total Amount Available (GPA+TILF+ASF+Sub-Funds)	\$8,507,716

PROJECT SESSION 2, 2018

Our Outcome

- 2 Concept Notes Submitted –approved by SCCP (not approved by BMC)
- 1 Project still in implementation (2019)
 - CTI 30 2017 (SCCP) “Implementation of APEC Customs Transit Guidelines” –Chile
 - Extension approved

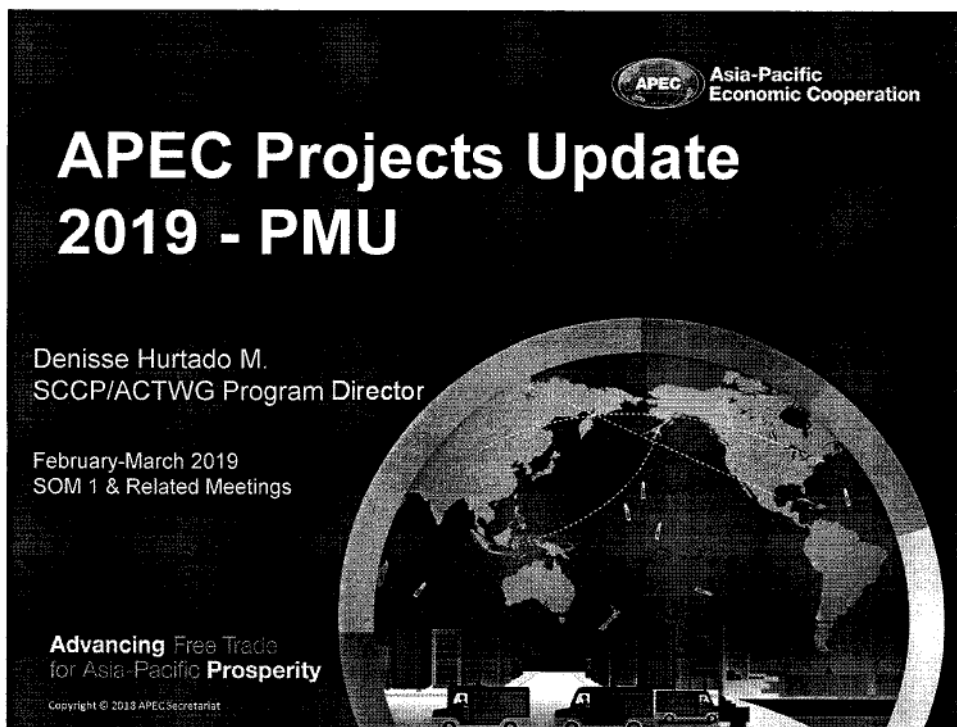


PROJECT SESSION 1, 2019

- Concept Note *Workshop on “Integrating SMEs in Authorized Economic Operators Certification: Improving SMEs Participation in APEC Secure Trade”*
 - General Support Fund (GSF) – General Fund
 - Chinese Taipei and Chile (joint CN)
 - Confirmed Co-Sponsorships: Peru, Viet Nam



附件 5



PROJECT SESSION 2, 2018
Overall Outcomes

Number of Concept Notes submitted	114*
Number of projects approved	46
Approval rate	40%
Average approval rate (5 years)	40%
*includes 1 ineligible.	

ON THE SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

Cross Border E-Commerce

SCCP Member economies agreed on the importance of Cross Border E-Commerce for Customs Administrations, and refer to the WCO Framework of Standards on Cross Border E-Commerce” when they carry out customs control and facilitation.

SCCP also agreed under this agenda item to follow the progress and participate in further activities of the WCO.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

United States carried out an IPR Mutual Enforcement Operation (MEO) and presented the Report to SCCP

ON THE SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

Single Window

- APEC PSU presented the results of the Study on Single Window's International Interoperability (with Peru). Among other important outcomes, the study underscored the need for ongoing collaboration between economies, the need to establish a pragmatic working definition of "interoperability"
- On their discussions 2018: SCCP member economies recognized the difference stages of single window and agreed to continue exchanging views, experiences and best practices in the APEC region;
- > Also, members acknowledged challenges of Single Window International Interoperability and agreed to keep discussing harmonization of standards; and highlighted the importance of enhancing collaboration with private sector on this topic

ON THE SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

Authorized Economic Operator

- > On their discussions 2018: SCCP member economies agreed to continue exchanging views and best practices of effective ways to implement AEO Programs, including promotion of Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA) in the APEC region;
- > On the margins of the discussions held in the plenary about AEOs, Chile shared with SCCP Members that on July 2018, the Pacific Alliance members signed the first plurilateral mutual recognition agreement (MRA).
- SCCP Member economies agreed to future discussions regarding a multilateral approach to MRAs and encourage experience sharing in negotiating and signing a multilateral MRA

ON THE SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

Customs to Customs Cooperation (C2C)

- SCCP Members agreed on the relevance to implement Article 12 of the TFA and explore opportunities it provides for APEC customs administrations to improve information exchange, with a view to facilitate trade and secure the international supply chain;
- Chile presented the results of their Survey on International Legal Instruments in the bilateral and regional levels (answered by all APEC Economies). Following this work Chile proposed to develop a strategic action plan on implementing of Article 12 of TFA in 2019 - and engaged APEC PSU to continue the work during 2019
- The Item "Customs to Customs Cooperation was re-incorporated to the SCCP Agenda

ON THE SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan Phase II (SCFAP II)

- On their discussions 2018: SCCP Members continued supporting the implementation of the SCFAP II in its 5 chokepoints in coordination with CTI. CTI Singapore presented to SCCP its 2018 Stocktake on SCFAP, there were several activities and initiatives that SCCP members were doing to implement this Plan
- The Philippines presented the "2018 Stocktake on the Implementation Plan for the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs"
- Korea Customs presented the AEO Status Survey which results will be presented in 2019 to SCCP (Chokepoint 1)
- APEC PSU presented the PSU Case Studies on Addressing Connectivity challenges in APEC Economies, and expressed their compromise to continue supporting members on this issue on the

GENERAL

- SCCP Chair presented the group's deliverables to CTI1 and CTI 3, and participated in APEC Alliance on Supply Chain Connectivity (A2C2) Meetings
- CTI Chair briefed SCCP on the CTI Priorities for 2018, and indicated that the work that SCCP Customs Agencies do in Supporting the Multilateral trading system, trade facilitation and connectivity and regional economic integration is VITAL for APEC's goals
- The APEC Customs Business Dialogue (ACBD) 2018 was held on the margins of SOM 3 under theme "a Secured Business Environment for Economic Development"

ON THE SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Implementation

- SCCP Members collaborate intersessionally with CTI Singapore to update the Table on APEC economies' progress in implementing the WTO TFA. All APEC economies have ratified the agreement.
- SCCP provided inputs on implementation of Art. 3.6 and 3.8 TFA (Survey led by Singapore) - advance rulings (SCCP Webpage)
- On their discussions 2018: SCCP Members acknowledged the gaps and challenges faced to implement the WTO TFA and agreed to keep implementing it in coordination with APEC CTI; Promote effect cooperation among relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors in its implementation through different means, including working with WCO on capacity building initiatives/technical assistance

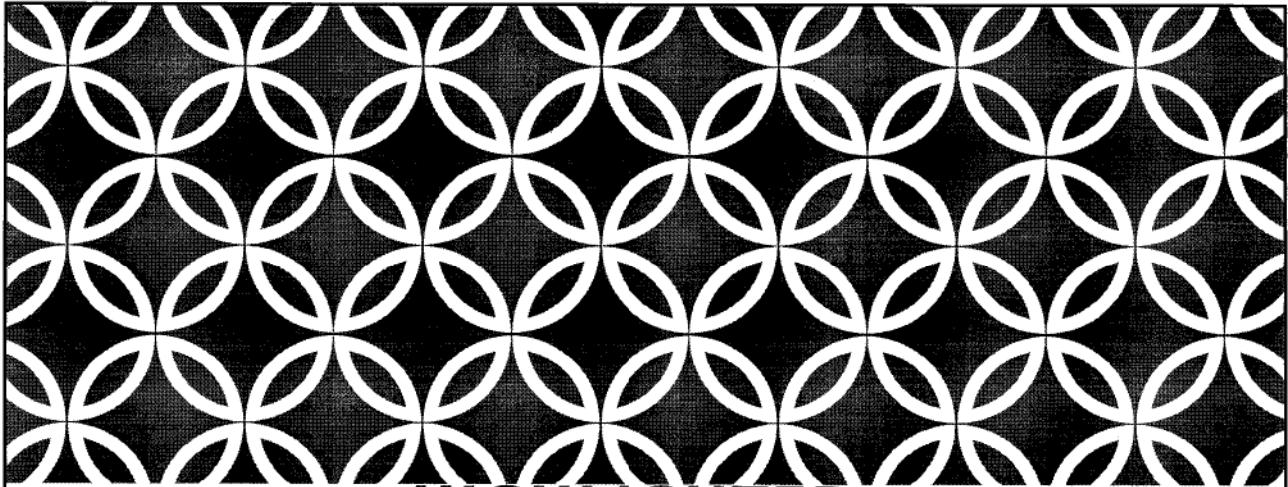
GENERAL

- During SCCP 1, SCCP members updated, revised and approved the 2018 Work Program, revised the CAP and updated the SCCP Terms of Reference.
- APEC Government Reform – Senior Officials, 2017 (implemented from 2018)
 - “Quorum clause” (*quorum for SCCP’s meeting constitutes attendees from 14 (or other number approved by SOM 1 2018) economies. Should the SCCP fail to meet quorum for two consecutive meetings, it shall be referred to Senior Official for a decision on whether it should continue to exist*)
 - “Sunset clause” (*The SCCP has a term of four years starting from 2018. At the expiration of this and any subsequent term, the mandate of SCCP and its ToR shall be reviewed by SCCP and the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI), and a recommendation on renewal shall be put to Senior Officials for approval*)
 - **Included in the SCCP Terms of Reference**

GENERAL

- APEC Secretariat and SCCP Chair presented an amended to the SCCP Summary Report by including an “overview” who states the deliverables, intersessionally actions and further information to share with CTI
- SCCP endorsed the Composition of the 2019 Friends of the Chair: Australia; Chile; China; Japan; Malaysia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; the United States and Viet Nam
- Two Concept Notes were presented to PS2 but they were not approved by BMC
- Chile hosted the APEC Project CTI 30 2017A Workshop on Implementation of APEC Customs Transit Guidelines in San Pedro de Atacama, Chile in September 2018

附件4



**HIGHLIGHTED
OUTCOMES OF THE
SCCP 2018 MEETINGS**

APEC Secretariat on behalf
of
Papua Nueva Guinea
SCCP 1 2019 Plenary
Meeting 26-27 Feb 2019
Agenda Item 4

GENERAL

- SCCP Chair 2018: Mr. James Kombuk, Commissioner for Trade and Corporate Services of Papua New Guinea Customs Service, PNG
- The theme of APEC 2018 was "*Harnessing Inclusive Opportunities, Embracing Digital Future*"
- 2018 SCCP meetings were held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea (SOM 1 and SOM 3).
- SCCP reach the Quorum attendance: SCCP 1, 17 economies; SCCP 2, 16 economies participated.
- WCO and OCO participated No ABAC representatives or APEC Observers, No private sector in SCCP plenary meetings
- Oceania Customs Organization (OCO) was granted a 3 year Guest Status

CTI contact points



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

- CTI Chair – Justin Allen
justin.allen@mfat.govt.nz
lucy.mcleod@mfat.govt.nz
- APEC Secretariat – Chung-Linh Chau
ccl@apec.org

Innovative and inclusive work



- **Inclusion**
 - Initiative to promote Greater Participation in Commercial Activities
 - Workshop on Women and trade
 - Information Sharing Mechanism at CTI2 to focus on FTA chapters that support inclusion outcomes
- **Working with business**
 - Joint industry/officials' dialogues: Chemical Dialogue, Automotive Dialogue, Life Sciences Innovation Forum
 - PPDs especially on digital trade, APEC Alliance for Supply Chain Connectivity
 - Involving ABAC in the CTI work program and vice versa
- **Host economy priorities**
 - Responding to Digital, Integration 4.0 and Inclusion issues (women, SMEs) in particular

Reporting framework



- **Revised reporting template for CTI sub-fora**
 - CTI1 - Focus on planned objectives and deliverables for the year
 - CTI3 – Reporting against the stated goals and deliverables
 - CTI will also report on a similar basis to Senior Officials
- **Sub-fora mandate renewal (2021)**
 - Ongoing discussion about the most effective, efficient and objective way of carrying out "assessments" of all CTI sub-fora

REI cont'd



- **MSMEs**
 - Boracay Action Agenda annual stock-take and mid-term review undertaken in 2018; further work to implement BAA
 - Ongoing work on MSME's internationalisation into Global Value Chains
- **GVCs**
 - First datasets finalised of the APEC Trade in Value Added (TiVA) Database; now looking to capacity building to help economies use the Database
 - Host Chile's interest in Enhancing APEC Economies Integration into GVCs
- **Services**
 - Implementation of the APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap
 - New proposals based on the Principles for Domestic Regulation of the Services Sector
 - Increasing work on "green" services
 - Ongoing work to measure the regulatory environment for services

Trade Facilitation and Connectivity



- **Trade facilitation**
 - Several practical activities to support implementation of the TFA and other forms of capacity building
- **Connectivity including supply chain connectivity**
 - Ongoing implementation of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) Phase II
 - Additional emphasis on single window systems
 - Further activities by the Asia Pacific Model E-Port Network (APMEN) and the Green Supply Chain Network
 - On-going work on infrastructure development and investment, including through peer review and capacity building (Viet Nam, Indonesia), and further work on quality infrastructure

Multilateral Trading System



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

- **Difficult period for the WTO = difficult period for APEC to add value to the multilateral trading system**
- **Focus on activities and initiatives that support implementation of WTO decisions or ongoing WTO negotiations:**
 - Activities to support implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement
 - Initiative to support the implementation of the MC10 decision on export subsidies
 - Promoting Transparency through the Improvement of SPS Notifications
- **CTI also looking to contribute in areas such as**
 - E-Commerce, MSMEs, and women's economic empowerment


Regional Economic Integration



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

- **Bogor Goals**
 - Accelerated effort towards the 2020 target?
- **FTAAP**
 - Ongoing initiatives to implement the Lima Declaration: tariffs; non-tariff measures; rules of origin; services; investment; environment provisions; MSMEs; transparency
 - Discussion of new ideas that could contribute to FTAAP: digital trade and e-commerce; state-owned enterprises; labour; competition policy
- **Internet and digital economy / e-commerce**
 - ECSG becoming DESG – Digital Economy Steering Group, which will coordinate implementation of the Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap
 - New Digital Innovation Sub-Fund
 - Ongoing series of digital trade policy dialogues
 - New work on Fostering an Enabling Policy and Regulatory Environment for Data-Utilizing Businesses

附件 3



APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation


APEC
Committee on Trade and Investment

2019 Work Program
Briefing for CTI sub-fora

Justin Allen
CTI Chair

Advancing Free Trade for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

©2012 APEC Secretariat






APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Work Program outline

Broadly speaking, the CTI work program is built around **four key areas**:


1. Support for the **multilateral trading system**;
2. Deepening **regional economic integration**, including through work to achieve the Bogor Goals and on FTAAP;
3. Strengthening **trade facilitation and connectivity**, including through regulatory cooperation and convergence; and
4. Promoting **innovative and inclusive responses to APEC-wide issues**, including through engagement with the private sector.

3/11/19



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**CUSTOMS COOPERATION
AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE:
GAPS AND CHALLENGES**



**CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE:
GAPS AND CHALLENGES**



- 1. CUSTOMS COOPERATION CONCEPT - WHY IS IT NECESSARY?**
- 2. CHILE AND CUSTOMS COOPERATION**
- 3. ARTICLE 12 OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION**
- 4. GAPS AND CHALLENGES**



CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE: GAPS AND CHALLENGES



1. CUSTOMS COOPERATION CONCEPT BACKGROUND: WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

Mechanism through which Customs Administrations collaborate and assist each other at international level for a better administration and customs law enforcement.

Customs cooperation objectives:

- To assist in preventing, detecting and investigating customs offences.
- To establish communication channels that facilitate safe and expedited information sharing.
- To assist in the provision of information that facilitates customs law enforcement, as well as in the determination of customs duties and taxes.



CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE: GAPS AND CHALLENGES



2. CHILE AND CUSTOMS COOPERATION

2.1 Chile and APEC Economies (7)

- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Peru**
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Korea**
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Russia**
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – P.R. China**
- Co-operation, Mutual Administrative Assistance and Information Sharing in Customs Matters **Chile – Mexico**
- Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – United States of America**
- Agreement on Co-operation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters **Chile – Canada**



CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE: GAPS AND CHALLENGES



2.2 Chile and other countries (9)

- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Mercosur**
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – UE**
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Ecuador**
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Bolivia**
- Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Netherlands**
- Customs mutual Assistance Agreement **Chile – Poland**
- Complementary Agreement to the Free Trade Agreement between **Chile – Colombia** on Technical Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters
- Agreement on Co-operation and Mutual Assistance in Custom Matters **Chile – Turkey**
- Mutual Administrative Assistance Agreement for the prevention, investigation and repression of customs offences between **Chile – Italy**



CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE: GAPS AND CHALLENGES



5. TRANSACCIONES COMERCIALES (TIC) DE LA WTO


ARTICLE 12 CUSTOMS COOPERATION: Measures Promoting Compliance and Cooperation

Members agree on the importance of ensuring that traders are aware of their compliance obligations, encouraging voluntary compliance to allow importers to self-correct without penalty in appropriate circumstances, and applying compliance measures to initiate stronger measures for non-compliant traders.

Members are encouraged to share information on best practices in managing customs compliance, including through the Committee. Members are encouraged to cooperate in technical guidance or assistance and support for capacity building for the purposes of administering compliance measures and enhancing their effectiveness.



**CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE:
GAPS AND CHALLENGES**




ESTRATEGIA DE POLÍTICA COMERCIAL Y ADUANERA 2018-2022

ARTICLE 12 CUSTOMS COOPERATION: Measures Promoting Compliance and Cooperation


Is it implemented in the Region?

Is it enough what we have achieved?

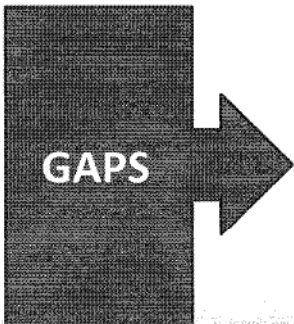
Customs Cooperation needs effective implementation and a deeper enhancement through collective work. Is not just an issue of reaching an agreement among customs.



**CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE:
GAPS AND CHALLENGES**




ESTRATEGIA DE POLÍTICA COMERCIAL Y ADUANERA 2018-2022




GAPS


- Sometimes is not possible to provide the requested information due to possible effects on the confidentiality of personal data regarding importers and exporters.
- The issue of the confidentiality and the domestic laws and regulations as a barrier to effectively implement the cooperation among customs.
- Communication mechanisms between Customs Administrations: the use of e mail and the delays when the information is requested in traditional ways (hard copy)




**CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE:
GAPS AND CHALLENGES**



Challenges



- Timely manner delivery of information (minimize information delivery times)
- Plurilateral cooperation customs agreements as a key tool for the implementation of other concepts related to economic integration such as the extended origin accumulation (among others)
- To deploy the implementation of disruptive technologies (blockchain) which allows administrations to have immediately on line access to information.



**CUSTOMS COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE:
GAPS AND CHALLENGES**



THANK YOU



318 14 10



ADVANCE RULING

JAPAN'S PRACTICE

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures
APEC Chile 2019

26/Feb/2019
Yuta TAKAMIYA
Customs and Tariff Bureau
Ministry of Finance, Japan

Topics

- 1. Advance Ruling System in Japan**
- 2. Flow and Operation on AR
(Rules of Origin)**

1. Advance Ruling System in Japan

1. Advance Ruling System in Japan

Tariff Classification

Rules of Origin

Customs Valuation

Duty Reduction/Exemption

✓ Benefits

- More proper declaration under Self-assessment system
- Trade Facilitation
- Transparency
- Predictability

(AR brings more accurate cost accounting as well as easier planning for selling and marketing before importation)

1. Advance Ruling System in Japan

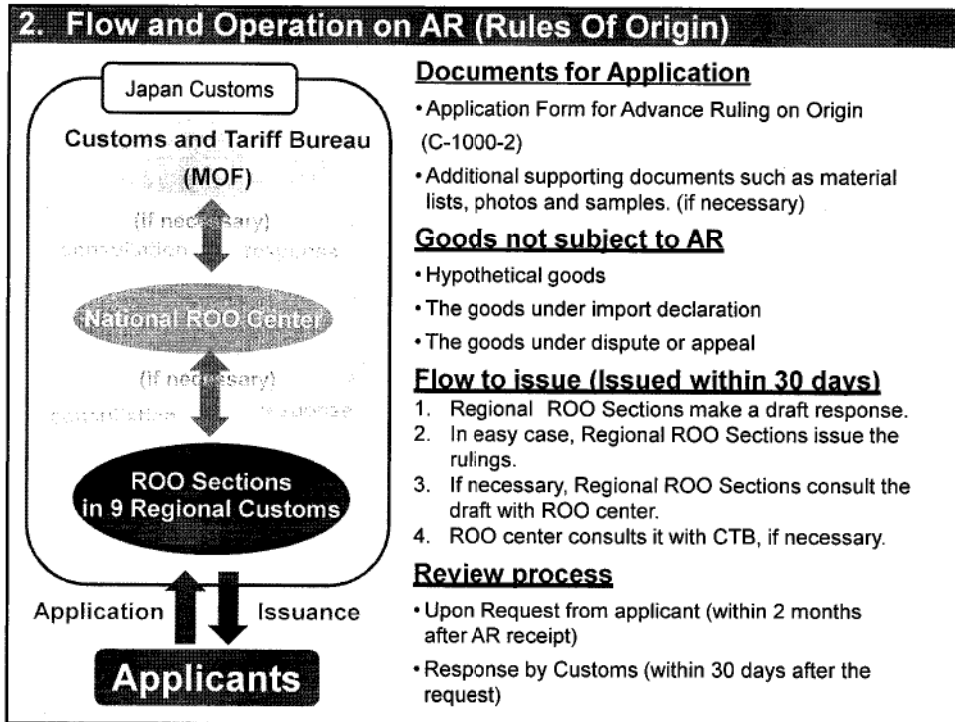
✓ Advance Ruling binds on Customs **at the time of import declaration.**

- Valid for three (3) years
- Binding on Customs

✓ Annulments or Invalidation

- ARs issued more than three (3) years ago
- AR based on incomplete, incorrect, false or misleading information
- Misapplication of laws and regulations
- Revisions of the related laws or regulations

2. Flow and Operation on AR **(Rules Of Origin)**



2. Flow and Operation on AR (Rules Of Origin)

* Provisional Translation

Request for Advance Ruling (Origin)
Customs Form C 1000-2

File NO.		Registered NO.	
Date of Inquiry Year/Month/Day		Name, Address, and signature of an Inquirer	
TO Director General of TOKYO CUSTOMS		Registered Code of Importer	
		Name, Address, and signature of a Proxy (Person in charge) (Telephone number)	
I hereby make a request for ruling on the origin with respect to the following commodity concerning to apply of tariff rate of <input type="checkbox"/> WTO <input type="checkbox"/> EPA <input type="checkbox"/> IGSP <input type="checkbox"/> Others			
General or commercial name of the commodity	Manufacture site Manufacturer	Customs office where import declaration will be filed	
Status of merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Arrived <input type="checkbox"/> NOT yet arrived	Reference Materials (Return/NOT return)	Samples, Drawings, Catalogues, documents, Explanatory Notes, or Others ()	
Possible date of Contract: Possible date of importation: Time of planning for import Quantity, Value, special request, Investment, whether there is a plan for long term contract.		Whether there are former example of advance ruling of same or similar goods in question	
Explanation of the manufacturing process (manufacturing process in relevant countries, or other specific matters concerning to manufacturing, etc.)			
The application form of Advance Ruling (C-1000-2)			
I have an opinion on the origin of goods as below. (<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO)			
Disclosure	OK/NO	The reason for No disclosure	
Period to be disclosed	() days (within 180 days)	Additional material	Request/ Submit

Please refer overleaf Notes.

2. Flow and Operation on AR (Rules Of Origin)

Overleaf note of application form (C-1000-2)

1. Inquired goods	
(1) Are the goods actual importing goods and not hypothetical?	Yes / No
(2) Does the request have no appeal or dispute on the origin of the goods?	Yes / No
(3) Are the goods under the procedures of import declaration processing?	Yes / No
2. Inquiring	
(4)-1 Inquirer is importer or proxy of importer of the import goods	Yes / No
(4)-2 Inquirer is exporter or proxy of exporter of the import goods	Yes / No
(4)-3 Inquirer is stake-holder or proxy of stakeholder having the information of process, status or other necessity on the import goods	Yes / No
(5) Inquirer would submit a request form filled in, technical information and additional information if Customs requests more supplemental or additional information	Yes / No

* Provisional Translation

Inquirer's name
Inquirer's address

Notice

- Submitting a copy of this documentation. You could use and add the optionally form, if you need more space on the column "Explanation of the merchandise, and opinion on the origin".
- Customs could not accept the documentations, in the case of turning out the lack of information, the difference between the facts and submitted information, hypothetical goods and not matching the Advance Ruling System.
- "Advance Ruling" which is issued by Customs is would be released to public for the purpose of reference or transparency of the origin.
Inquirer could ask setting a period of keeping disclosure in case, for example, the goods of the Advance Ruling are new-products and its information should be confidential for a few months.

2. Flow and Operation on AR (Rules Of Origin)

	Registered No.	* Provisional Translation
--	----------------	---------------------------

Advance Ruling (or Notification of Modification) (Origin)
Customs Form C1000 - 3

In response to the request attached (File No. _____), we reply as follows:
Please be aware of the notes given below.

Answer	The products are Cambodia preferential origin under Japan-ASEAN EPA
The outline of Goods inquired	
The reason for Origin	

The form of Advance Ruling for Response (C-1000-3)

Date of issuance	Year/Month/Date
Customs, ROO officer,	Officer in charge (stamp)

(Notes) If there are some questions on terms, contents etc. relevant to this Advance Ruling, please contact with Issuing Customs. Please turn over this sheet and refer Notes carefully. (A4)

2. Flow and Operation on AR (Rules Of Origin)

Applicant can request the review of issued Advance Ruling

- Dissatisfied with the advance ruling issued by Customs
within 2 months
- Request the review in writing against the issued ruling
within 30 days, basically
- Response from Customs to the request

2. Flow and Operation on AR (Rules Of Origin)

Publication

For improving the transparency

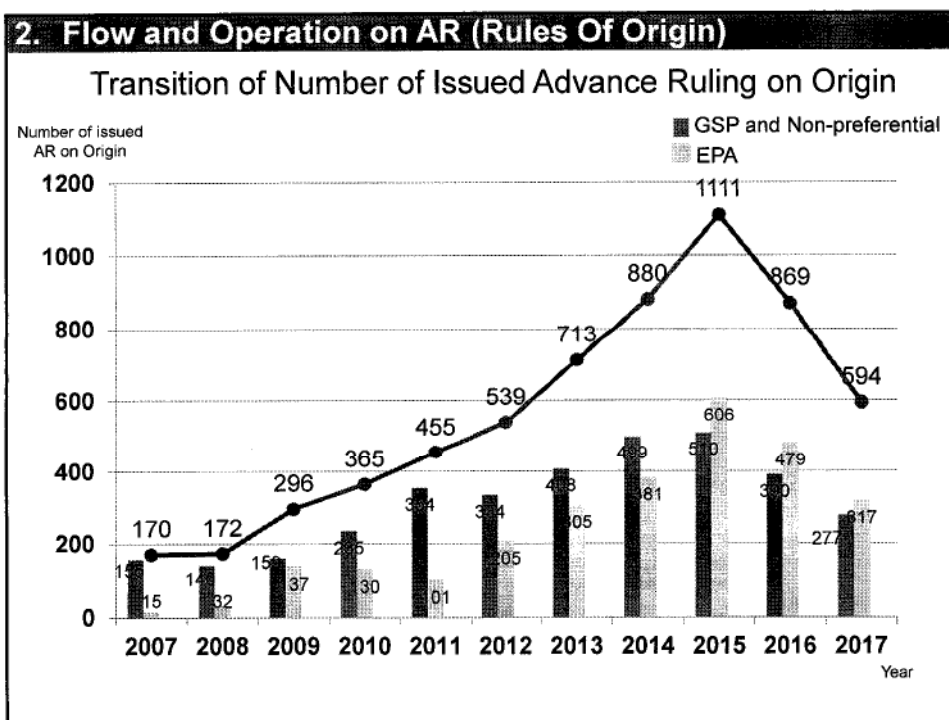
- Issued Advance Rulings are published on the Customs website.
-The website is accessible for everyone free of charge
- The confidential information of the applicant is hidden.

2. Flow and Operation on AR (Rules Of Origin)

Sample of Published AR

* Provisional Translation

Registration Number	1110253	Customs	Tokyo	The date when the final decision is made.	August/22/2011
General Description	Frozen Surimi (Minced Fish)			HS code	03.04
Determination (Response)	The Frozen Surimi is not originating goods of India under the Japan-India EPA.		Type of preferential tariff	Japan-India EPA	
Outline of the product	Originating materials of India: Fish meat (03.03), Sugar (17.01) Non-originating material of India: Phosphates (28.35) (Thai origin) Manufacturing process: Frozen Surimi (Minced Fish) is produced from the above materials in India.				
Reason for the determination	The product which is classified under the heading of 03.04 and is produced in India with the non-originating materials must satisfy the PSR of 03.04, "Manufacture in which all the materials used are wholly obtained," in the Annex 2 of the Japan-India EPA. In this case, because the Phosphates are not wholly obtained and they do not satisfy the said PSR, the product is not originating goods of India under the Japan-India EPA.				
Relevant laws and regulations	Article 27(b) of Japan-India EPA Annex 2 (PSR) of Japan-India EPA				



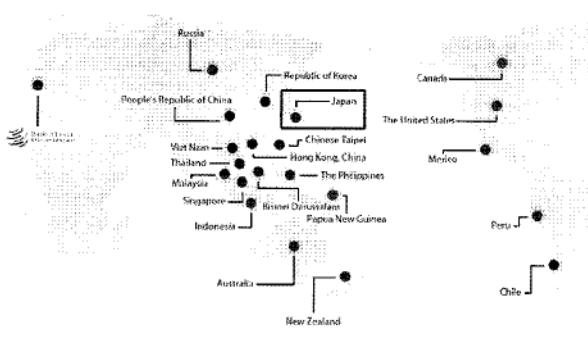
2. Flow and Operation on AR (Rules Of Origin)

APEC Trade Repository

2018 APEC Joint Ministerial Statement

Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation

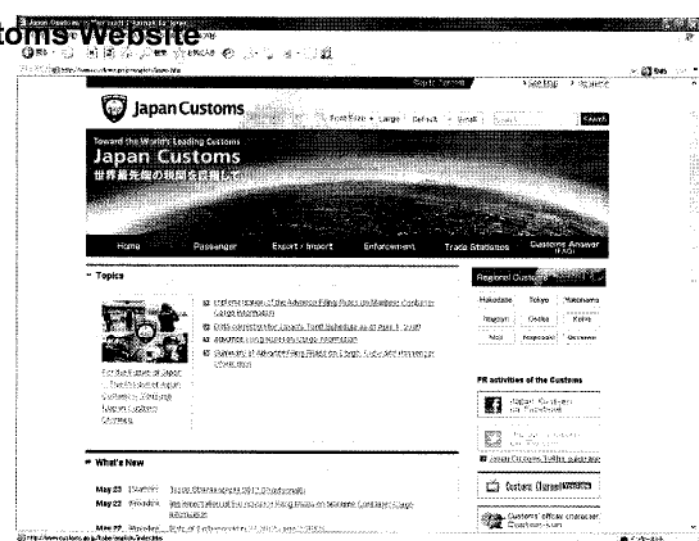
37. We encourage further efforts to strengthen work in trade facilitation through building on existing work streams, including on simplification of documents and procedures and transparency through the APEC Trade Repository, and through further capacity building.



Best practices in Trade Facilitation
Advance Ruling on Customs valuation
Advance Ruling on Rules of Origin


Thank you very much for your attention!

Japan Customs Website






<http://www.customs.go.jp/english/index.htm>

3181411




Oceania Customs Organisation Secretariat


PROGRESSIVE ENGAGEMENTS


23 Members
 11 sub-regions
 248 Countries
 6 Territories




Populations over 12 Billion (exc. ANZ)




WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION
 8 Members




WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
 8 Members



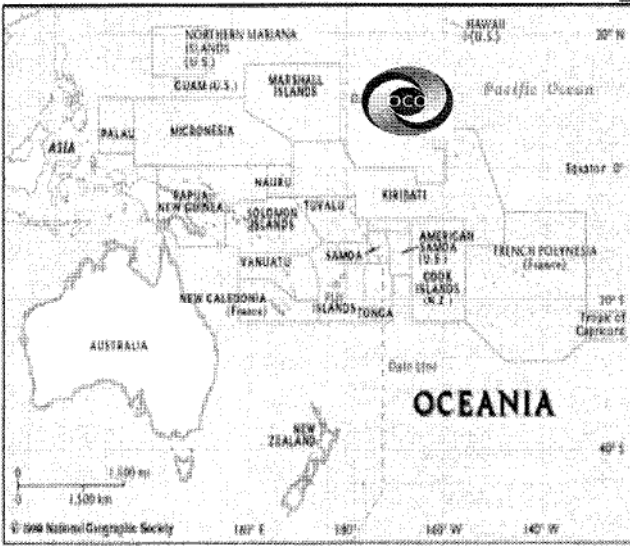
88% are Revenue Authorities



78% using automated system



Over 17,00 Customs Officers
 Pacific - 2,100 Officers



OCEANIA

Regional Trade Agreements: SPARTECA, PICTA, MSGTA, PACER Plus, EPA

88% HS 2017

6 Contracting Parties
 65% Average regional compliance

© 1998 National Geographic Society

Regional Concerns

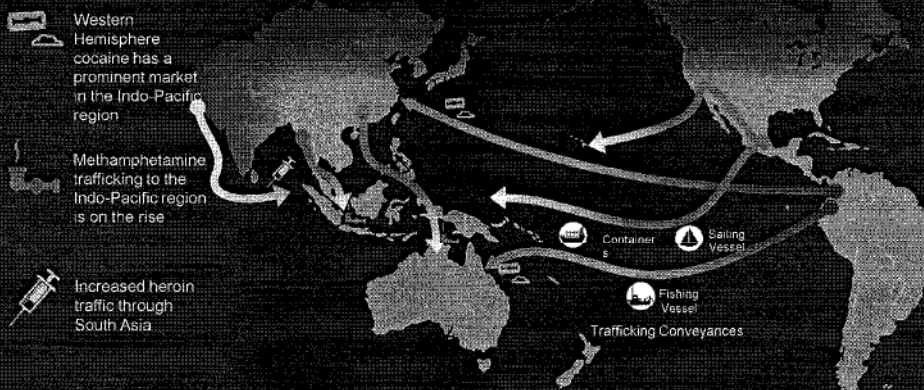
- "... economic strength is the foundation of our national security."

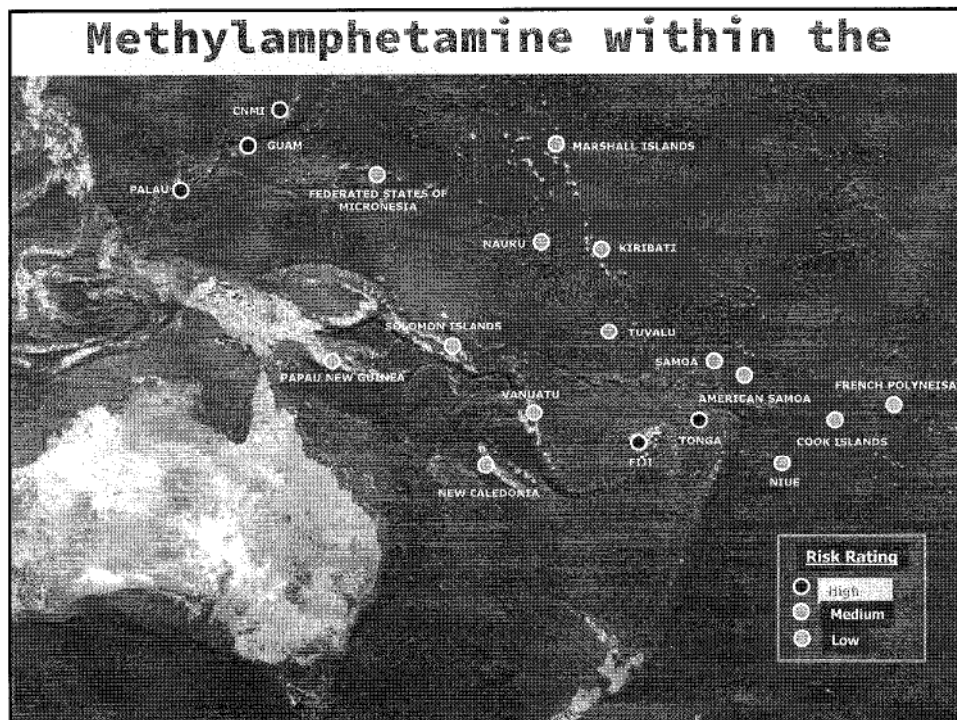
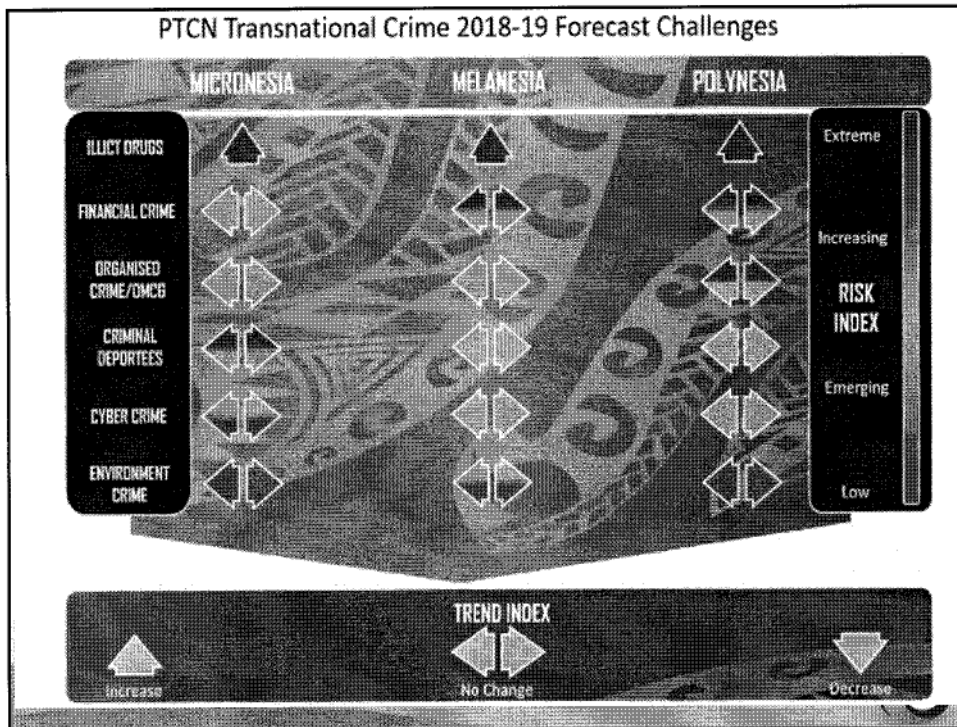
US National Security Strategy

- "A secure business environment for economic development." WCO ICD Theme 2018



FINISHED FLOWS / MARITIME TRAFFICKING





WHY THE PACIFIC?



The cash economy



YOU WON'T BELIEVE HOW MUCH CASH NZ CUSTOMS DOGS FIND PER YEAR



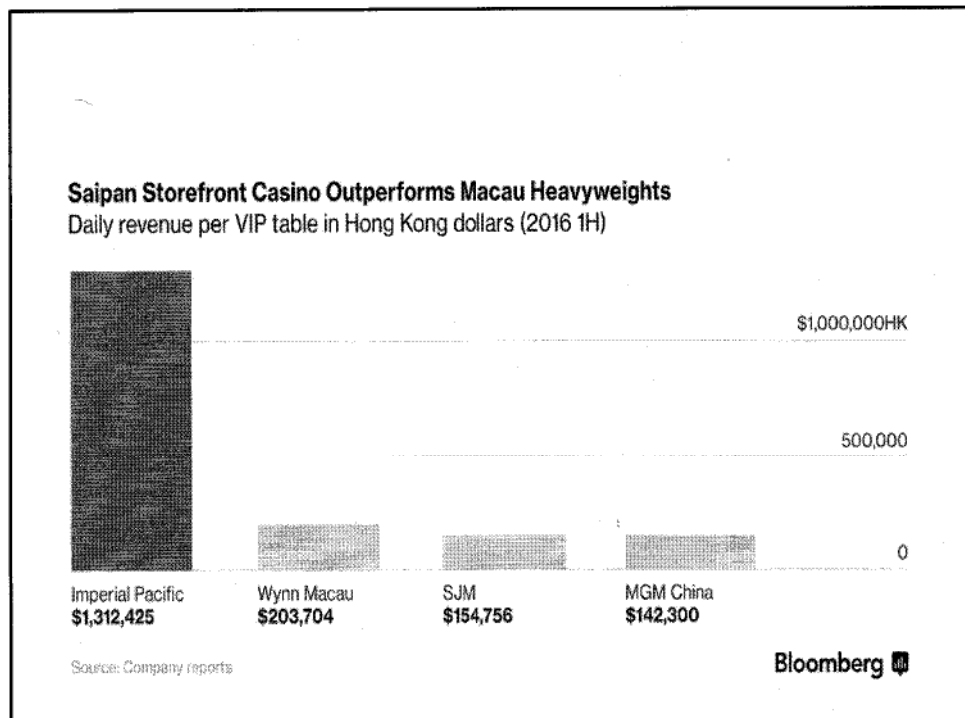
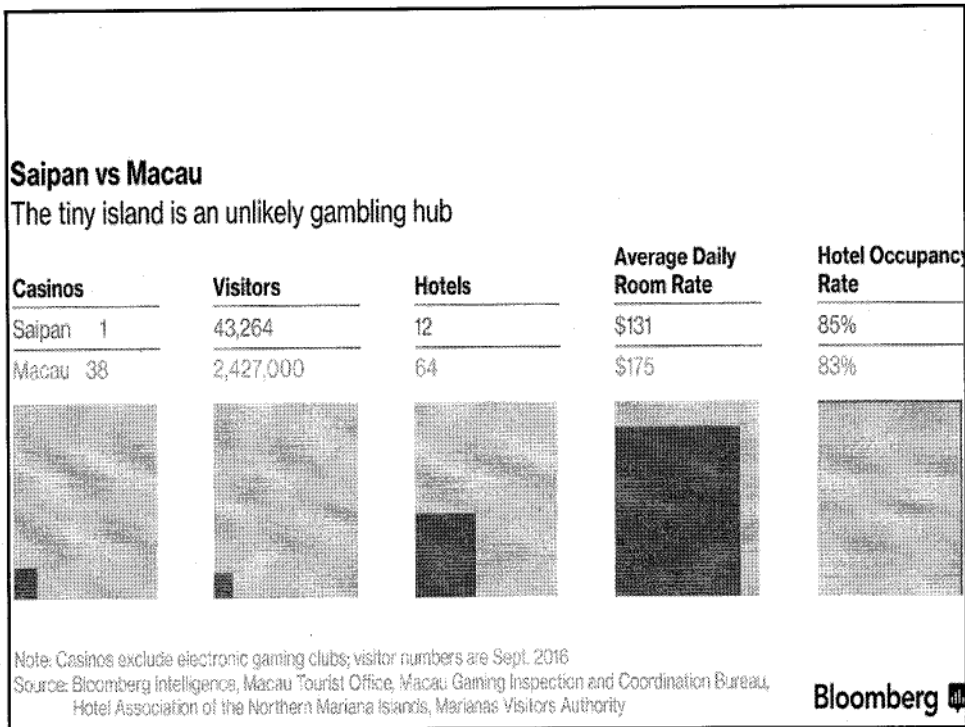
WFOUO/REL TO USA, ASM, AUS, COK, FJI, FSM, GUM, KIR, MHL, NCL, NIU, NRU, NZL, PLW, PNG, PYF, SLB, TKL, TON, TUV, V

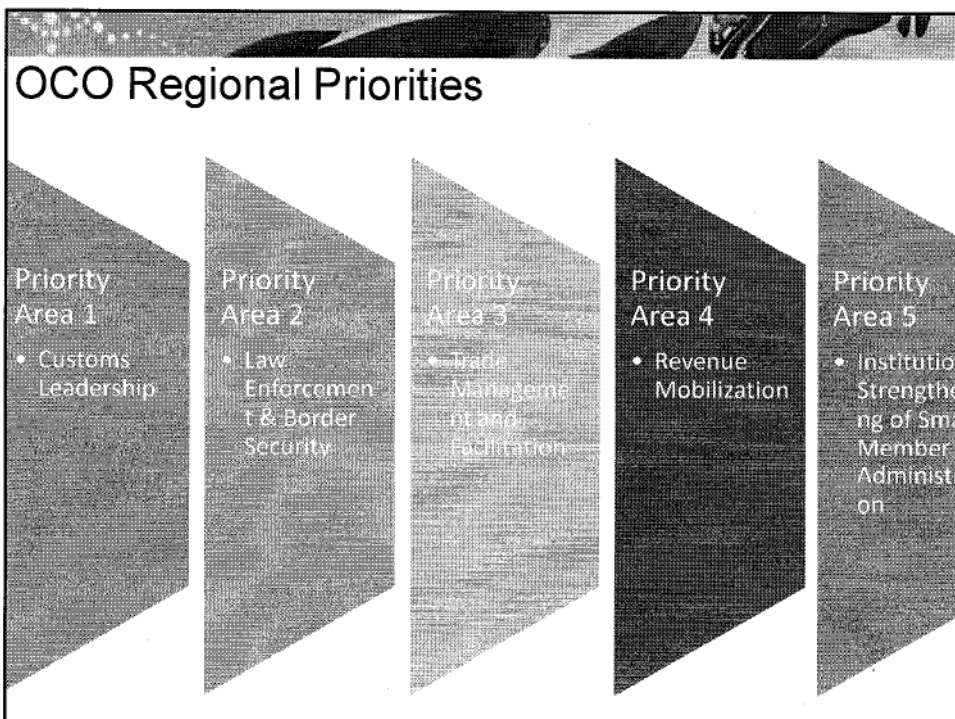
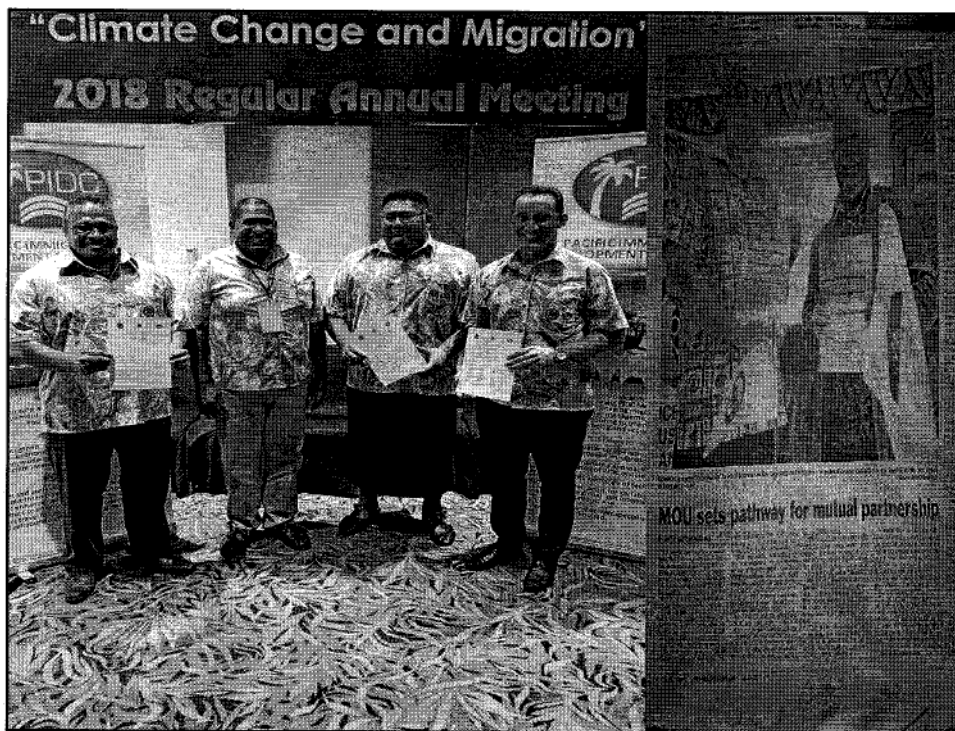
CASINO THREATS CASE STUDY

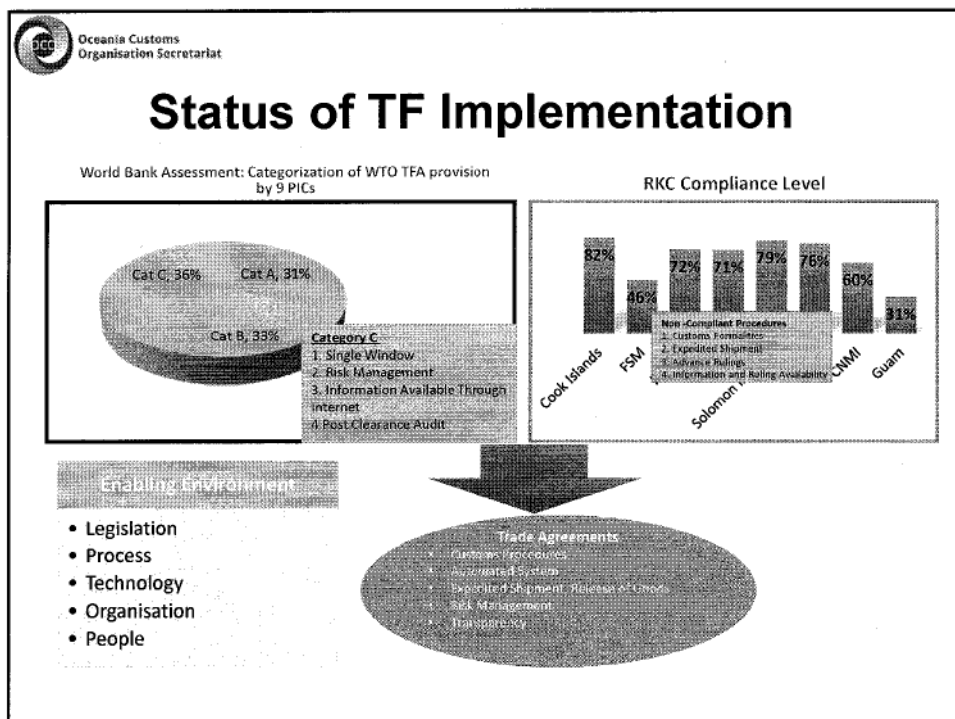
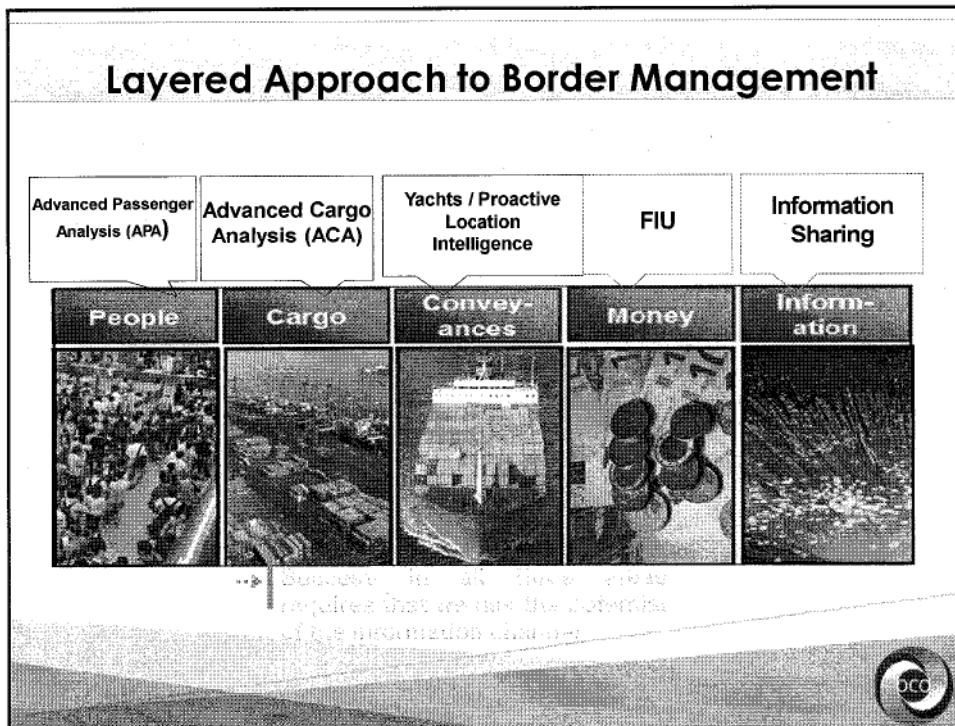
The map shows the Northern Mariana Islands (United States) with islands labeled: Farallon de Pajaros, Maug Islands, Asuncion, Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatahan, Saipan, Tinian, Rota, and Guam. It also shows Saipan and Tinian islands separately with associated casino images.

- Best Sunshine Live Hotel & Casino (Saipan)
- Grand Casino (Saipan)
- Tinian Dynasty Hotel & Casino (Tinian)

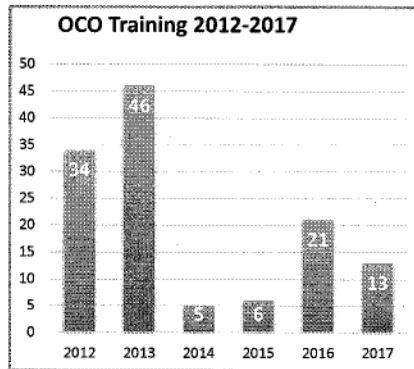
WFOUO/REL TO USA, ASM, AUS, COK, FJI, FSM, GUM, KIR, MHL, NCL, NIU, NRU, NZL, PLW, PNG, PYF, SLB, TKL, TON, TUV, V





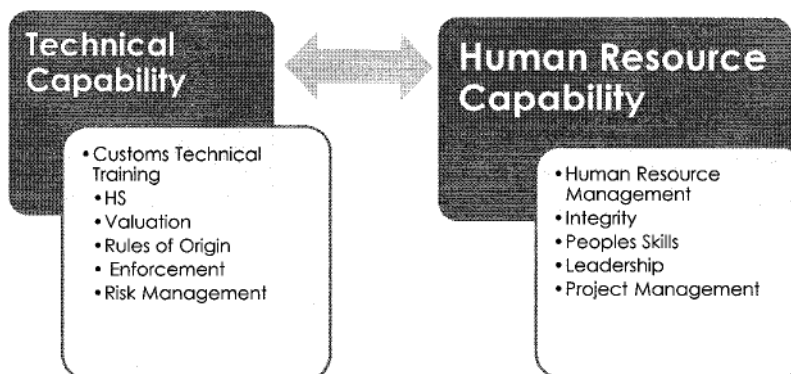


Capability Development



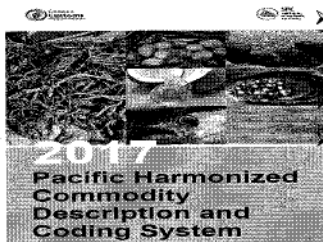
- Majority of the Customs Administrations do not have stand-alone Training Units
- For small member administrations, many customs training is provided by OCO
- Shortage of customs specialist in technical areas of customs
- Capacity building delivered on ad-hoc basis

Workforce Capability



AIM: Competent, capable, agile workforce delivering strategic priorities for the next five years.

Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2017 (PACHS 17)



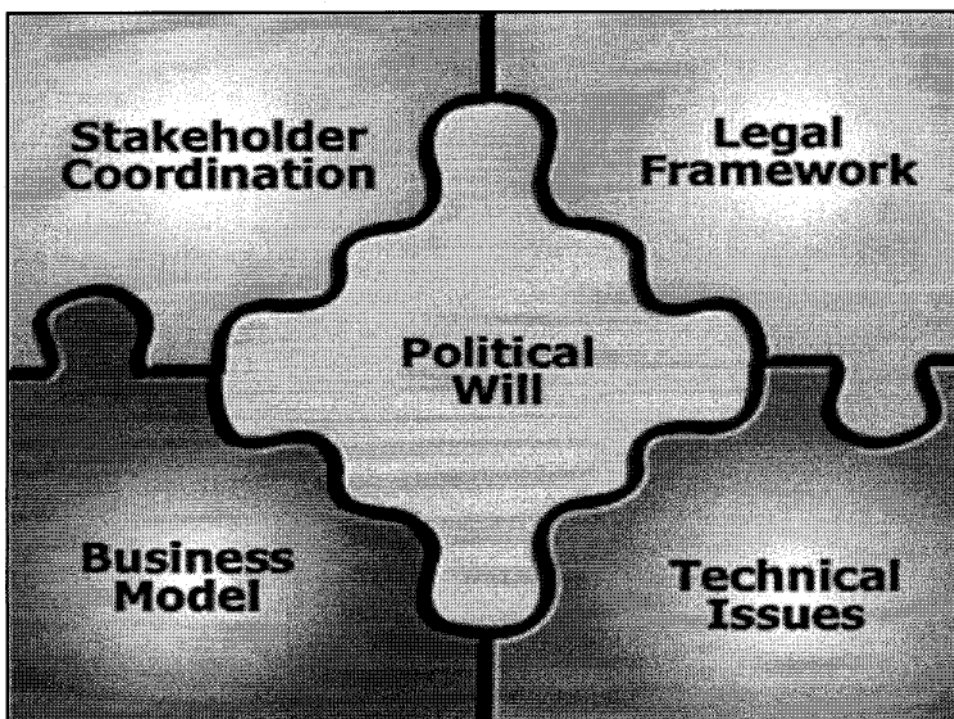
➤ The PACHS17 is a multipurpose goods nomenclature that forms the basis for trade statistics and International Merchandise Trade Statistics.

At the six-digit level PACHS17 is comparable to WCOs HS 17

An additional hierarchical level (7th and 8th called Regional Sub-Heading) was added below the HS Sub-Heading to allow for classification at the regional level.

Benefits

- ❑ Assist OCO members in particular the non-WCO members to adopt HS 2017
- ❑ Commodities specific to the Pacific that are traded can be correctly classified, example, kava, beetle nut, island wear,
- ❑ Enable regional comparison and international comparison
- ❑ Monitor goods traded under the different Agreements





©santabanta.com

In theory, there is no difference between theory and practice. But in practice, there is.

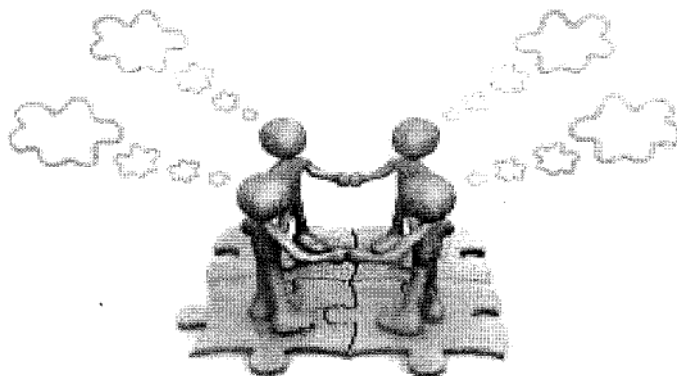
Yogi Berra

The ability to collaborate changes how we work, the ability to do things together changes how we live *Microsoft*

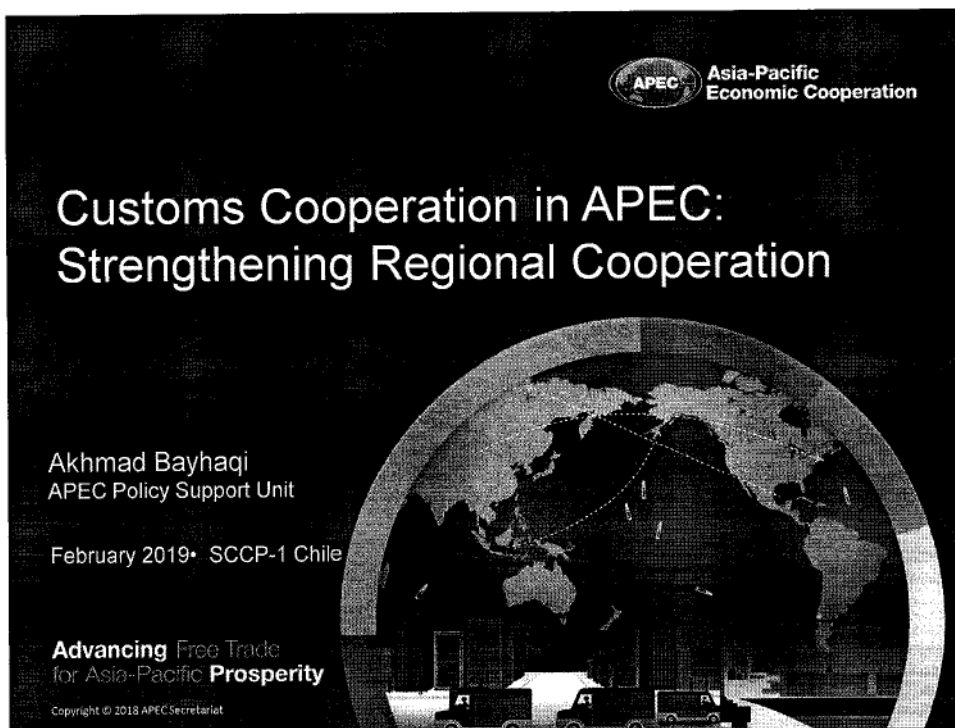


Oceania Customs
Organisation Secretariat

VINAKA



附件12



Outline

- ❖ Background
- ❖ WTO TFA and its Article 12
- ❖ Implementation of Article 12
- ❖ Survey on Customs Cooperation in APEC economies
 - ❖ Types of Cooperation Agreements
 - ❖ Scope of Agreements
 - ❖ Cooperation in Practice
- ❖ Provisions of Cooperation and Exchange of Information among Customs Agencies in RTAs or FTAs
- ❖ Conclusion

Background

- This policy brief aims to
 - support SCCP's agenda item on "Enhancing Customs to Customs Cooperation between APEC Economies" to promote easier exchange of information
 - explore APEC's progress in implementing Article 12 (customs cooperation) of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
- To contribute, APEC SCCP, has conducted a survey to understand APEC's current progress in implementing article 12 by evaluating:
 - i. existing agreements concerning cooperation and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters;
 - ii. kinds of information being exchanged;
 - iii. types of channels used for communication; and
 - iv. scope of cooperation.



WTO TFA—Scope and Improvements

- WTO trade facilitation agreement
 - aims to support traders expedite the movement, release, and clearance of goods
 - seeks to clarify WTO obligations and improve on existing ones specifically, publication and administration of trade regulations, fees and formalities connected to importation and exportation, and freedom of transit
- Articles under the TFA deal with:
 - Publication and administration of trade regulations (articles 1-5)
 - Fees and formalities related with trade (articles 6-10)
 - Freedom of transit (article 11)
 - Customs cooperation and exchange of information (article 12)



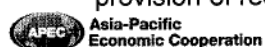
Article 12 of WTO TFA

- Article 12 of the TFA is a new obligation in the WTO that focuses on customs cooperation. It's characteristics are:
 - regulate the exchange of information between customs to facilitate smooth and accurate verification of goods declarations, particularly in developing stringent measures for non-compliance
 - place limiting conditions such that information exchange is subject to specific conditions like confidentiality obligations
 - provide provisions for disclosure of reasons for refusal or postponement of request
 - provide flexibility through non-interference with existing or future bilateral, regional or plurilateral agreements for customs information and data exchange among members



Implementation of Article 12 in APEC

- WTO members (as at Jan 2019)
 - 18th most implemented measure out of 36 measures
 - Implementation rate: 81.8%
 - Cat A: 62.3%
 - Cat B: 7.8%
 - Cat C: 11.8%
- APEC
 - Implementation rate: 95.2%
 - Cat A: 89.1%
 - Cat B: 6.1%
 - Cat C: 0
 - Measures that require additional time (Cat B) for most economies relate to the channel of information exchange and the provision of requested information



Survey on Customs Cooperation in APEC economies— Types of Cooperation Agreements

- There are wide disparities between the economies
- Most of the agreements are bilateral in nature:
 - 64.9% of the agreements are Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements or Economic Partnership Agreements
 - 5.4% of the agreements are protocol or regional agreements

Agreements concerning cooperation and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters with other APEC economies

Economy	CMAA/ EPAs Bilateral	MRA	MOU	Protocol /Regional Agreement
AUS	1	5	14	
BD	1			7
CDA	5			
CHL	7		1	1
PRC	15			
HKC	12			
INA	3		3	2
JPN	13		4	
ROK	15	11		
MAS		3	TBD	
MEX	8			1
NZ	11			
PNG			2	
PE	6		6	1
PHL	6		6	
RUS	9			
SGP	1	7		
CT	5			
THA	2		4	
USA	16			
VN	8			
TOTAL	144	26	40	12

Survey on Customs Cooperation in APEC economies— Scope of Agreements

- The general scope within these agreements is to:
 - provide mutual assistance in information exchange
 - enable proper application of customs law
 - facilitate combat of customs offences
 - ensure security of supplies within the international supply chain
- Types of information being exchanged by most economies:
 - respective customs laws
 - enforcement actions to prevent offences
 - observations from the application of new enforcement aids and techniques
 - methods of processing passengers and cargo
 - new methods used in committing offenses
 - application of the customs valuation agreement

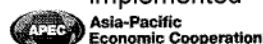
Survey on Customs Cooperation in APEC economies— Cooperation in Practice

- Areas of cooperation as required by the agreements:
 - facilitate effective coordination between the administrations of partner economies
 - develop and improve training programs for personnel
 - test new equipment and procedures
 - develop MRAs on AEO programs
- Challenges in cooperation:
 - lack of channels for “on-line” exchange of information which may hinder cross-border transfers. Only 30% of economies reported having an “on-line” exchange system in place
 - 51.4% of economies reported using email/letter to facilitate information exchange between customs administrations



Provisions of Cooperation and Exchange of Information among Customs Agencies in RTAs or FTAs

- 118 RTAs/FTAs include provisions on customs and trade facilitation
 - 81 have customs clearance and facilitation provisions
 - 76 have cooperation and exchange of information provisions
- Scope of cooperation and information exchange cover:
 - customs-related measures
 - provision of technical assistance and capacity building
 - development of joint work programmes
 - implementation of international standards and instruments
- Limitations:
 - many cooperation provisions are fairly weak, unspecific and/or have a limited scope
 - lack clear instructions on how the exchange should be implemented



Time and Cost for Border Compliance

Table 4: Trading Across Borders: Time and Cost for Border Compliance (2018)

	Time to export	Time to import	Cost to export	Cost to import
OECD				
Average	12.8 hours	9.5 hours	USD 152.5	USD 108.5
As a % of total	82.1%	69.7%	80.7%	79.2%
APEC				
Average	35.3 hours	44.8 hours	USD 343.6	USD 381.6
As a % of total	57.1%	55.4%	80.9%	81.0%

Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2019 and APEC Secretariat, Policy Support Unit calculations.



Conclusion

- Key issues in implementing Article 12:
 - **Trust among customs agencies:** Trust between the various trade-related entities is necessary to facilitate reciprocal compliance in information exchange. E.g. SW, AEO, RTAs/FTAs
 - **Confidentiality of information:** There is a need for information privacy protection rules to provide confidence to relevant parties to share sensitive information. E.g. APEC Cross Border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement
 - **Improving understanding on procedures for exchanging information:** Economies may face challenges in implementing measures pertaining to the channel for exchanging of information and the provision of requested information.
 - **Strengthen regional cooperation:** Economies should continue strengthening and deepening regional cooperation. E.g. work with World Customs Organization and Pacific Alliance



Find out more

APEC Online and Social Media



apec.org



[@APECnews](https://www.facebook.com/APECnews)



[@APEC](https://twitter.com/APEC)



[@apec](https://www.instagram.com/apec)



[APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation](https://www.linkedin.com/company/apec)




Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation


Copyright © 2014 APEC Secretariat

附件13

GOVERNMENT OF CHILE



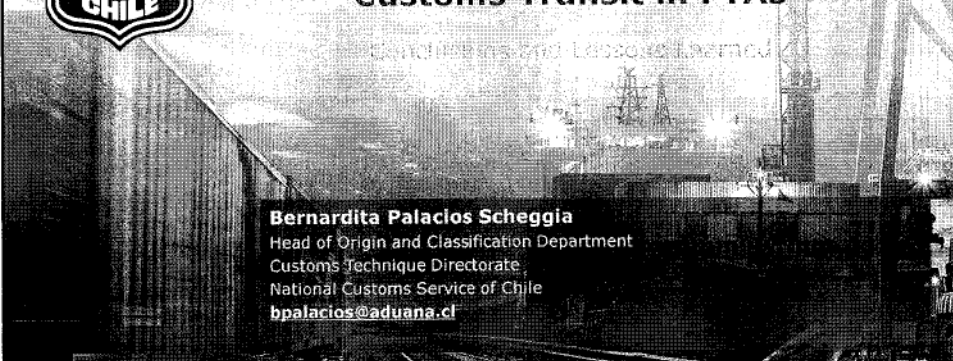

**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**



Report on Workshop on Implementation of Chokepoint 1: Implementation on Customs Transit in FTAs




Prepared by: Bernardita Palacios Scheggia and Larsova Larmou

Bernardita Palacios Scheggia
 Head of Origin and Classification Department
 Customs Technique Directorate
 National Customs Service of Chile
bpalacios@aduana.cl

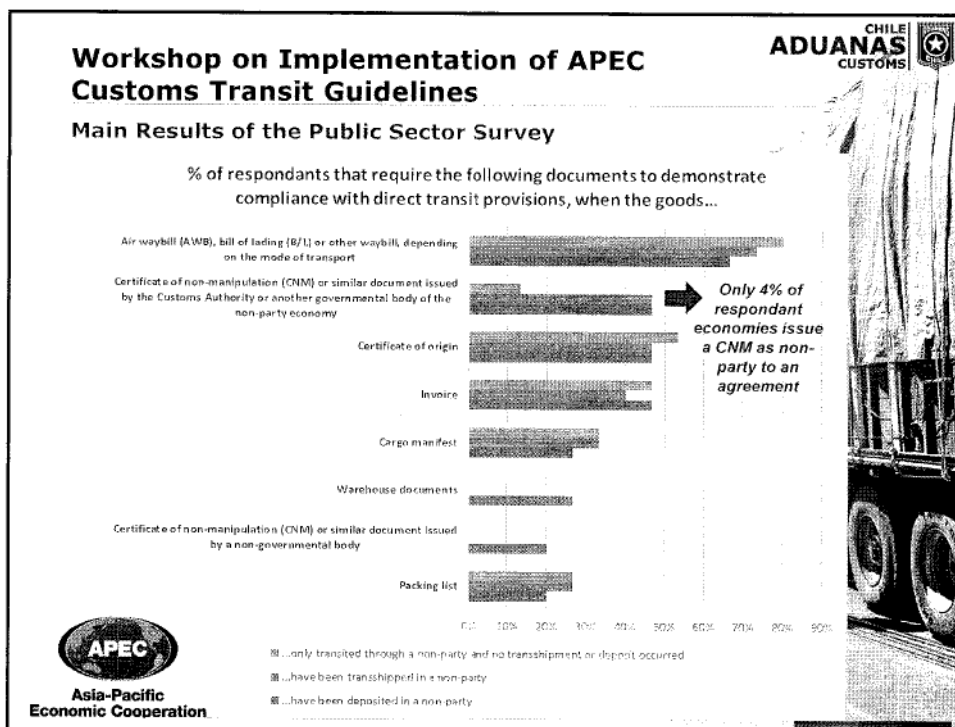



Workshop on Implementation of APEC Customs Transit Guidelines

- San Pedro de Atacama, September 11-12, 2018.
- Participants included APEC economies' officials, WCO and USCIB representatives, among others.
- Valuable opportunity to exchange ideas.
- Stocktaking through surveys for the public and private sector.
- Assess challenges for the future (and some brainstorming).


**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**





- ### Some ideas that emerged from the discussion
- CHILE ADUANAS CUSTOMS**
- Need to review the APEC Customs Transit Guidelines (TG) in light of recommendations, international standards and best practices stemming from the WCO, the TFA and the Revised Kyoto Convention, among other instruments.
 - Reassessment of the Guidelines should be guided by their objectives:
 - Efficiency of customs clearance
 - Lowering trade transaction costs
 - A review should balance out the need for proper enforcement and ongoing facilitation efforts. Information-sharing between different customs administrations could help in this regard.
- APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**

Some ideas that emerged from the discussion

- Evaluate the use of technology for enforcement and facilitation of transit provisions, including impact assessment and burden-sharing distribution between the public and private sector.
- Encourage, as far as possible, stakeholders' involvement in order to optimize the control of these operations.
- Stringency of requirements for the different types of transit ("simple", transshipment and deposit) could be differentiated through a risk-based assessment.
- Transit-related provisions could focus on non-alteration, as opposed to how direct it is.






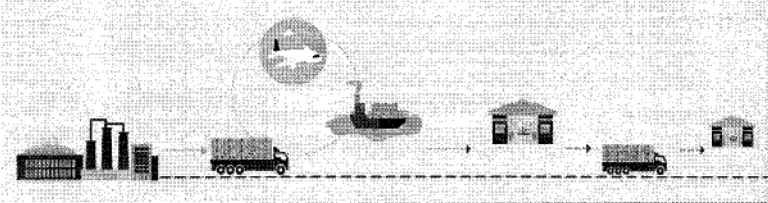



APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Updated Guidelines? Some thoughts on TG 3

- TG 3 should remain at the core of the Guidelines and perhaps turn into their guiding principle:
 - *"Goods transiting through a non-party economy and transshipment by a non-party, per se, should not constitute sufficient reasons to reject the eligibility to apply for preferential tariff treatment."*







APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Updated Guidelines? Some thoughts on TG 1

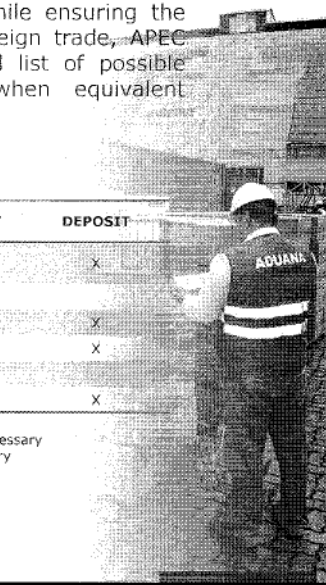
- Regarding TG 1, in order to unify criteria, while ensuring the transparency, predictability and security of foreign trade, APEC economies could strive to establish a defined list of possible documents, allowing for some flexibility when equivalent documents are presented.
- Taking the survey as a starting point:

	"SIMPLE" TRANSIT	TRANSSHIPMENT	DEPOSIT
Transport document (Bill of Lading, Waybill or AWB)	X	X	X
Cargo Manifest	*	*	
Certificate of Origin	X	X	X
Commercial Invoice	X	**	X
Packing List			
Non-Manipulation Certificate		X	X

(*) Only 33% of respondents consider this document necessary
 (**) 40% of respondents consider this document necessary



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

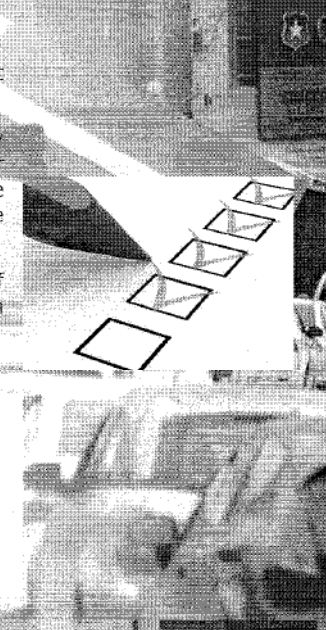
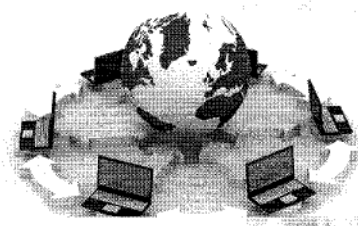


Updated Guidelines? Some thoughts on TG 2


- Regarding TG 2, only one economy indicated it requested the name of the warehouse.
- Obtaining such granular information could delay customs clearance, while it does not appear necessary, as knowing the name of the warehouse does not appear to mitigate the alteration risk effectively.
- Sanctions or denial of preferential tariff treatment for not providing such information could result in higher costs.



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

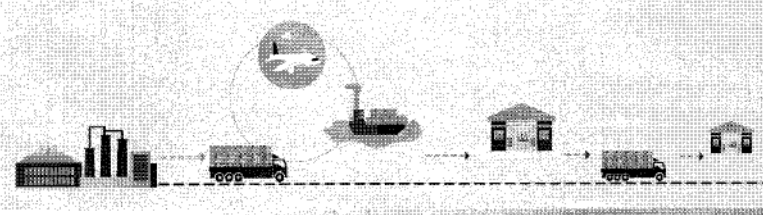


ADUANAS
CUSTOMERS




Updated Guidelines? Some thoughts on TG 4

- TG 4 remains relevant, as economies should strive to minimize and periodically review requirements.
- In order to improve efficiency, only the essential documentation to credit non-alteration should be required. A permanent review of these requirements is needed to account for the evolution of trade practices and associated risks.




APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

CHILE
ADUANAS
CUSTOMERS



Updated Guidelines? Some thoughts on TG 5

- TG 5 invites the SCCP to work towards the harmonization of information requirements, which is a major challenge:
 - As a country that has to implement 26 different transit rules, we can personally attest that some differences create inefficiencies.
 - However, we are also aware that there is no one size-fits-all when it comes to establishing these requirements, as the risk assessment is different for each one of our economies.
 - How can we acknowledge our different risks and perspectives, while still advancing in harmonization to boost efficiency?

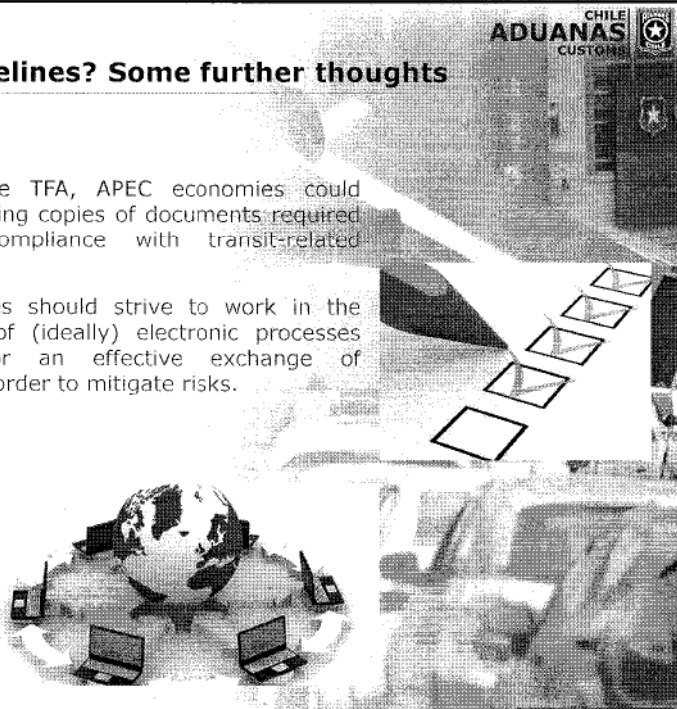


APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

CHILE
ADUANAS
CUSTOMS

Updated Guidelines? Some further thoughts

- In light of the TFA, APEC economies could consider accepting copies of documents required to enforce compliance with transit-related provisions.
- APEC economies should strive to work in the establishment of (ideally) electronic processes that allow for an effective exchange of information, in order to mitigate risks.

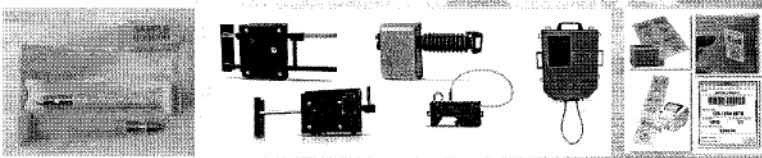


APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

ADUANAS
CUS

Updated Guidelines? Some further thoughts

- To ensure the non-alteration of the goods during transit, transshipment, with or without deposit, APEC economies could direct their efforts in the incorporation of seals and adhesive labels according to the nature of the packaging during travel. However, costs and burden-sharing with the private sector should be assessed.



APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Conclusions

- Customs transit constitutes one of the cornerstones of regional economic integration, holding the potential to boost efficiency and lower trade costs.
- The compilation of the experiences gathered in the workshop, alongside the emergence of new standards, invites us to continue to enhance the work we began in 2014.
- Updating the Transit Guidelines provides us the opportunity to contribute to the economic and social development of our regions, as well as strengthening the integration of APEC economies.



Thank you!

Bernardita Palacios Scheggia
bpalacios@aduana.cl



As of 5 September 2018

2018 Mid-term Review of Progress of the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs (BAA-MSMEs)

Background

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of APEC economies, making up over 97 percent of total enterprises and employing over 50 percent of the workforce across the region. MSMEs are significant contributors of economic growth, trade, employment, poverty alleviation and innovation, and their internationalization is key to realizing inclusive growth and development.

Adopted by Leaders in 2015, the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs (BAA-MSMEs) underscores the significance of the participation of MSMEs in global commerce to inclusive growth. It aims to strengthen APEC's actions in order for MSMEs to harness opportunities presented by open and increasingly integrated markets and to take advantage of new opportunities that allow these enterprises to more significantly participate in global trade. To this end, APEC will identify indicators in order to track the region's progress and the progress of individual members and seek future actions to enable MSMEs in the region towards the 2020 common goal for MSMEs to "go global".

The BAA builds on APEC's extensive work on regional economic integration by fostering growth of MSMEs through capacity building programs, facilitating the participation of MSMEs in global value chains (GVCs), and providing greater opportunities for MSMEs. The BAA priority actions cover trade facilitation (customs procedures, transparency in NTMs), financing, e-commerce and ICT, capacity building and women-led MSMEs.

In November 2015, Senior Officials agreed on the APEC Implementation Plan for the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs to serve as a guide in advancing APEC work (see Annex A; Doc 2015/AMM/021). In May 2016, APEC also agreed to conduct an annual stocktake which will feed into the BAA's midterm review of the progress of economies in implementing the action agenda on 2018 and the final review and reporting in 2020.

Mid-term Progress Highlights

Recalling the timeline in the BAA, APEC will conduct this year the 2018 annual stocktake and midterm review of progress in the implementation of the BAA. The 2018 mid-term review will use as its basis data from the 2016, 2017 and draft 2018 annual stocktaking exercises. Based on the consolidated 2016-2018 (Annex B), a good number of initiatives in implementing the BAA are concentrated in *internationalization opportunities of MSMEs through ICT and e-commerce* (Priority Action 6) and *institutional support for MSMEs* (Priority action 7).

From 2016 to 2018, the reported number of initiatives whose objectives contributed to the BAA totaled 115, of which 76 have been completed and 39 are still ongoing.

The APEC fora, sub-fora, working groups and industry dialogues which contributed to the implementation of the BAA were the following:

- Committee on Trade and Investment (AD, CD, ECSG, GOS, IEG, IPEG, MAG, SCCP, and SCSC);
- SCE-Ecotech Cooperation (EPWG, SMEWG, PPWE and TELWG);
- Economic Committee (CPLG and SELI);

- Senior Finance Officials' Meeting; including the
- APEC Business Advisory Council.

Strengthening APEC's MSME Agenda

APEC Leaders and Ministers have long emphasized the important role that MSMEs play in economic development and “recognize that internationally-oriented MSMEs can make substantial contributions to poverty reduction”¹. Towards this end, Leaders and Ministers have since adopted and implemented initiatives that support the BAA, including the following:

- Collective Strategic Study (CSS) on the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific;
- APEC MSME Marketplace;
- Cebu Action Plan (CAP);
- Financial Infrastructure Development Network under the CAP;
- Compendium on Methodologies for SMEs' Internationalization;
- Supporting Industry Initiatives;
- APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap;
- Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan II 2017-2020 (SCFAP II);
- APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap;
- Building Blocks for Facilitating Digital Trade; and
- APEC Strategy for Green, Sustainable and Innovative MSMEs, among others.

The initiatives above all serve important roles in strengthening APEC's agenda on MSMEs and contribute in raising awareness of the obstacles and challenges to trade for MSMEs. Successful implementation of the projects and work plans in these initiatives will directly and indirectly contribute to the implementation of the BAA.

Assessing the Actions against the Implementation Plan

Using the APEC Implementation Plan as a reference, the reports of the 2016-2018 stocktaking exercises were reviewed to assess progress in implementing the work streams that were identified in 2015 under each Priority Action.

Priority Action 1 (PA1)

Facilitate the access of MSMEs to FTAs/RTAs by simplifying and streamlining rules of origin (ROO) procedural and documentary requirements and harnessing IT to ease documentation and procedures.

FTAs provide MSMEs with access to markets, create value chains, bring in FDI inflow and technologies, reduce trade costs, and enhance linkages among industries. Many FTAs feature provisions on economic and technical cooperation, making possible the delivery of technical assistance and capacity building among FTA members. Well-designed FTAs improve MSMEs overall capacity to benefit from trade through simple, transparent and harmonized procedures and rules. On the other hand, low margins of preference, delays and administrative costs related to documentation and compliance with the FTA, especially rules of origin requirements, hinder MSMEs from making full use of FTA preferences.

Work Undertaken. Initiatives undertaken by economies for PA1 addressed some of the work streams in the Implementation Plan (see Annex A). Projects sought to address Ease of Doing

¹ 2015 Leaders' Declaration no.3,b

Business (EoDB) issues and increase participation in the APEC Pathfinder for Self-certification of Origin. Several capacity building projects on FTA utilization of MSMEs were also organized in 2017 and 2018. Notably, MAG's work on the 2016 Information Gathering Exercise on Simplification of Documents and Procedures has been one concrete way to encourage increased transparency in this area.

Advancing Priority Action 1. Priority Action 1 emerges as one of the areas where further work can still be undertaken.

One area of consideration relates to contributing towards the implementation of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan 2017-2020 Phase 2 (SCFAP2) which lists a wide range of work that can contribute to PA1. In particular, SCCP could drive forward initiatives/projects relevant to Chokepoint 5 (Underdeveloped Policy and Regulatory Infrastructure for E-Commerce) in collaboration with relevant CTI sub-fora.

- CTI may consider a stocktaking of best practices and policy options to increase FTA utilization
- SCCP to encourage the implementation of capacity building activities in support of improvements in supply chain visibility/performance and IT/e-commerce.
- SCCP to strengthen work on streamlining customs procedures in line with the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

Priority Action 2 (PA2)

Streamline customs-related rules and regulations and assist in the compliance of MSMEs

Reductions in customs and trade clearance times and processes will increase MSMEs likelihood of participation in international trade relatively more than that of larger enterprises, according to an ESCAP study.

Work Undertaken. Trade facilitation remains a core agenda in APEC. Several capacity building activities were undertaken to address Ease of Doing Business (EoDB). Work is also being done at the SCCP on implementing relevant World Customs Organization (WCO) guidelines and recommendations. These existing efforts contribute to improved trade facilitative measures among APEC economies.

The industry dialogues implemented a number of complementary work such as on Globally Harmonized Systems for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). Outcomes from initiatives such as the Workshop to Identify Factors Affecting Import and Export Clearance Processes made by MSMEs (SCCP) and the Workshop on Supporting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Trade Facilitation through Standardization Activities (SCSC) could serve as basis for further work to contribute to PA2.

Advancing Priority Action 2. In relation with PA1, concrete work to address PA2 remains to be seen. More targeted capacity building and exchange of views can be undertaken on the benefits and challenges of lower de minimis thresholds and the use of the Certificate of Non-Manipulation (CNM) can be undertaken.

- SCCP to undertake an information-sharing on the use of Certificate of Non-Manipulation (CNM) and other procedures and documentary requirements relevant to transit and transshipment in order to streamline customs procedures for transshipped goods.
- APEC Economies to share information on policies regarding de minimis thresholds for waiving duties on low-value shipments.

Priority Action 3 (PA3)

Provide timely and accurate information on export and import procedures and requirements

Providing timely and accurate information on export and import procedures and requirements will help reduce operating costs and cut processing time of MSMEs.

Work Undertaken. Several information portals were completed, launched and updated such as the APEC Trade Repository (APECTR), APEC MSME Marketplace and the APEC Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database – Phase IV. The APECTR remains an important initiative in support of the BAA. Since its launch, it has served as a platform for providing information on economies' policies, rules and regulations.

Discussions were undertaken on NTMs and import licensing, as well as information sharing on food packaging and labelling. Dialogues on NTMs promote better understanding and can pave the way for common actions in APEC. At CTI, a number of workshops and dialogues were undertaken such as the Trade Policy Dialogue to Advance Understanding on Non-Tariff Measures in the Food Sector and the FTAAP Capacity Building Workshop on Addressing Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) in FTAs/RTAs under the 3rd REI CBNI.

Advancing Priority Action 3. There is much to be done to further increase transparency in APEC. Work can be strengthened through information-sharing on NTMs and development of guidelines on NTMs and domestic regulations. Collaboration with ABAC and the business sector would contribute to these efforts.

- CTI, MAG and SMEWG to exchange information on NTMs, particularly in sectors where MSMEs are concentrated
- SMEWG to develop (mobile first and online) Guidebooks on Doing Business leveraging on existing APEC work to avoid duplication.
- SCSC to disseminate and exchange "Standards and Conformance Learning Materials"
- CTI and MAG to discuss economies' import licensing requirements as shared in WTO and IAP Bogor Goals Report

Priority Action 4 (PA4)

Widen the base of Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) and trusted trader programs (TTP) to include SMEs in order for them to contribute to security, integrity and resilience in supply chains

Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) and trusted trader programs (TTP) reward accredited businesses with a range of trade facilitation benefits.

Work Undertaken. Between 2016 to 2018, only two initiatives were undertaken that correspond directly to this Priority Action. Building on the AEO Compendium assembled in 2010, the *Study of APEC Best Practices in Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Programs* was completed in 2016 to identify convergences and concerns on current AEO programs. It also outlines regional best practices from APEC customs administrations to address issues that hinder SME participation in AEO programs. To boost discussions, an APEC Customs Business Dialogue on "Trade Facilitation and Globalization of MSMEs in the Asia Pacific Region" was also held in 2016.

Advancing Priority Action 4. PA4 is among the least addressed areas under the BAA. There are several opportunities to effectively boost initiatives to address PA4 by developing more projects related to the development and use of AEO programs. Increased collaboration between the SCCP and the SMEWG should also be considered. As a way forward, results from the *Study of APEC Best Practices in Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Program*, as well as the *Study on Single Window Systems' International Interoperability: Key Issues for Its Implementation* can serve as good bases from which APEC can take the work forward.

- SCCP to consider further compliance with the WCO instruments for secure supply chains
- SCCP to implement targeted capacity building activities, particularly on AEO/TTP to increase SME awareness and compliance
- SCCP and SMEWG to develop joint dialogues/workshops on MSMEs' participation in AEO programs
- SCCP to implement AEO and TTP targeted capacity building programs and promote AEO mutual recognition between member economies

Priority Action 5 (PA5)

Support measures to widen options on financing for MSMEs and further develop the infrastructure to facilitate lending to them.

Effective lending infrastructures play a very important role in promoting inclusive financial systems for MSMEs. The experience of microfinance in many emerging markets demonstrates the effectiveness of extending credit to the excluded from an economic perspective.

Work Undertaken. APEC and ABAC completed several Financial Infrastructure Development Network (FIDN) Conferences on credit infrastructure, financial infrastructure reforms and digital finance and Asia Pacific Financial Forum (APFF) workshops/seminars. A financial inclusion policy workshop was also convened in support of Priority Action 5 (PA5). Dispute resolution and EC and SMEWG

Advancing Priority Action 5. Several initiatives supported PA5 to promote inclusive finance mechanisms and financial education with the purpose improving access to financial markets and services. Remaining work streams are suggested below.

- Cross-cutting projects that will enhance cooperation among financial institutions and promote designated loans for MSMEs.
- Workshop/study on the number of financing schemes/programs/loans dedicated to MSMEs in supporting mutual investment across member economies.
- Increased number of economies participating in secured transactions capacity building programs as a result of the multi-economy diagnostic
- Capacity building or information sharing on legal frameworks for credit information system (CIS) in place in interested economies
- Capacity building or exchange of information on innovative and diversified financing options

Priority Action 6 (PA6)

Expand internationalization opportunities for micro and small enterprises providing goods and services through ICT and e-commerce

Effective digital infrastructures including ICT, payment services, postal services and others are important for the development of e-commerce and internationalization of MSMEs. MSMEs have

the greatest potential in reaping the benefits of digital adoption given the ability of these technologies to address hindrances faced by MSMEs in accessing markets. Work on digital trade and e-commerce will help create more opportunities for MSMEs and identify new sets of challenges brought about by technological advancements.

Work Undertaken. Extensive work has been done on the following areas: (1) developing capacity building programs/trainings on business utilization of e-commerce, including the CBET program of ABAC, (2) promoting industry best practices in MSME friendly e-commerce platforms such as the APEC MSME Marketplace and the APECTR and (3) undertaking activities to promote B2B, B2C and O2O commerce.

A number of initiatives address PA6, most prominently in the aspect of e-commerce, data privacy and innovation. CTI and the ECSG contributed to a number of initiatives; the SMEWG was also active in incorporating e-commerce elements to a number of seminars/events.

Advancing Priority Action 6. APEC's growing digital agenda will strengthen efforts to implement the objectives of PA6. To enable MSMEs to take advantage of the opportunities of a data-driven digital world, more work can be done on several issues such as on the free flow of information, consumer protection, data privacy and security.

On specific issues, it would be useful to develop projects/initiatives in line with the APEC Cross-border E-Commerce Facilitation Framework (2017) and the APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap (2017).

- Develop a study identifying best practices and policy options to improve policies and regulatory frameworks on e-commerce in support of MSMEs' participation
- CTI and ECSG to conduct a stocktake of APEC's previous work and identify best practices and policy options to improve policies and regulatory frameworks on e-commerce in support of MSMEs' participation in e-commerce.
- TELWG to report on the progress of achieving the goal of next generation high-speed broadband networks and services by 2020 and conduct a stocktake of improvements made in the access of next generation high-speed broadband networks and services

Priority Action 7 (PA7)

Strengthen institutional support for MSMEs

Economies have different approaches in providing non-financial or financial institutional support. In the BAA, APEC agreed to actions that will, among others, promote innovation, clustering and better linkages between MSMEs and large enterprises.

Work Undertaken. Among the priority actions in the BAA, PA7 accounted for the most number of initiatives. Capacity building initiatives were implemented on access to finance, intellectual property rights (IPRs), e-commerce and ICT, women entrepreneurship, standards, innovation, business ethics and access to global and regional markets to support MSMEs internationalization.

APEC developed common facilities to assist MSMEs' internationalization efforts, such as the APEC MSME Marketplace and resources like the MSME Toolkit² led by ABAC.

² The MSME Toolkit delivers practical ideas, addresses key challenges, and introduces relevant best practices on MSME business development to entrepreneurs in APEC developing economies through on-the-ground training with Canadian and local experts.

The PSU completed studies and policy briefs in the areas of e-commerce, inclusion and green MSMEs which strengthen the policy basis for APEC's work and provides better understanding of the opportunities and constraints faced by MSMEs, especially in the area of e-commerce.

Advancing Priority Action 7. Additional efforts on the remaining work streams can be undertaken below.

- Information sharing of best practices on MSME clustering and data collection.
- Promote the use of science, technology and innovation (STI) and develop STI policy recommendations in support of MSMEs
- Information sharing of best practices to promote business continuity planning (BCP) among MSMEs having as end product a stocktake of the number of MSMEs trained on BCP

Priority Action 8 (PA8)

Strengthen focus on MSMEs led by women

APEC has long been a champion of women's economic empowerment and inclusion in trade. In APEC, there are approximately 600 million women in the labor force and over 60 per cent are engaged in the formal sector. The contribution of women, especially entrepreneurs, for economic growth, innovation and job creation cannot be underestimated.

Work Undertaken. Initiatives under PA8 were led by the PPWE and SMEWG through capacity building and information sharing of best practices for women entrepreneurs on ICT, Inclusive Business and access to global markets. ABAC contributed through their ABAC Women Connect project.

Advancing Priority Action 8. Further work can be done to promote the use of gender disaggregated data on MSMEs. Additional work on the adoption of Women and the Economy Dashboard should be considered.

- There remains a gap on gender disaggregated data on MSMEs (no. of enterprises, employees, GDP and trade) to promote gender-inclusive growth.
- Adoption of the Women and the Economy Dashboard through workshops and best practices forum
- More information sharing of best practices and business models of women exporters on their experiences, stories with customs related transactions

Advancing towards the 2020 common goal of MSME internationalization

In 2016, APEC Leaders emphasized the importance of MSMEs as "essential component for economies to achieve quality growth and prosperity" and in 2017, they committed to "strengthen the ability of MSMEs to compete in international markets and participate in global value chains". The Midterm Review sheds light on the considerable work that APEC and ABAC have undertaken that support the priority actions of the BAA and identifies where more work needs to be developed in reaching the 2020 common goal of MSME internationalization.

Several initiatives do not address the priority action directly but still contribute to MSMEs' internationalization by addressing critical issues on trade facilitation, e-commerce and financing. To keep the momentum, APEC fora and sub-fora should focus on work streams which have yet to be addressed such as those mentioned under each Priority Action. Based on the timeline of

BAA, APEC should also initiate the updating the 2010 PSU study to identify new and future challenges and as a basis for discussion of additional work in preparation for the final review.

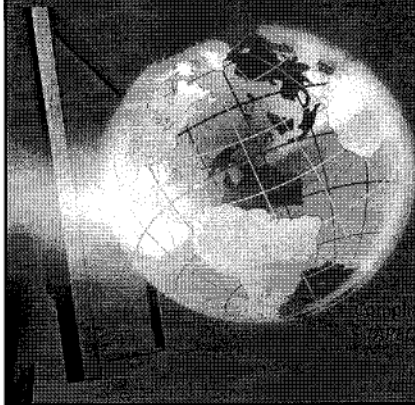
Lastly, the review also highlighted the importance of cross-fora collaboration in projects and initiatives as a key to effective cooperation efforts for MSMEs. Improved information sharing and complementation of projects and initiatives promoted efficient use of resources.

Attachments:

- Annex A:** APEC Implementation Plan for the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs
- Annex B:** Consolidated 2016-2018 Stocktake of Initiatives to Implement the Boracay Action Agenda (as of 2 August 2018)

3481715

Emerging dynamics in international supply chains: opportunities for Customs and other stakeholders



Presenter: Hong Nguyen
Technical Officer
Compliance and Facilitation Directorate
(WCO, COP, Santiago, Chile, 2019)



Agenda

1. International Supply Chain: Definitions and Illustrations
2. Emerging trends in cross-border movements of goods and people: "Globalization 4.0"
3. "SMART Borders" – WCO theme of 2019
4. WCO's Study Report on Disruptive Technologies
5. WCO's Practitioner's Handbook on Data Analysis
6. Emerging technologies: Use cases of Blockchain; IoT; Big Data Analysis.

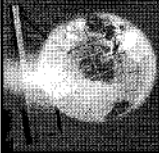




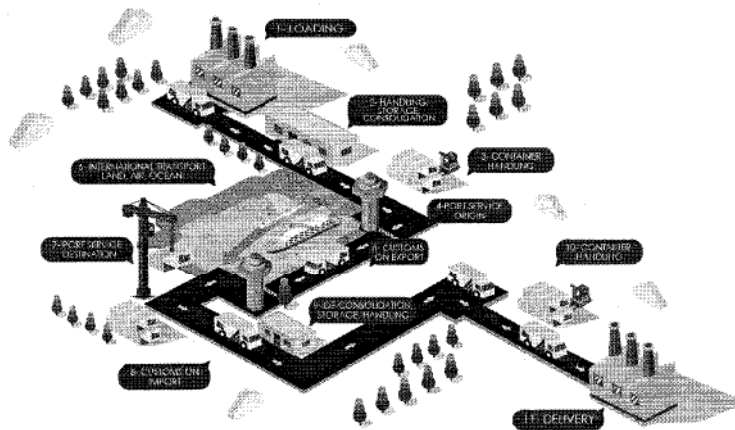
Definition

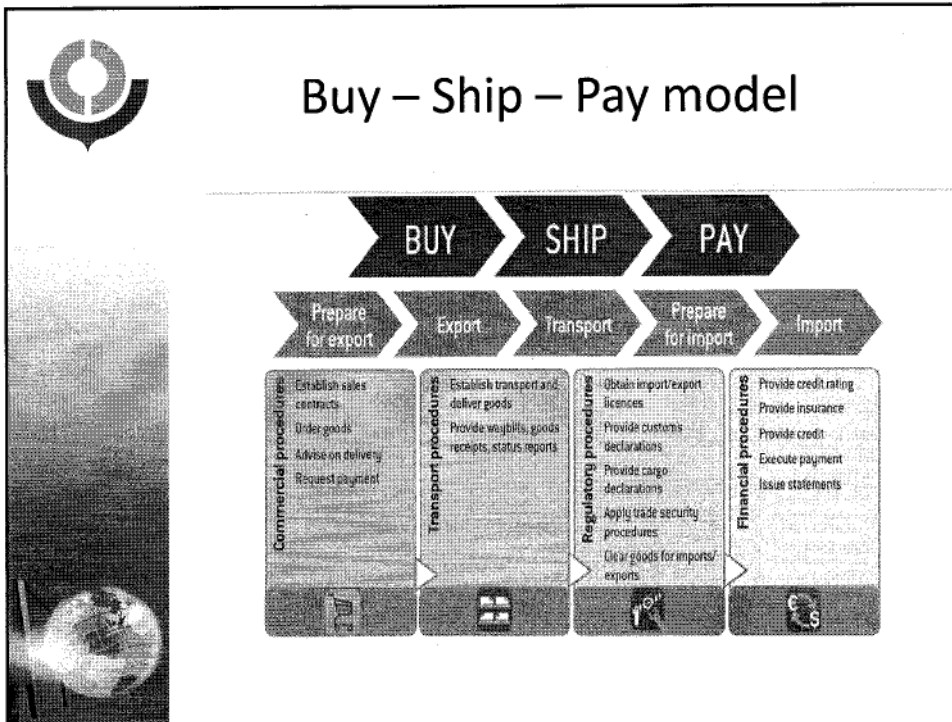
An international supply chain (SC) is a dynamic worldwide network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from overseas.

It involves people, information, processes & resources involved in the production, handling & distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.



Illustration





The Authorized Supply Chain (WCO's perspective)

- Authorized Supply Chain: all participants in the SC are approved as observing specified standards.
- Consignments passing from end-to-end within such a chain would benefit from an integrated cross-border simplified procedure.
- Simplified declaration with minimum information would be required for both export and import purposes.



Authorized Economic Operator (AEO)

- AEO: a party involved in the international movement of goods that has been approved as complying with supply chain security standards.
- AEOs may include manufacturers, importers, exporters, brokers, carriers, ... warehouses, distributors and freight forwarders.



Emerging trends in movements of goods and people

- The increasing globalization and the ever-growing cross-border movement of goods and people necessitate Customs/OGAs to innovate their business processes through ICT.
- Estimates show that passenger numbers are expected to double, reaching 7.3 billion by 2034 and freight will quadruple by 2030, posing new threats to security, as well as new challenges to facilitation.



Globalization 4.0

- Globalization 4.0 is offering a new narrative for global economy, driven by cutting-edge technologies.
- Some key drivers that are disrupting supply chains: digitalization, e-commerce, digital trade, 3-D printing
- Other cutting edge technologies such as blockchain, IoT, data analytics.



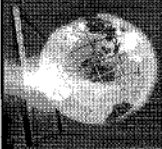
SMART borders –WCO theme of 2019

- Customs, working with other agencies at the border, plays a pivotal role in facilitating trade and travel, simplifying, and securing the borders.
- Customs should take the lead in consolidating and further amplifying the ongoing efforts => turning globalization into a positive force.
- The WCO promotes the transformation of frontiers into “SMART Borders” with Customs acting as the central connecting and coordinating hub.

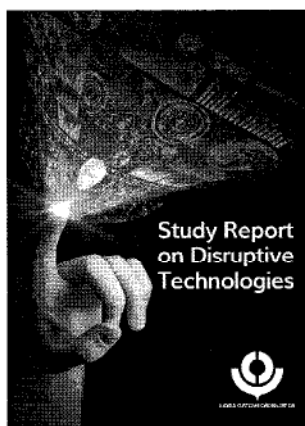


SMART borders –WCO theme of 2019

- The concept of SMART borders is introduced to strengthen the whole-of-government endeavour to facilitate trade and travel and mitigate threats inherent to the cross-border flows of goods.
- SMART: Secure, Measurable, Automated, Risk Management-based and Technology-driven.



WCO's Study Report on Disruptive Technologies

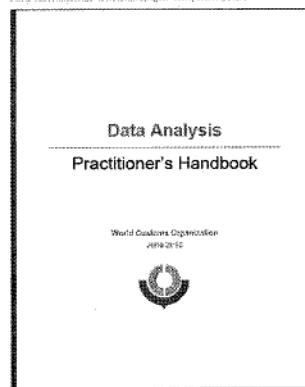


- “Future of Customs” WG outcome;
- Introduction of the potentials of disruptive technologies:
- Blockchain technology, artificial intelligence, internet of things, biometrics, drones, virtual reality and 3D printing;
- And ways in which Customs can manage.





Practitioner's Handbook on Data Analytics



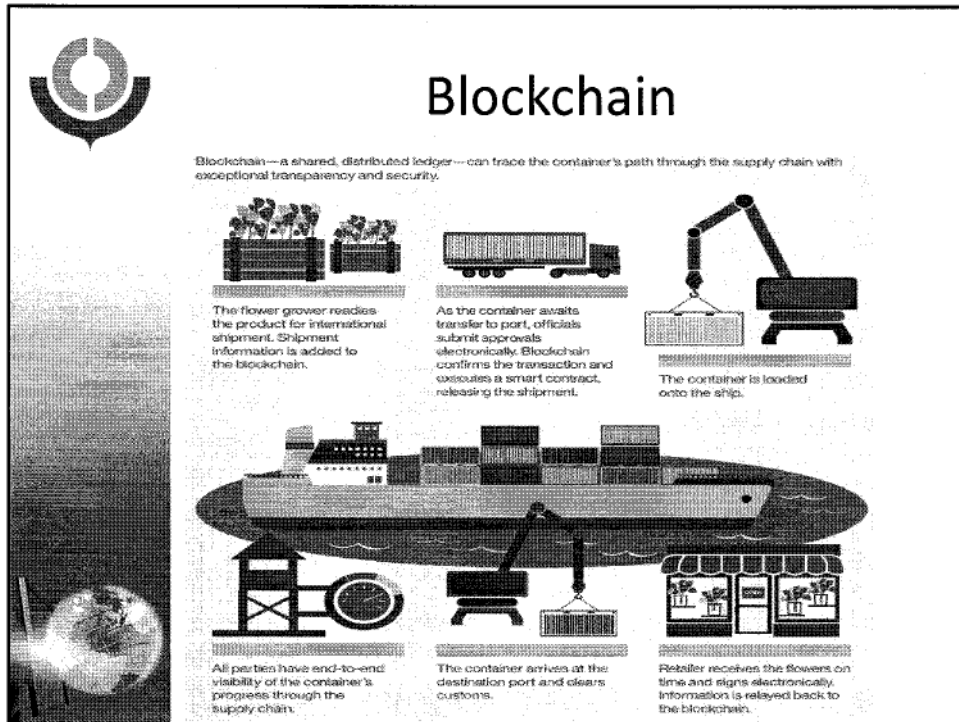
- “Data Analysis for Effective Border Management” – WCO theme of 2017;
- Big data: structured or unstructured data => using advanced statistical analysis.
- Tools: Predictive Analytics; Cognitive computing; Statistical programming languages.



Blockchain technology


The blockchain is a type of sophisticated cryptographic distributed ledger architecture, a continuously growing list of records called blocks.

It has the capability to move any kind of data swiftly and securely and, at the same time, make a record of that change.




Case: Walmart food supply chains

- Walmart & a group of food companies are partnering with IBM: explore the use of blockchain technology in the food supply chains.
- Regulators, like Customs/OGAs can be able to look into the associated information.



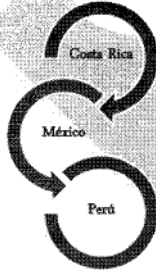



Case: AEO's MRA

CADENA Pilot Project Partners




The scope of the current Pilot is to build a small-scale solution that will validate the use of Blockchain technology for the exchange of the data associated with AEO certificates between the Customs administrations of Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru as specified in their Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) Pre-Requisites

Customs Administrations:

Internet of things (IoT)

- IoT is the inter-networking of physical devices embedded with electronics, sensors, and network connectivity.
 - => *Enable to collect and exchange data.*
- Transforms physical objects into smart devices to communicate,
- To interpret information from the surroundings.
- Make our lives more comfortable, and our businesses more efficient and less costly.





Case: the use of IoT in e-commerce

- IoT has contributed to the growth of E-Commerce.
- E-commerce companies rely on the technology to move every item with accuracy, traceability and very on time.
- Amazon warehouse robots show how much technology and devices connected through the internet.



Case: Smart Port Logistics

- IoT is the underlying technology of so-called Smart Port Logistics which is operational, e.g, in the port of Hamburg.
- The port operator has to increase efficiency and make sure that containers are moving swiftly in and out: By informing lorry/railways drivers of the exact arrival time of containers .
- Can inform Customs which shipments would need certain orders based on priority identified by both Customs and the port.



Decision-making with BIG Data

Driving decision-making with data

- Data is traditionally inaccessible within silos, within systems maintained by partners, vendors, suppliers, and other entities throughout the supply chain.
- Exploring BIG data (structure and unstructured data) will enable greater availability of data across the extended supply chain.
- Data mining may improve the efficiency and rationality of decision-making.



BIG Data for Customs

Examples of datasets that are commonly collected by Customs agencies:

- Data submitted for the Customs clearance process;
- Collected data from other government agencies (Single Window, E-government);
- Commercially available databases;
- Open source information platforms
- Electronics, software, sensors and network connectivity (the IoT).



Digital revolution for BIG data

- The digital revolution is generating exponential opportunities in terms of data access and analysis.
- Growing digitalization has made it easier and faster to process voluminous data.
- Various solution providers could help to maximize uptime and minimize time needed to maintenance of data analytics systems.



Tools for Data analytics

- **Predictive analytics:** require models to analyze the data and provide insights relative to the evolution of observable patterns.
- **Cognitive computing:** the use of artificial intelligence, often through the use of artificial neural networks, to simulate human thought processes and allow for machine learning.
- **Statistics programming languages** such as: R, Python



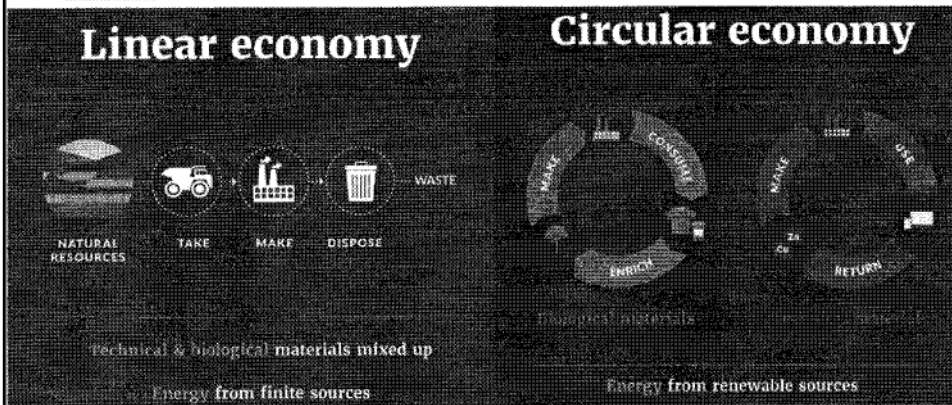
Case: Canada Border Service agency

- **Artificial Intelligence/Deep Learning** for Tariff Verification and Improved Compliance
- This has been demonstrated by the use of Google Deep Learning algorithms, utilizing messy text descriptions of shipments => predict the appropriate HS code.
- Comparison of the predicted classification with that submitted by the shipper => identify anomalies requiring further investigation.



Question?

Circular economy: *what are the opportunities for the International SCs and Customs?*





Thank you!

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION
Rue du Marché 30, 1210 Brussels, Belgium
internet: <http://www.wcoomd.org>



201416

APEC Concept Note

Please submit to APEC Secretariat Program Director. Concept Notes exceeding 3 pages (including title page) and incomplete submissions will not be considered. Responses must be no less than 10pt font.

Project Title:	Promoting the interoperability of trade single window systems in APEC through a Compendium of Best Practices
Fund Source (Select <u>one</u> only):	
<input type="checkbox"/> General Project Account (GPA) <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation Special Account (TILF) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APEC Support Fund (ASF) – General Fund <input type="checkbox"/> APEC Support Fund (ASF) – Sub-Fund. <u>You must nominate the sub-fund here:</u>	
APEC forum:	CTI
Proposing APEC economy:	Chile – Perú
Co-sponsoring economies:	
Expected Start Date:	March 2019
Project Completion Date: <small>See Chapter 7 Guidebook on APEC Projects</small>	Xxxxx
Project summary: <i>In 150 words -</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the issue that you will address or examine in your project? • Outline the key things your project will do, in terms of what, where, when and with whom. <i>(Summary must be no longer than the box provided. Cover sheet must fit on one page)</i>	<p>This project consists of a 2-day workshop where economies will share knowledge about the benefits and good practices of single window systems in the APEC region and promote discussions for establishing interoperability among member economies. The workshop discussions and results will serve as inputs to develop a Compendium of Best Practices</p> <p>This workshop aims to identify the challenges and obstacles in single window implementation and interoperability, based on the results of (1) the 2018 Study on Single Window Systems' International Interoperability: Key Issues for Its Implementation, (2) 2014 APEC Survey on Single Windows, (3) UNCECE's Recommendation No. 36, as well as economies' experiences.</p> <p>On the first day, there will be five speakers from the public and private sectors that will share their experiences on single window systems' interoperability in different economies, and will give recommendations to implement single windows in the APEC region. [= Day 1]</p> <p>Second, members economies will discuss common standards and benefits, and gaps and challenges in establishing interoperability amongst single windows. The main purpose of the discussion, is to develop a Compendium of Best Practices as a guidance tool for APEC economies. [= Day 2]</p> <p>The meeting will be held in the margins of SOM 3, in August 2019 in Chile.</p>
Total cost of proposal: (APEC funding + self-funding): USD 140000 + 30.000	Total amount being sought from APEC (USD): 140000 By category: Travel: 120.000 Labor costs: 10.000 Hosting: 10.000 Publication & distribution: 0 Other: 0 <small>(See Guidebook on APEC Projects, Ch. 9 to ensure all proposed costs are allowable.)</small>

Project Overseer Information and Declaration:

Name: Mrs. Barbara Matamala
Title: Executive Director of Electronic Single Window of Chile
Organization: Ministry of Finance
Postal address: 8320000
Tel: 56228282391 **E-mail:** bmatamala@hacienda.gov.cl

As Project Overseer and on behalf of the above said Organization, I declare that this submission was prepared in accordance with the **Guidebook on APEC Projects (the Guidebook)** and any ensuing project will comply with said Guidebook. Failure to do so may result in the BMC denying or revoking funding and/or project approval. I understand that any funds approved are granted on the basis of the information in the document's budget table, in the case of any inconsistencies within the document.

 Name of Project Overseer / Date

Project Synopsis

1. **Relevance – Benefits to region:** What problem does the project seek to address? Does it have sustained benefits for more than one economy?

In May 2016, APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade “welcome(d) the Initiative on Single Window Systems’ International Interoperability which aims to foster the flow of goods, enhance supply chain security, reduce costs and provide quality and timely information on trade across borders and encourage(d) economies to begin discussions on establishing pilot projects on voluntary basis.” The purpose of this project is to contribute to APEC economies’ efforts to implement and achieve international interoperability of single windows in the region, promote discussions for establishing interoperability pilot projects on a voluntary basis amongst member economies to enhance trade facilitation, institutional connectivity as well as regional economic integration efforts and in the long-run, establish a Regional Single Window (or RSW). The workshop will establish the first discussion towards it.

In this context, Chile proposed an Action Plan for the advancement and promotion of the interoperability of single windows within APEC. The first proposed activity of the Action Plan is a workshop leading to the development of a Compendium of Best Practices, as well as exchanging views on the appropriateness of existing technologies that could be recommended for interoperability in the APEC region.

Relevance – Eligibility and Fund Priorities: How does the project a) meet the eligibility criteria and b) support the funding priorities for the nominated fund or sub-fund? Refer to the APEC website.

This project will improve institutional connectivity and regional integration in the following aspects. The project will promote the implementation and interoperability of single windows, which means advancing the progress of trade facilitation and customs modernization. The WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation has encouraged the implementation of single windows. The project contributes in knowledge and best practices sharing, capacity building and policy dialogues that are consistent with the principles and targets set by the APEC Connectivity Blueprint for 2015-2025.

Relevance – Capacity Building: How will the project build the capacity of APEC member economies? For ASF projects, please identify the APEC developing member economies that will benefit from this project. (Refer to capacity building goals, objectives and principles at Appendix K of the Guidebook.)

The workshop will reduce economic disparities among APEC economies with the exchange of experiences in the implementation of single windows, and will support sustainable growth and equitable development in the Asia-Pacific region, as more economies implement the Compendium of Best Practices, which will be drawn-up and endorsed after the meeting. Effective implementation of single windows will facilitate SMEs in connecting to GVCs. The project will help members to participate more fully in the regional economy as well as in the trade and investment liberalization and facilitation process.

Objective: State the overall objective of the project in 100 words or less. The objective is the overarching goal of your project, for example, “Our objective is to build the capacity of project participants through workshop and research to better support the X Roadmap, and produce recommendations as a basis for further collaboration to address the APEC-wide issue of...” In the Project Proposal, you will be required to identify a set of measurable project-level outcomes, which if collectively achieved, define whether the project has met the objective stated here. You can identify more than one objective, but avoid confusing the *objective* or goal of the project with the project’s *outcomes*.

The workshop will share experiences on single windows, to assist APEC economies in the development implementation and maintenance of them, and the promotion of international interoperability among single windows. With the discussion about challenges and opportunities economies will identify their processes in the implementation of single windows and interoperability of individual economies. Economies will identify standards and gaps to develop a ‘Compendium of Best Practices’. It will help overcome difficulties faced in implementing single windows or improve their existing functions for the development of interoperability..

2. **Alignment – APEC:** Describe specific APEC priorities, goals, strategies and/or statements that the project supports, and explain how the project will contribute to their achievement.

The project will contribute in the following aspects of APEC priorities:

The *APEC Connectivity Blueprint for 2015-2025* which was endorsed at the AELM, encourages member economies to develop their single window systems by 2020 and to promote interoperability among these systems. The *APEC Customs 3M Strategic Framework*, which was adopted by the 2014 AMM, establishes the

objectives for the implementation of single window systems. The *APEC Ministerial Leaders in 2016*, the Ministers called officials to continue work on the initiative on SWS international interoperability. Under the *SCCP Collective Action Plan (CAP)* single window systems have been a priority for several years. This project also directly supports the ongoing work that is being undertaken by the APEC PSU in key areas for implementing single windows. The *APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) 2017-2020* aims to address chokepoints in the supply chain and among other tasks, plans to strengthen the implementation of single window systems and promote work on their interoperability.

Alignment – Forum: How does the project align with your forum’s work plan/strategic plan?

The workshop will contribute to the main objectives of the CTI and SCCP strategic plan, which among others initiatives, they refer to: Promote the development of, and interoperability between, single windows of APEC economies; and strengthen each national single window by sharing and developing best practices. More specifically, this workshop supports the SCFAP 2017-2020 under CTI as well as the APEC Customs 3M Strategic Framework under SCCP.

3. Methodology: How do you plan to implement the project? Briefly address the following:

- **Work plan: In a simple table, outline the project from start to end. Show key project outputs and activities and associated dates or timelines.**

Time	Task	Deliverable
March 2019	Develop Terms of Reference and send it to APEC Secretariat for comments.	Terms of reference for hiring a consultant.
April 2019	Start consultant’s hiring process and consultant selection	Consultant contracted
May 2019 (early)	Develop the draft agenda and contact speakers and participants.	Draft Agenda with prospective workshop speakers and participants, along with invitations.
June 2019 (early)	Circulate the first draft agenda for comments and review, and the invitation to speakers and participants	Workshop’s Agenda
June 2019 (late)	Contact participants	Prospective list of participants
July 2019	Confirm speakers and participants	List of speakers and participants confirmed.
August 2019	Hold the Workshop	Successful realization of the workshop at the margins of SOM 3.
October 2019	Elaborate report, and circulate draft of Best Practice Compendium for comments	Final Report and Best Practices Compendium that includes comments from participants, speakers and experts
November 2019	Distribute digital the workshop Publications	Dissemination of Project Report and Best Practices Compendium.

- **Beneficiaries: Selection criteria for participants, beneficiary profiles (e.g. participants, end users, policy makers, researchers/ analysts, gender) and how they will be engaged.**

The main beneficiaries and stakeholders of this project include: (1) Public sector participants (officials from customs administrations and ministries with single window experience); (2) Private sector representatives (from SME and large enterprises) with trading interests; (3) Representatives from International Organizations and multilateral development banks with experiences in single windows.

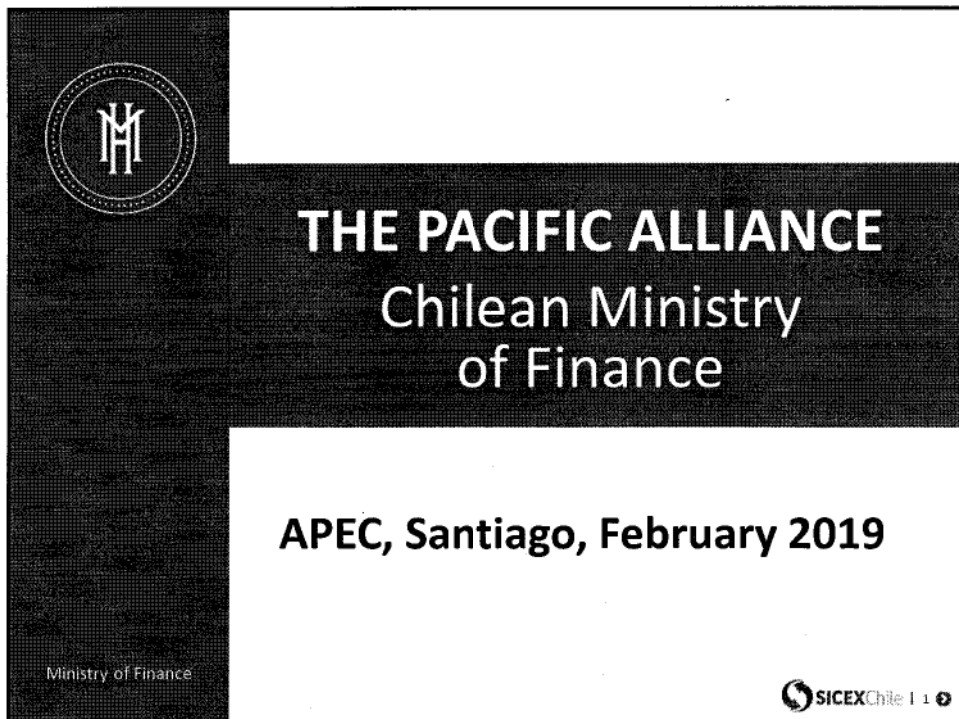
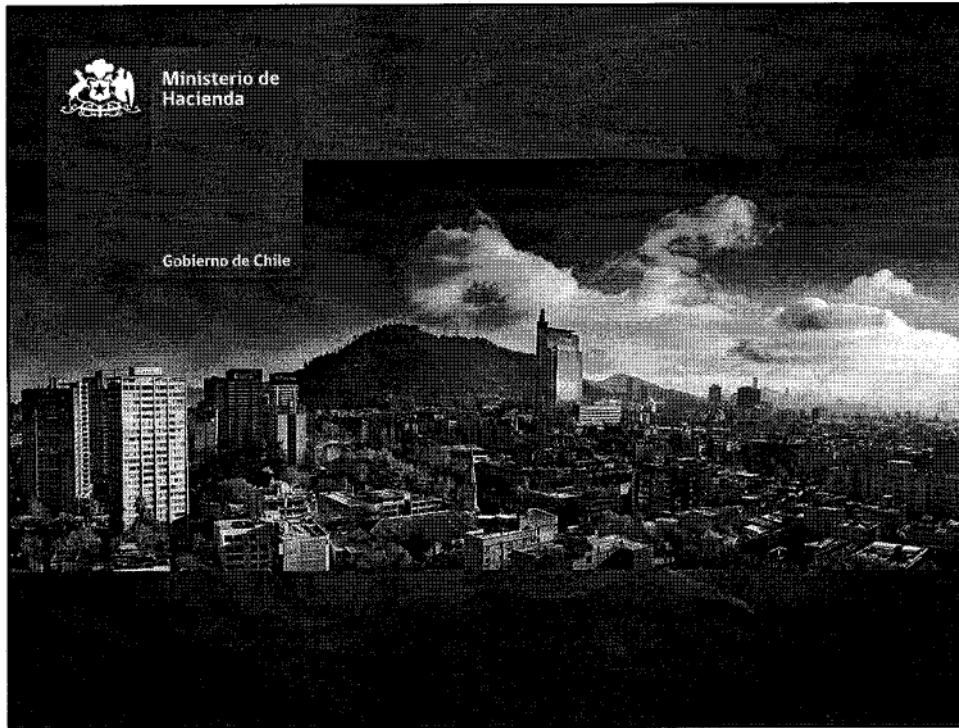
Evaluation: Outline the indicators which will be used to measure progress towards the project outcomes. Where possible provide indicators which could assess impacts on women.


The indicators are: Number of attending (both national and international); Number of travel eligible attending; Number of women/men attending and/or presenting; Survey to evaluate the Workshop’s impact and satisfaction of the participants; Development of a Compendium of Best Practices

- **Linkages: Information on other APEC and non-APEC stakeholders and how they will be engaged. If and how this proposal builds on (but does not duplicate) the work of other projects. How will this activity promote cross fora collaboration?**

At the operational and technical level, Single Window is being managed [in some economies] by customs officials, in which why this workshop is important for SCCP. Additionally, at the policy and strategic level, (Trade) Single Window (as an instrument of trade facilitation) brings wider impact to regional economic integration to strengthen supply chain connectivity; which is under the purview of CTI.

附件 17






Agenda


- I. VUCE Development: The Chilean Case.
- II. Regional Integration for the improvement and facilitation of Foreign Trade: The Pacific Alliance Agreement.
- III. Next Steps in the Single Window Interoperability.

Ministry of Finance



II. Single Window Development: Case of Chile

Ministry of Finance




Single Window (SW) Development

- **Foreign Trade SW**

System that allows to export and import goods through a single electronic portal, at any time and from any place.
- **Goal**

To position each economy in a better competitiveness level within international markets, improving processing times and decreasing costs of foreign trade operations.

Ministry of Finance




Current Scope and functionalities


SICEX CHILE

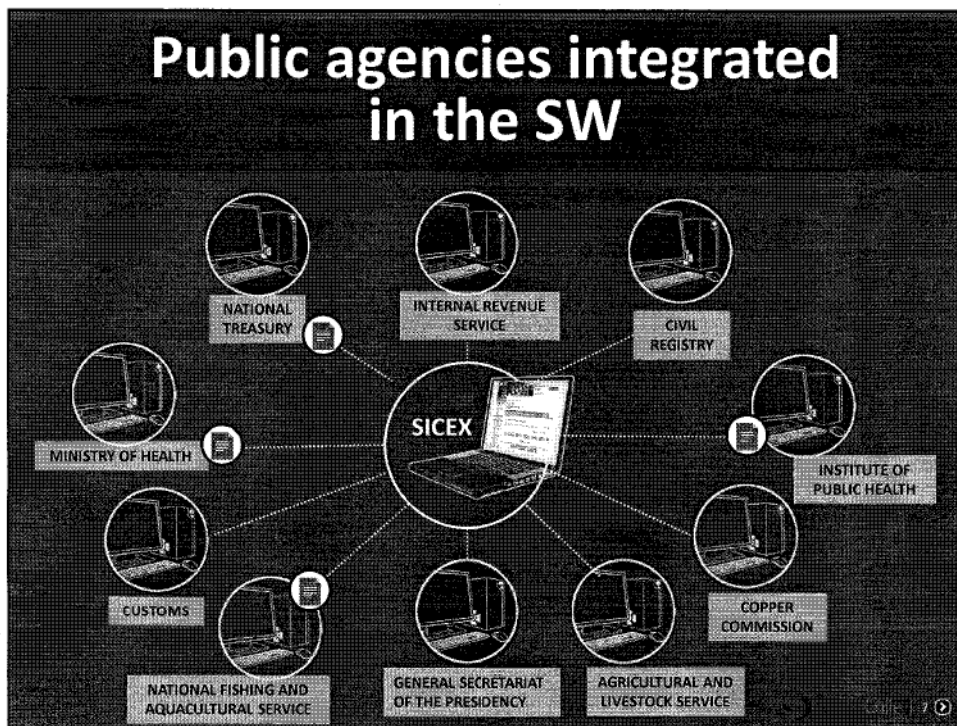
Non-mandatory use

Free of charge



Single web access point Single Data Registry Online Payment Real-time Tracking Enquiries User Support Training Information Exchange Mechanisms





Today it is possible to export goods through chilean SW (SICEX).

All Ports (maritime, terrestrial, aerial)

Main Public Institutions integrated
CHILEAN CUSTOMS, AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK SERVICE, CHILEAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH; INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE; CHILEAN COPPER COMMISSION; CIVIL REGISTRY, NATIONAL FISHING AND AQUACULTURAL SERVICE, GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENCY, NATIONAL TREASURY.

+ 35.000 OF GOODS

CHILEAN CUSTOMS, AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK SERVICE, CHILEAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH; INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE; CHILEAN COPPER COMMISSION; CIVIL REGISTRY, NATIONAL FISHING AND AQUACULTURAL SERVICE, GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENCY, NATIONAL TREASURY.

SW with e-Ports

Ministry of Finance

SICEX

Valparaiso

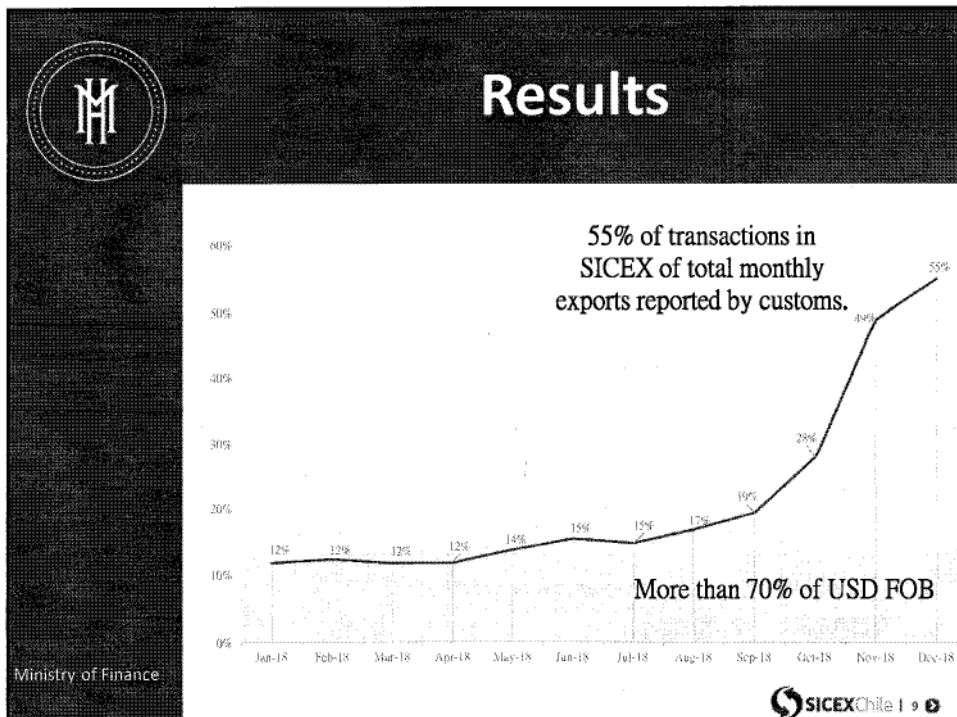
Bio Bio

SSPP

MINISTERIO DE TRANSPORTES

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA

The graphic features a central cluster of interlocking gears. Each gear contains an image: a port terminal, a warehouse, a government building (Ministry of Finance), a laptop displaying data, a port terminal, a ship, and a government building (Ministry of Transportes). To the right is a map of Chile with brackets indicating the Valparaiso and Bio Bio regions. Logos for the Ministry of Finance and SICEX are present.





III. Regional Integration for Trade Facilitation: Pacific Alliance Agreement


Ministry of Finance

Regional Integration for trade facilitation


The Pacific Alliance Agreement subscribed by Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Chile.

It establishes the obligation to implement and integrate SWs

Interoperability →



SICEX Chile 11




Interoperability as an ICT tool

“ The ability of organizations and diverse systems to interact with consensual and common objectives with the aim of obtaining mutual benefits. The interaction implies that the involved organizations share information and knowledge through business processes, by means of data exchange among their respective ICT systems”.

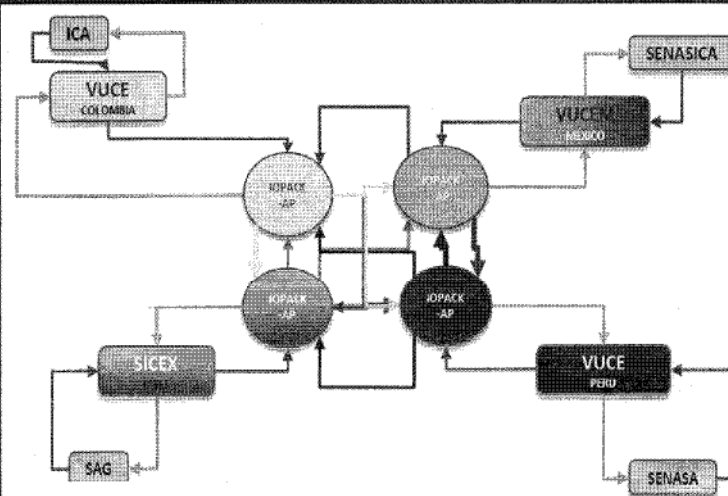
Ministry of Finance

12




ICT Solution

The Pacific Alliance



Ministry of Finance


SICEX Chile | 13



Achievements


The Pacific Alliance

Phytosanitary certificate interoperability among the SWs of Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Chile



June 2016.

Ministry of Finance



Achievements

The Pacific Alliance

Certificate of Origin Interoperability between the SWs of Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Chile



Junio 2018

Ministry of Finance





In progress
The Pacific Alliance

2017-2019

Customs Declaration data
interoperability between the SWs of
Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Chile

Main definitions	2017-2018
Implementation	2019-2020

Ministry of Finance



IV. Next Steps

Ministry of Finance




Next Steps

- 1 Improve SW of each economy
- 2 Integrate national SW with others SW from different economies.

Ministry of Finance




Export process




Fábrica Transporte Terrestre Centro Distribuidor Transporte Terrestre Autorizaciones Puerto Embudo Boque Puerto Descarga Transporte Terrestre Centro Distribuidor

Documentary processes Freight processes Payment processes

INFORMATION






Advantages for APEC economies

I. Legal Framework

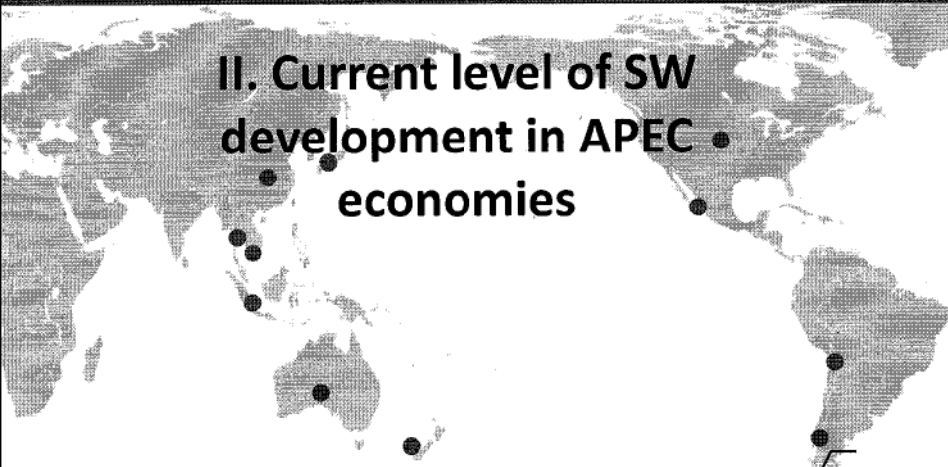
Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO) subscribed for APEC economies.

- Article 10.4.1 Single Window
Members shall endeavor to establish a single window to which a trader can submit all documents and/or data required by customs and all other border or licensing authorities for the import, export or transit of goods....


Ministry of Finance




Advantages for APEC economies



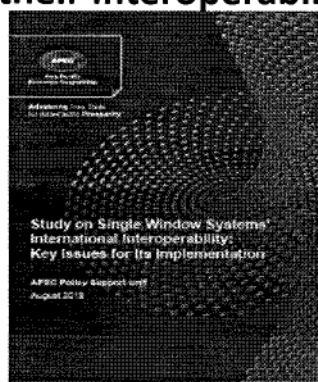
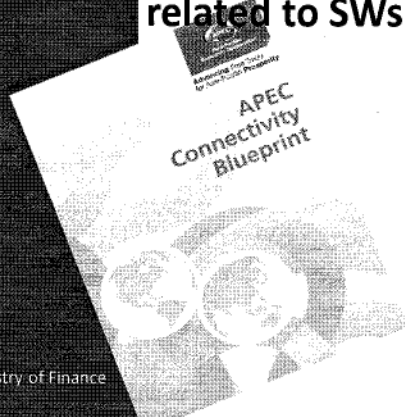
II. Current level of SW development in APEC economies





Advantages for APEC economies

III. Previous APEC studies and the experiences from APEC economies, related to SWs and their interoperability.




Ministry of Finance

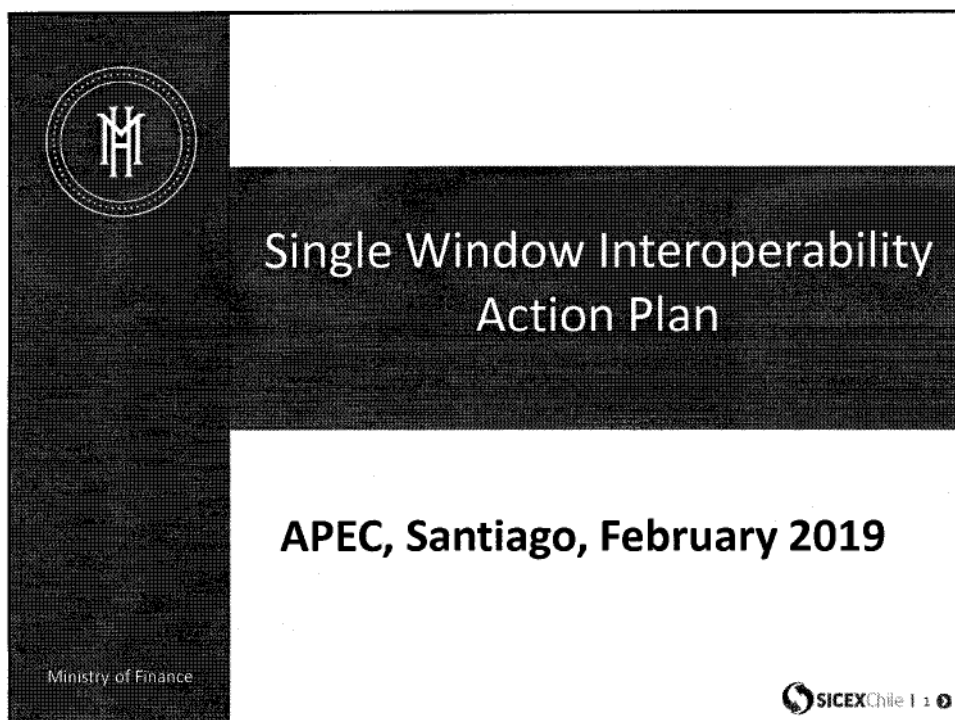
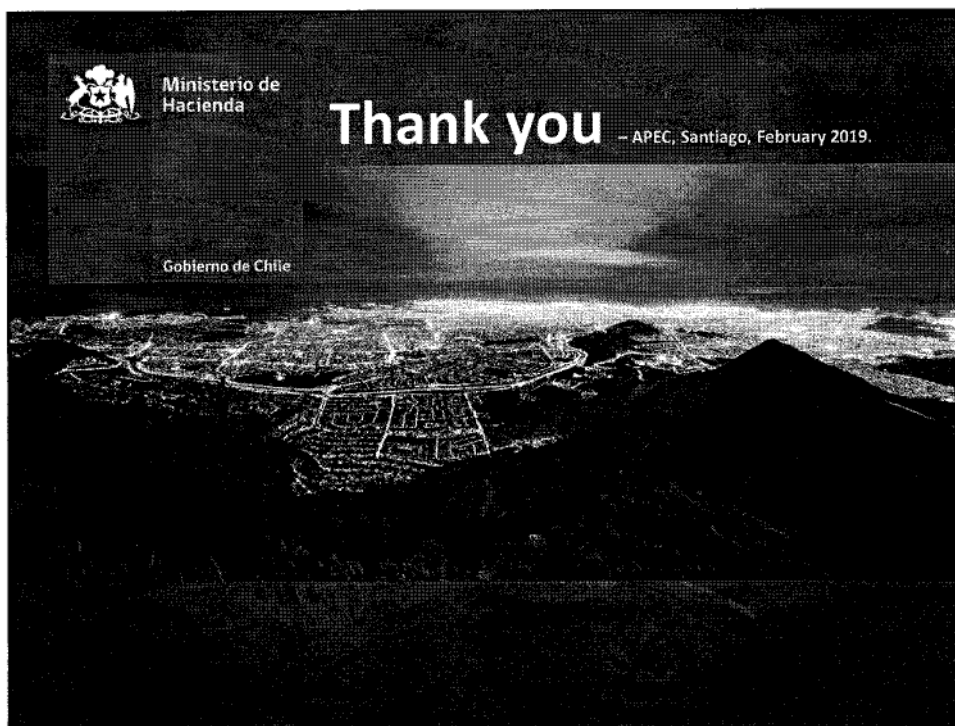


Finally, it is important to take into account...

1. Definition of Single Window Scope
2. Political Support and Financing
3. Inter-institutional Leadership and Coordination
4. Alignment between relevant stakeholders
5. Change Management
6. Best practices ICT/International Standards.

Ministry of Finance







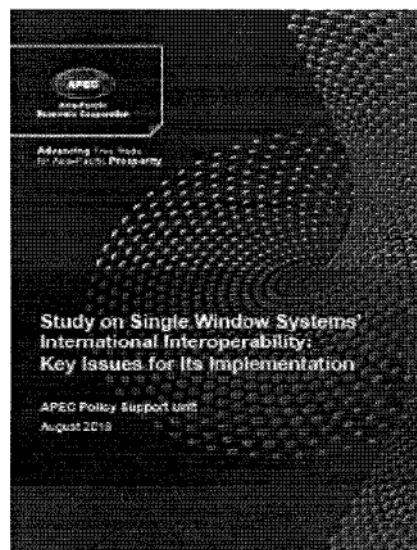
Development of national SW




Examples of interoperability of SW




Recommendation of the limited pilot of the Study on SW Interoperability from APEC Policy Support Unit 2018







Proposal of Action Plan

This initiative promotes and seek to enhance interoperability among SW of APEC economies.




To position each economy in a better level of competitiveness within international markets trough improving processing times and decreasing costs of foreign trade operations.




Proposal of Action Plan

It is proposed an Action Plan for the advancement and promotion of the interoperability of SW within APEC

The aim of the Action Plan is to develop activities for the implementation of the interoperability among single windows.






Proposal of Action Plan


Time Plan

1st year : Workshop and Compendium of best ICT solution.

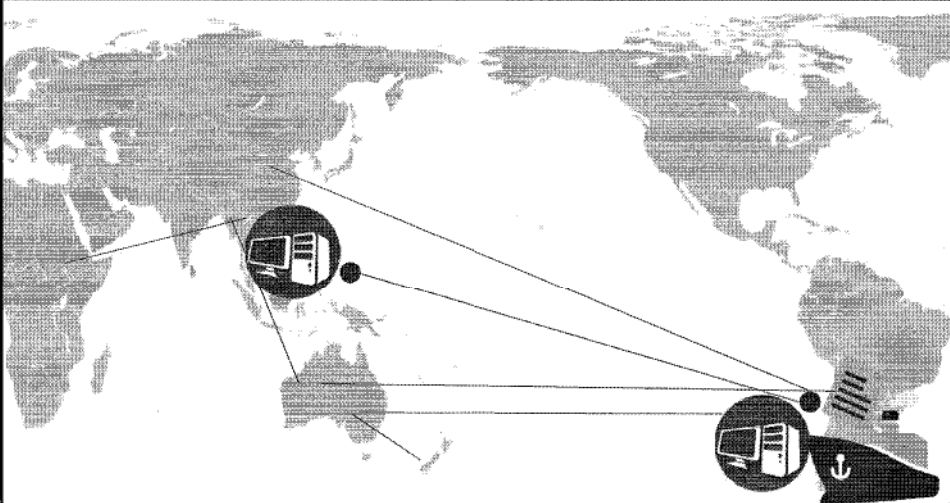
2nd year : Definition of volunteer economies for the pilot


3rd year : Discussion of the pilot scope, documents/data to be exchanged, legal framework; governance and financing.

4th year : Implementation of the pilot defined. 

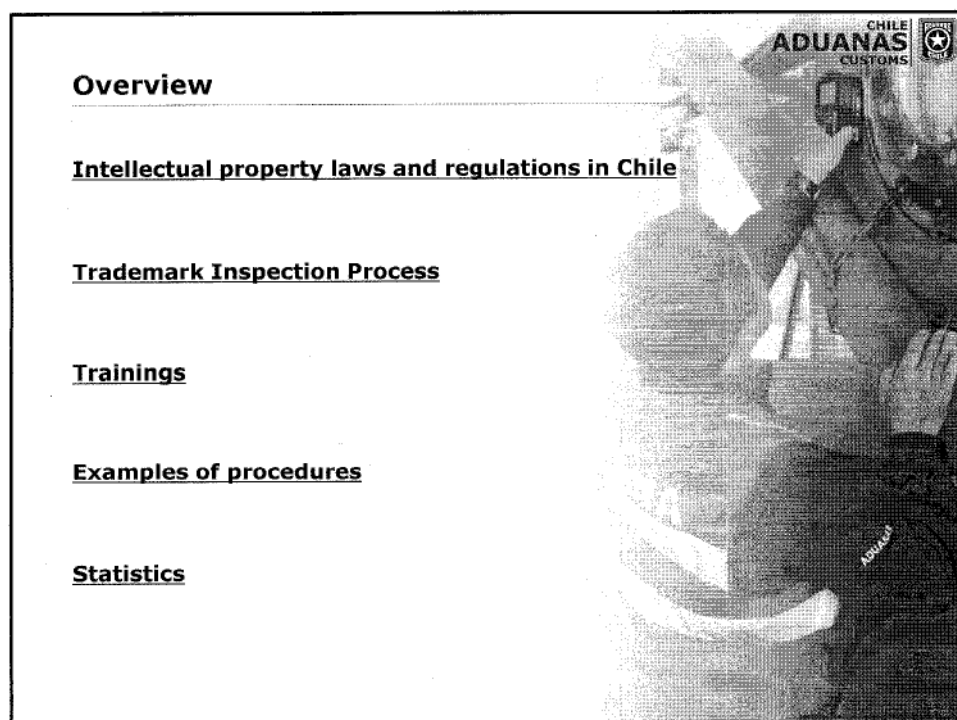
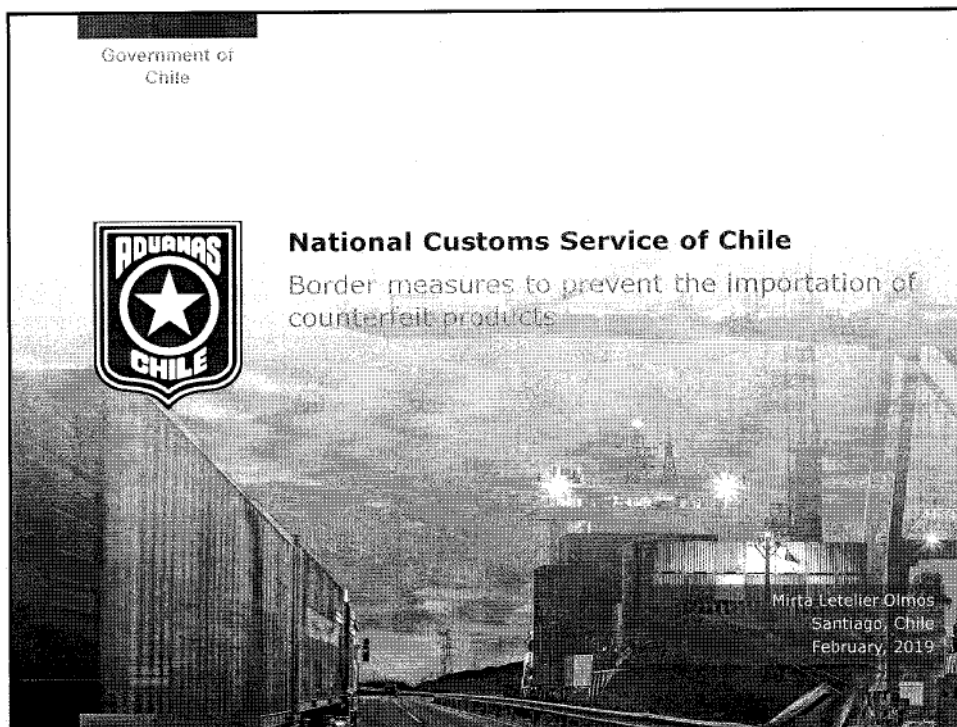



Integrating Single Windows





附件18



ADUANAS 

Intellectual property laws and regulations in Chile

National legal framework

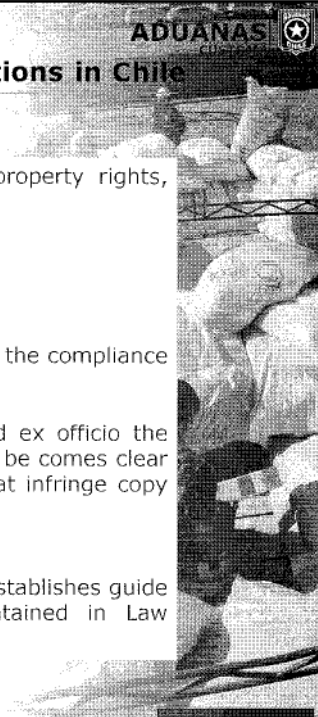
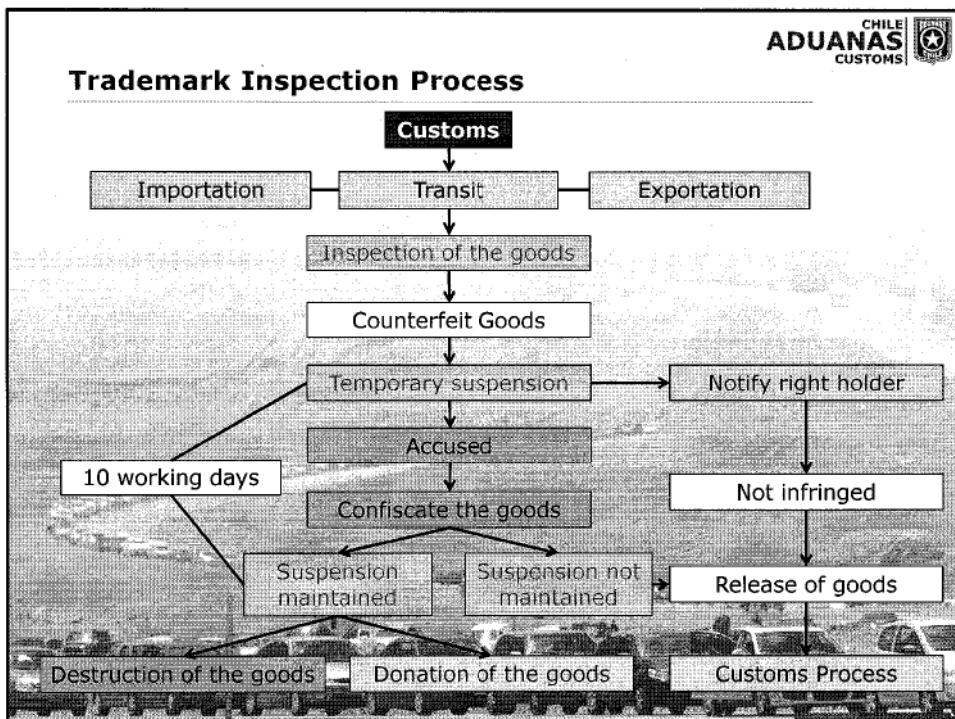
Law 17.336, Law that protects the intellectual property rights, Copyright.

Law 19.039, Law that protects industrial Property.

Law 19.912, Regarding measures at the border for the compliance of Intellectual Property Rights.

Article N° 16: The customs authority may suspend ex officio the release of goods, when the simple examination of it be comes clear that it is counterfeit trademark goods, or goods that infringe copy right.

Resolution N° 5.026 of 2003 , Chilean Customs. Establishes guide lines for the application of the regulations contained in Law N° 19.912.

Principal Advantages and Difficulties

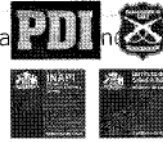
Principal Advantages

Good communication and work between the national and regional Customs team

Work together with The Police (Carabineros, PDI)

Cooperation between the government agencies

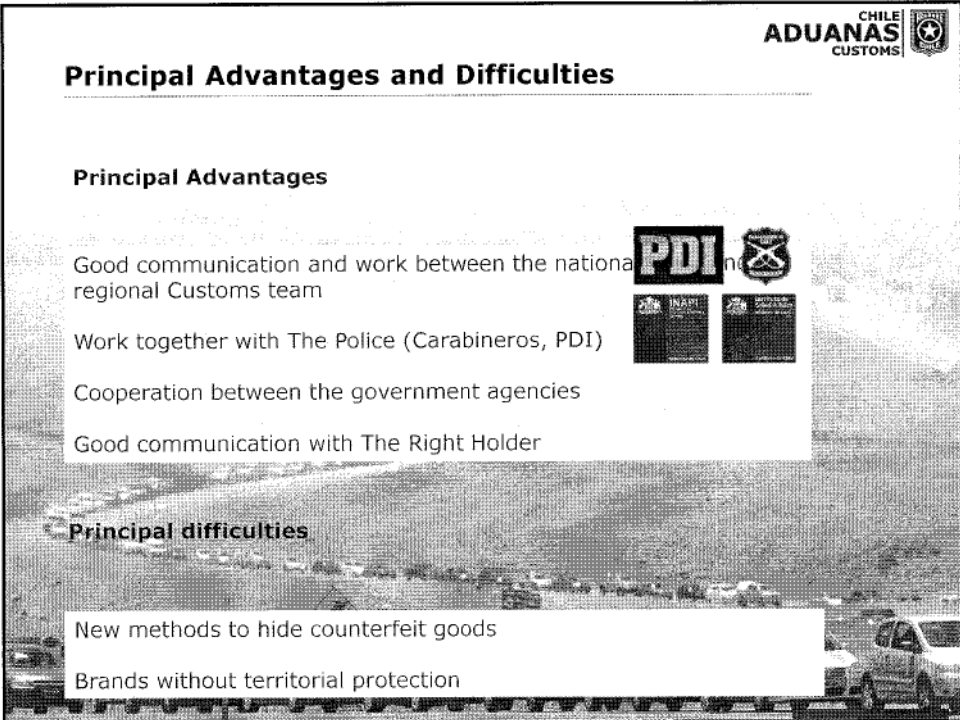
Good communication with The Right Holder



Principal difficulties

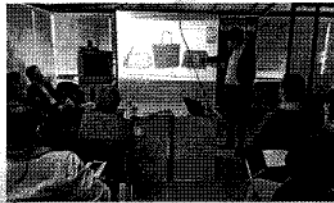
New methods to hide counterfeit goods

Brands without territorial protection



Trainings, 2018

Abilities to detect counterfeit goods



In different cities of Chile in 2018, right holders of the brands, teaches to Customs officers and Police officers how to recognize counterfeit goods. The total of trainings were 16.

Trainings

Abilities to detect counterfeit goods



In the city of Iquique in July 2018, the International Trademark Association (INTA) and the National Customs Service of Chile organized a training course for different government agencies to recognize counterfeit goods. 80 people attended.



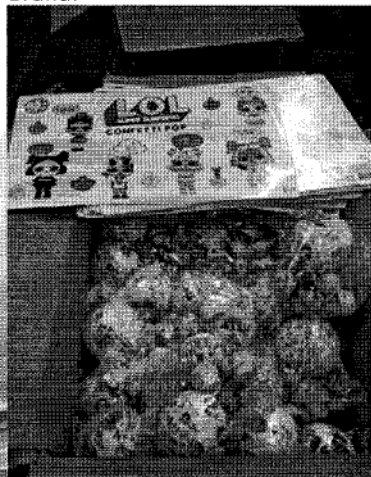
In the city of Arica in October 2018, the REACT and the National Customs Service of Chile organized a training course for different government agencies to recognize counterfeit goods. 90 people attended. Officials from Peru and Bolivia participated.



Successful Cases of Customs, 2017 and 2018

Traditional Cases

LOL Case. In 2018, 433,375 units of counterfeit goods. LOL Brand.



EILA case. In 2017, Customs Office of Iquique detected the highest number of counterfeit sport shoes in the country and in the world. This is 236,418 pairs that imitate the brand of the multinational Fila brand





Successful Cases of Customs, Period 2017 and 2018

Non traditional Cases

Customs Office of Arica. "Viadil case" (stomach ache painkiller). entered 500 units of the counterfeit medicine through the "Chacalluta border crossing point"

Customs Office of Iquique. "Parche León case" (pain). entered 9,000 units of the counterfeit medicine.

Customs Office of Valparaíso. Contact Lenses Case. 10,000 contact lens units, which besides infringing the intellectual property law, the damage may be irreversible in the health of the users.

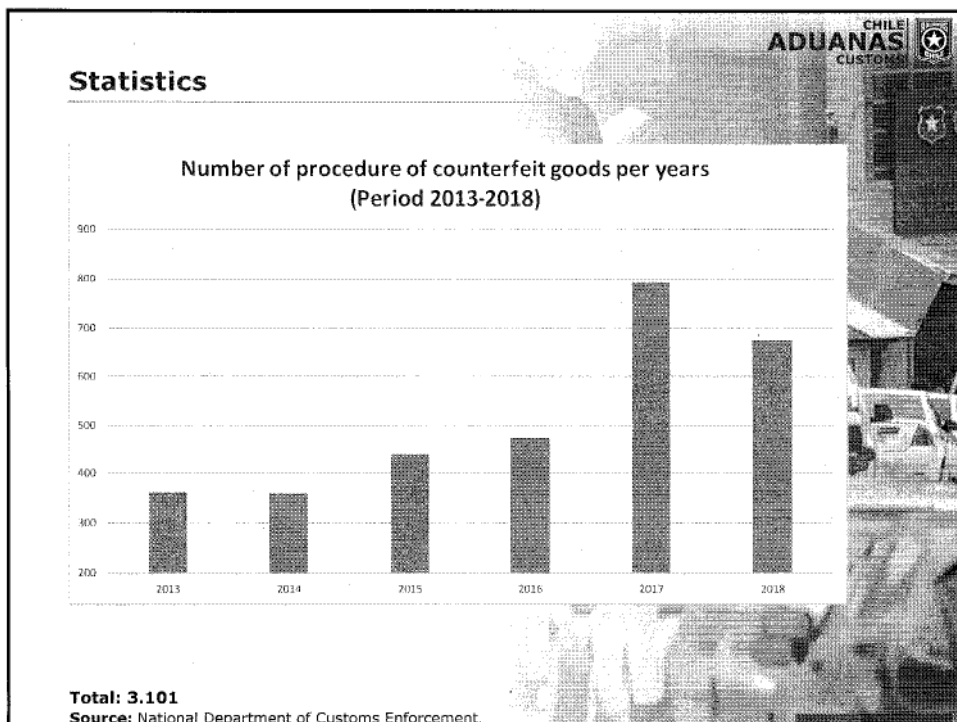
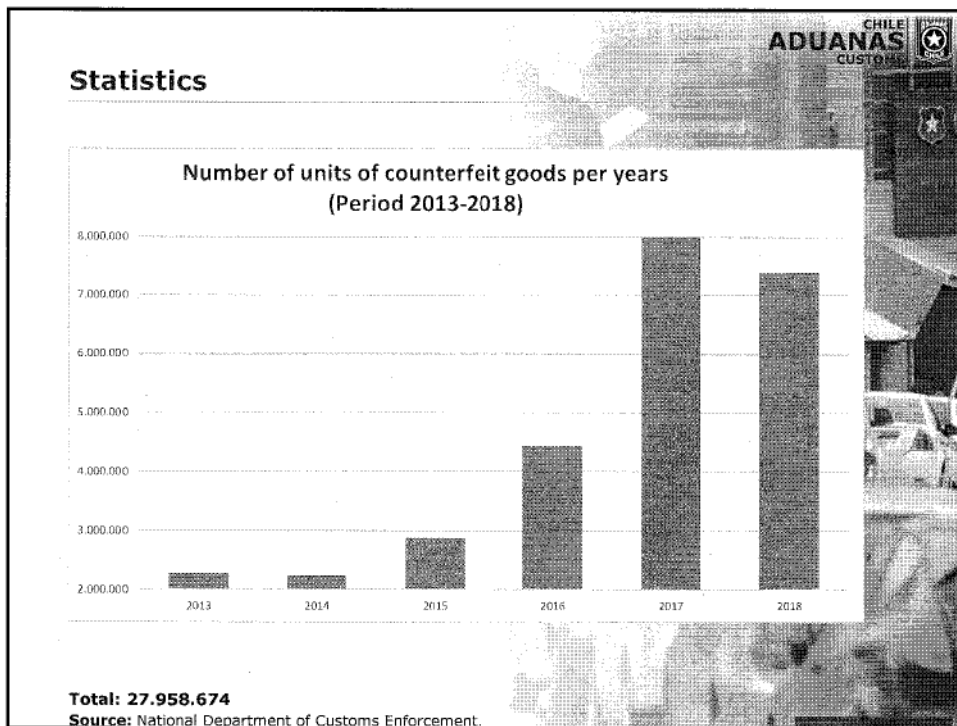


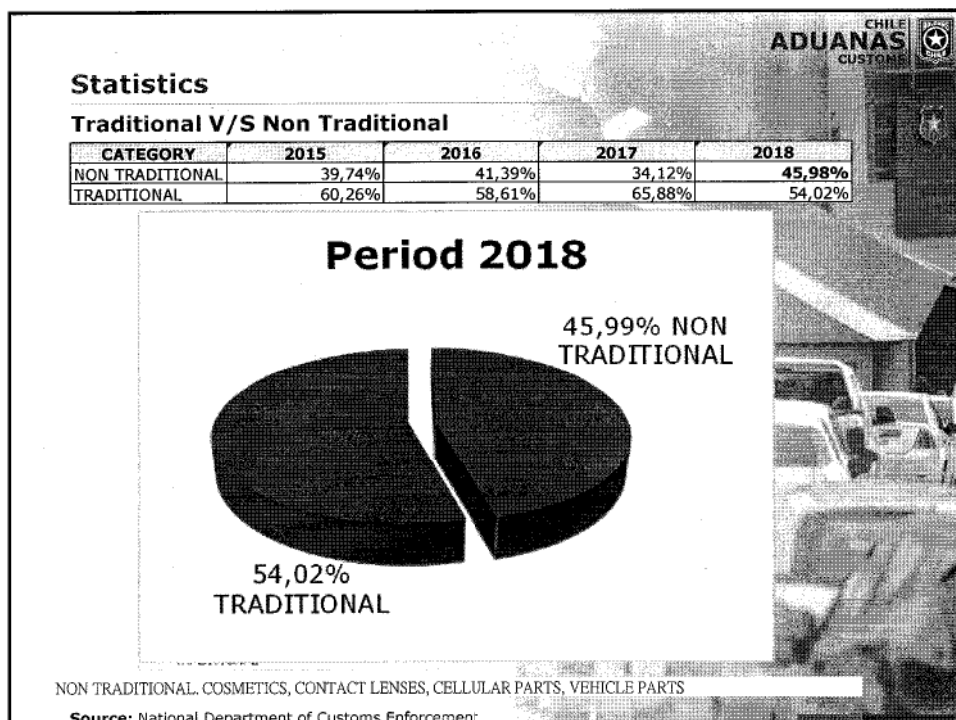
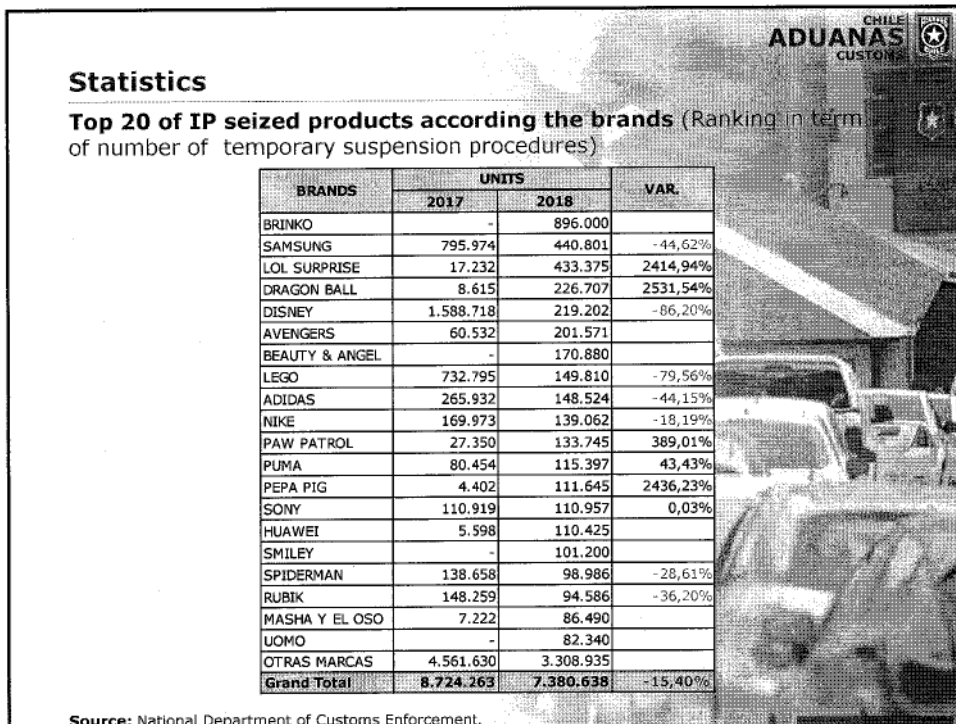
Joint Operations

Seized of 15.120 bottles of fake tequila



Activity between National Customs Service of Chile, INAPI and México government agencies





Final Words

To continue with international, national and regional trainings to improve skills in the detection of fraudulent.

Internship abroad in order to gain experience and knowledge of other Custom realities within the framework of IPR.

Launch the Trademark Administration System (SAM) for the entry of suspensions of the release.

Finally continue working for more national and international cooperation. This experience will contribute positively between public and private organizations.



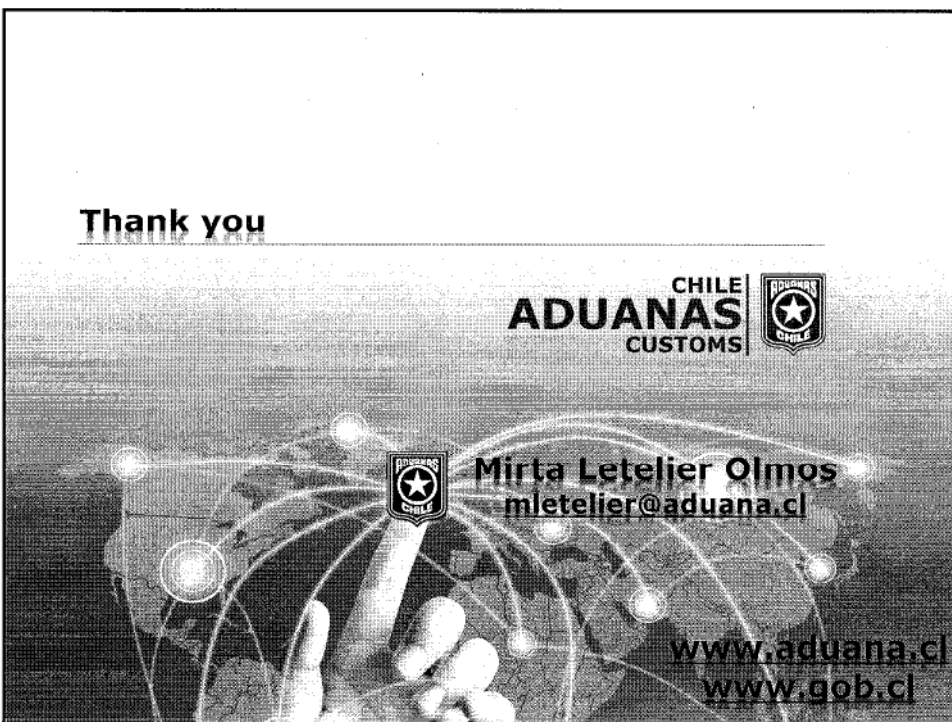
Thank you

CHILE
ADUANAS
CUSTOMS



Mirta Letelier Olmos
mletelier@aduana.cl

www.aduana.cl
www.gob.cl



3/14/19

[2017 version, to be updated by SCCP members]

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Subcommittee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)
Compendium for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Enforcement

Border enforcement continues to be a global challenge that requires international solutions aimed at enhancing and improving cross-border government cooperation and collaboration. The volume of counterfeit and pirated goods continues to increase in international commerce streams and customs agencies should continue to work together in order to most effectively combat this illicit trade.

These counterfeit goods can pose significant health and safety risks, cut into the revenue of legitimate right holders, and can impinge upon reputations and consumer perceptions of brand names.

Recognizing these potentially serious threats that APEC economies are facing, APEC developed an IPR enforcement compendium to be used as a tool to assist in the identification, interdiction, and deterrence of intellectual property violations. By working together with standardized practices, such as these guidelines, APEC economies can reduce the risks and harm that intellectual property violations pose. The resulting document may also serve as a resource for future joint operations and/or capacity building efforts in APEC.

Engagement Practices:

1. Network with trade groups and manufacturer's representatives that can provide product information or information on companies that they suspect of counterfeiting or pirating.
2. Promote customs procedures that enable rights holders and industry groups to notify customs of trademark and copyright registrations.
3. Work with international counterparts to increase detection and interdiction of counterfeit and pirated goods by participating in joint operations and information sharing.
4. Increase cooperation with rights holders.

Educational Practices:

5. Develop and regularly deliver an IPR all-day immersion training to customs officers at the ports of entry to educate them and refresh their knowledge on the procedures, policies, and, regulations associated with intellectual property rights enforcement in the customs environment.
6. Work to expand public awareness of the dangers associated with counterfeit goods by frequent media activities.
7. Solicit rights holders on a regular basis to host national webinars and/or port-specific in person training sessions designed to update customs personnel on rights holder products and infringement trends.

Enforcement Practices:

8. Develop a mobile operational team that can carry out all enforcement efforts. This mobile operational team should be comprised of subject matter experts in various areas of responsibility that can be deployed to ports of entry to conduct and/or provide additional staffing during IPR specific operations and exercises. The team would also provide guidance on IPR policies, legal authorities and procedures for enforcement.

9. Increase focus on small shipments such as air express shipments and ocean consolidated shipments. Many smugglers have discovered the advantages of using small smaller shipments and frequently utilize the international mail, or express consignment environments.
10. Keep abreast of new and changing fads in every industry. In today's world, everything and anything can be counterfeited.
11. Consider seasonal trends (i.e. risk assessment in line with holiday related imports and significant sport events, etc.)
12. Focus on external allegations that may expose an undiscovered national surge/trend of an IPR exploited industry or product not yet on customs' radar.

Annex I: IPR Case Studies

Engagement Practices Examples:

Chinese Taipei:

- Customs IPR Information Database including the Right Holders' Complaints/Advice information, photos or catalogues of genuine goods, counterfeit goods or a comparison between both, Customs officers at all check points may inquire the Database at any moment.
- Customs established Real-time Information Reporting System (with pictures): The regional Customs offices report their seizure cases on the system for feedback. Intelligence gathered domestically and internationally is also dispatched on the system for inspectors' reference.

Hong Kong, China (HKC):

- In HKC, the IP right holders provide information and prompt assistance in the identification of counterfeit goods; exchange of intelligence and provision of training on counterfeit identification. Hong Kong Customs collaborates with the local IPR industry and establishes the "Intellectual Property Rights Protection Alliance (IPRPA). The IPRPA is aimed to establish a broad-based platform for fostering closer cooperation between the Hong Kong Customs and the IPR industry. It is a symbol of the stronger commitment of the government and industry to work in collaboration to pursue the goal of removing piracy and counterfeiting.

Japan:

- Japan Customs welcomes any information on smuggling of IP infringing goods, which is to be provided via hot-line or online.
- Japan Customs suspends IP infringing goods at the border upon application for suspension from the right holder as well as ex officio. Japan Customs has been actively inviting right holders to utilize the application for suspension system on various occasions including public seminars. The application for suspension is different from notification of IPR registration to Customs and right holders are required to provide Customs with prima facie evidence of infringement upon application.
- Japan Customs has joined a number of joint IP border enforcement operations held under the framework of the APEC, ASEM and WCO.
- Japan Customs has been interacting with various stakeholders such as right holders, industry associations and patent attorneys association. Such interaction includes seminars and dialogues, and helps Japan Customs to review its policy and practices of IP border enforcement

Mexico:

- The Federal Government at different administrative levels has undertaken a joint action with the private sector to strengthen the fight against the counterfeit and pirated goods. The Administration General of Customs (AGC) has been participating with the private sector and other authorities like Procuraduría General de la República "PGR" (Responsible for

investigating and prosecuting the crimes of the federal order), Instituto Mexicano de la Propiedad Intelectual “IMPI” (legal authority that administrate the industrial property system in Mexico), among others authorities, to develop permanent and sustainable strategies for the defense of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) that deterrence the illicit trade by the exchange of information in which illegal practices of foreign trade are detected and to agree set up rules and procedures to prevent this kind of activities.

- In addition, the AGC with the PGR are working together to establish an action protocol to determine ways of assistance and collaboration among them in order to combat illicit trade and protect IPR.
- The AGC has closely worked with the IMPI to implement a program for identification and inhibition of counterfeit and pirated goods.
- The AGC has developed and is implementing a computer system, that allows its Customs Officers (CO) to create and issuing consultations on IPR, directly to trademark owners and/or its legal representatives, that allowed them to proceed legally against the merchandise if there is any alleged violation of IPR. It is expected that this software will facilitate the customs clearance and to improve the detection of counterfeit merchandise.

AGC is leading the negotiations with PGR and IMPI to share the information of the trade mark database with these two authorities granting them access to the software, in order to facilitate their actions and at their own scope of their competence.

- Additionally, in Mexico AGC uses a trademark database to identified more easily IPR-violating merchandise in the customs all over the country. This database contains the information provided voluntarily by the trademark owners related to licensees, countries of production, and customs of entry; and in some cases also detailed information about the characteristics of the protected goods, identified false products and trade routes.

Currently, the AGC is working on the reengineering of its trademark base, in order to improve the analysis and data provided by different areas of the AGC. The new version of the database will considerer: online registration for the trademark owners, visual and detailed information on brands and products, tariff codes, the name of product distributors, national and foreign contact details, among others (The database formally began on January 2, 2012 and as June 2017, it has included 6,918 registered brands with 7,634 trademark registrations).

- AGC requests the suspension from the Register of Authorized Importers of those importers who had been accused of infringement or violation of the IPR by PGR and IMPI.

Peru:

- Currently, SUNAT has the voluntary registration of rights holders whose trademarks it protects through border enforcement procedure. To this end, the operational staff reviews

the information contained in that registry and serves to form a judgment as to whether the merchandise that is physically verified is presumably falsified, pirated or confusingly similar.

- The Customs Administration is also a member of the Commission for Combating Customs Crimes and Piracy of the Ministry of Production, which meets periodically in order to address issues related to the protection of IPRs. INDECOPI and representatives of IPRs also participate in this commission.

Philippines:

- The Intellectual Property Rights Division (IPRD) under the Customs Intelligence and Investigation Services (CIIS), of the Bureau of Customs (BOC) was rated number one (1) for the year 2016 by the National Commission on Intellectual Property Rights (NCIPR) garnering P1,784,213,600 total amount of seized items for the year given.
- Through close partnership and monitoring with the brand owners, other government agencies and the general public, the BOC remains resolute in its commitment in curbing out the proliferation of counterfeit goods in the market.

Singapore:

- Singapore Customs works with right holders and industry groups to conduct product identification training sessions for officers on the ground to enhance their capacity to detect counterfeits goods.
- Customs engages and works closely with the Right Holders and their legal representatives on issues and procedures relating to IPR border enforcement

United States:

- In the United States, CBP officials regularly use product identification guides that are designed and provided by the rights holders to help assess the legitimacy of products that they examine. A company's product ID guide contains specific information and details about products it has recorded with CBP. These ID guides are made available for customs officers on an electronic database to use as a reference if they have questions or need information regarding a right holder's products.
- CBP organizes and facilitates industry-specific roundtables with rights holders to hear their concerns about emerging intellectual property rights enforcement issues and obtain information that can be used for risk assessment. These roundtables are also opportunities to share information with industry stakeholders so they can become knowledgeable of the enforcement trends and programs that customs administrations are focusing on.
- One outcome that continually arises from multiple economies as a result of the APEC IPR joint enforcement operations is engagement with rights holders in advance of an industry specific operation. Engagement with the relevant industry sector prior to a particular operation will assist with the success of that operation by ensuring the customs authorities have the most up to date product information on items that will be impacted by the

operation. This type of private sector engagement serves as a training on product authentication for the front line personnel, leading to increased enforcement of counterfeit goods during an operation.

- In the United States, CBP regularly engages with interested Intellectual Property (IP) stakeholders and trade association representatives as a member of an IPR working group of a statutorily mandated advisory committee, the Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC). The group convenes monthly to discuss CBP's efforts to stop the trafficking of illegitimate goods. The private sector working group members inform and advise CBP and offer recommendations on how CBP can more effectively address the challenges presented by the trade in counterfeit and pirated goods.

Educational Practices Examples:

Chinese Taipei:

- Customs enhances frontline officers' knowledge of IPR border measures by hosting seminars and workshops on IPR regulations regularly.
- Customs enhances the expertise and enforcement technique for frontline officers by cooperating with foreign Customs and right holders to conduct IPR related training programs regularly.

Hong Kong, China (HKC):

- In HKC, apart from taking stringent enforcement actions against IPR crimes, we also stress the importance of public education on promoting IPR awareness, particularly, to the youngsters. Hong Kong Customs collaborates with the IPR industry and 13 local youth uniformed groups and their 250,000 members aged between 9 and 25 in launching the "Youth Ambassador Against Internet Piracy" Scheme. The scheme enables local youngsters to have direct participation in fighting internet piracy and allows them to cultivate the sense of respecting others' IPR at a young age. Hong Kong Customs also works closely with the Intellectual Property Department and the Education Bureau to deliver IPR enforcement talks to local students in order to remind them of the criminal liabilities of committing IPR infringing acts.

Japan:

- Japan Customs generally trains its officers at Customs Training Institute (CTI) as well as on-the-job. In addition to general training courses for new recruits and experienced officials, which include classes on IP border enforcement, CTI offers special technical courses, both theoretical and practical, for IP experts.
- Japan Customs holds press briefings twice a year and shows results of seizures of IP infringing goods. In order to raise public awareness, Japan Customs not only puts up posters and holds anti-counterfeiting campaigns in a public place but also uses Social Networking Services (SNS) such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube. For example, when releasing annual seizure statistics, Japan Customs uploads videos on YouTube, which shows press briefings and destruction of counterfeit goods, highlighting the characteristics of that year's counterfeiting activities.

- Japan Customs regularly invites right holders to hold training sessions for front line officers. During such sessions, right holders provides Customs officers with tips for finding goods infringing their IPs and demonstrate differences between genuine products and fake ones by actually showing them.

Mexico:

- The AGC jointly with trademark owners and/or legal representatives of IPR in Mexico; the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, and the Mexican Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property offer an annual training program for CO with the purpose of strengthening the CO's detection capabilities of allegedly counterfeit merchandise.
- The US Government (through the CBP, the Department of the United States of America and the Embassy of the United States of America in Mexico), the European Union and the World Customs Organization (WCO) have conducted international intellectual property training for CO. The AGC has at least 4 people certified by the WCO as Technical Operative Advisers in the field of IPR, who support for training in aspects of international regulations.

Peru:

- The Customs Administration receives training on the part of the IPR holders as received on July 19 of this year where a workshop was held in the auditorium of the Air and Postal Customs Office in order to show how the original products of the counterfeit marks ADIDAS and REEBOK, the workshop was in charge of the Barlaw Law Firm (represented in Peru by, among other marks, ADIDAS and REEBOK). Also, the Commission for Combating Customs Crimes and Piracy of the Ministry of the Production (of which SUNAT is a part) has carried out in the Customs Office of Puno the workshop "Piracy of Paid Television by means of FTA Decoders" held on August 3, 2016 and the last one held in the city of Piura on June 21 of this year with the Seminar - Workshop "Electricity is not a game: risks caused by the commercialization of electrical materials of sub standard quality" involving a SUNAT speaker on the subject: Customs mechanisms and procedures for control and alert intervention related to electrical, sub standard and potentially falsified products
- These trainings also extend to the staff of the Prosecutor's Office and Judicial Branch, such as the "Specialized Workshop on Customs, Tax, Intellectual Property and Environmental Crimes", held on September 20, 22, 27, 29 and 4, 6 and October 11, 2016 in the Hearing Room of the Permanent Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Philippines:

- Continuous trainings and seminars are being conducted within and outside the Bureau and undergone by its personnel. Last May 2017, the Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights was conducted attended by CIIS personnel as front liners who should be knowledgeable in distinguishing counterfeit and infringing goods. Resource speakers for the said event were

United Laboratories Inc. (UNILAB), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Havaianas and Panasonic Philippines, Procter & Gamble Philippines, and Adidas Philippines.

Singapore:

- Singapore Customs conducts up to 4 product identification training sessions for the field officers as part of its capacity building to strengthen officers' competency in the area of detecting counterfeit goods during their course of work. The product training provides a platform for the officers to interact and discuss IPR infringing goods with the brand owners.
- Customs shares good practices and highlights significant cases with local agencies and overseas counterpart through international programmes.

United States:

- In the case of the United States, CBP employs more than 40,000 individuals tasked with enforcing the laws of the United States. In an ever-changing legal environment, and to effectively enforce these laws, significant consideration must be given to the workforce to ensure that it is knowledgeable about current policies and procedures. Therefore, CBP conducts recurrent field training for CBP personnel to facilitate the detection, seizure, and destruction of IPR-violating merchandise, as well as the legal entry of legitimate goods. To make the training effective, various customs experts collaborated to design an IPR training course that has been effectively deployed to many locations in the field. A representative of each office involved in the development of the field training participates by presenting material on how the office works with IPR-related issues. This training is conducted in one day, over the course of eight hours. The IPR training course also assists trainers by giving them direct contact with the field officers. Discussions with the officers allows trainers to gain knowledge about trends and other port specific issues or challenges from these front line personnel.
- On June 5, 2017, the United States launched the Truth Behind Counterfeits public awareness campaign. This campaign was developed to educate the traveling public about the legal, economic, and public health and safety impacts of IPR infringing merchandise. The campaign is currently located at six airports located throughout the United States. It will continue for eight weeks through the busy summer travel period in order to reach a maximum number of travelers. The campaign includes online ads on websites used by travelers while they are planning and booking their travel abroad.
- The United States works to get the message out to the public about the dangers of counterfeits by publishing press releases of significant seizures and operational efforts. These media alerts serve to educate the public about trends, dangers, and noteworthy events that consumers should be aware of before purchasing items.
- CBP has a well-established webinar program that was developed for right holders to educate front line personnel about what to look for when making determinations about illegitimate goods. To promote the use of these webinars by rights holders, personnel at CBP contact rights holders who are recorded with CBP to see if they are interested in conducting one of these training sessions for the field personnel.

Enforcement Practices Examples:

Chinese Taipei:

- Customs Risk Management Center and Information & Intelligence Center been established to collect information; analyze and assess the risk; target, monitor, and review suspicious shipments.
- Customs adopted the risk management system with regard to IPR cases. Based on the risk indicators such as mode of transport, way of concealment, country of origin, and description of goods, we established the strategic and organizational context in which risk management takes place. Then, we analyze and rank the risks to identify management priorities and suspect targeting. The frontline officers at the checkpoints will do the inspection according to the assessment, and report the result back to the risk management system.

Japan:

- In terms of the number of cases, goods sent by post account for more than 90% of suspension of IP infringing goods. Japan Customs has assigned IP specialists to all offices which deals with international postal items.
- Japan Customs has established IPR National Center for uniform implementation of IP border enforcement, which has special section for information collection and risk analysis.
- For investigation of IP crimes, Japan Customs has established a special unit within Tokyo Customs, which sometimes works closely with police for joint investigations and with the prosecutor's office for judicial procedures.

Philippines:

- There are two (2) modes of intervention adopted and employed by the country's Bureau of Customs in dealing with infringing/counterfeit goods. First is through the exercise of Border Control Measures which enable IPR Holders to lodge an application with competent authorities for the Suspension of Release by Customs authorities of goods which infringe on IPR. The basic work flow of which is as follows; (1) IPR Recordation (filing a continuing complaint), filing a specific complaint, and ex officio actions, (2) Issuance of Alert/ Hold Order, (3) Physical Examination, (4) Seizure, (5) Hearing, (6) Decree (Forfeiture of not), and (7) Disposition of the forfeited goods.
- Infringing and counterfeit items are concealed by importers through "layering packages: (a particular object placed inside a box within a box/sack) placed in the middle or at the far end of the containers. They also use "co-mingling modus" where they mix violative goods with legitimate goods. IPRD counters such modus by conduction a 100% spot-checking of shipments under Alert Order.
- Last January 2017, an Alert Order was issues against Autumn Way Enterprises where counterfeit cell phones such as Samsung S7 Edge, iPhone 7 and cell phone batteries were confiscated. This was achieved through partnership with the brand owners who closely

monitor and share vital intelligence reports with BOC agents and personnel.

- The second mode of intervention done by the Bureau is through the implementation of the Letter of Authority (LOA) issued by the Commissioner against owners of warehouses, storage houses and others who keep or store IPR goods therein. Through the LOA, agents of the Bureau can ask evidence of proper payment of import duties and taxes and upon apparent and discovered violation of the IP Code of the Philippines, said agents can act upon it.
- Last March 2017, the IPRD together with CIIS agents raided two warehouse building in Pasay City, which yielded big bulk of counterfeit goods bearing the marks of Nike, Tribal, Adidas, Under Armour, Vans, Gap, Lacoste, Tommy Hilfiger, Bench, Mossimo, Jag, Von Dutch, Lee, Superdry, Calvin Klein, among others.
- Last June 2017, another operation proved to be successful in terms of seizure and apprehension of IPR-related goods. It was conducted in Guiguinto, Balacan where a complex which houses unauthorized production and storage of counterfeit health and beauty products such as soaps, shampoos, liquid detergents, among others and cigarettes were seized. Some of the warehouses therein contain machines used for full manufacturing of the given items.

Singapore:

- Under the **Lodgement of Notice** system, Right Holders can provide Singapore Customs with information to identify specific containers suspected of containing IP infringing goods. Customs is empowered to seize and detain the identified containers. The IP owner will be invited to inspect the detained containers and verify if there is any IP infringement goods. Where goods have been confirmed to be infringing IP, the IP owner can commence civil action against the importer or consignee of the goods.
- Customs can also take **ex-officio IPR enforcement** action on shipments suspected of carrying IP infringing goods. Such ex-officio action can be taken based upon information obtained from various sources, including IP owners, Customs authorities of other countries and members of the public.
- Customs has a risk management unit and a separate intelligence unit that work together to target illicit goods coming into Singapore. Other than risk management techniques, Customs also work closely with industry so that timely tip-off could be shared and acted upon.
- Customs continues to participate in regional and international joint-operations led by APEC, ASEM and WCO to fight against counterfeiting and piracy.

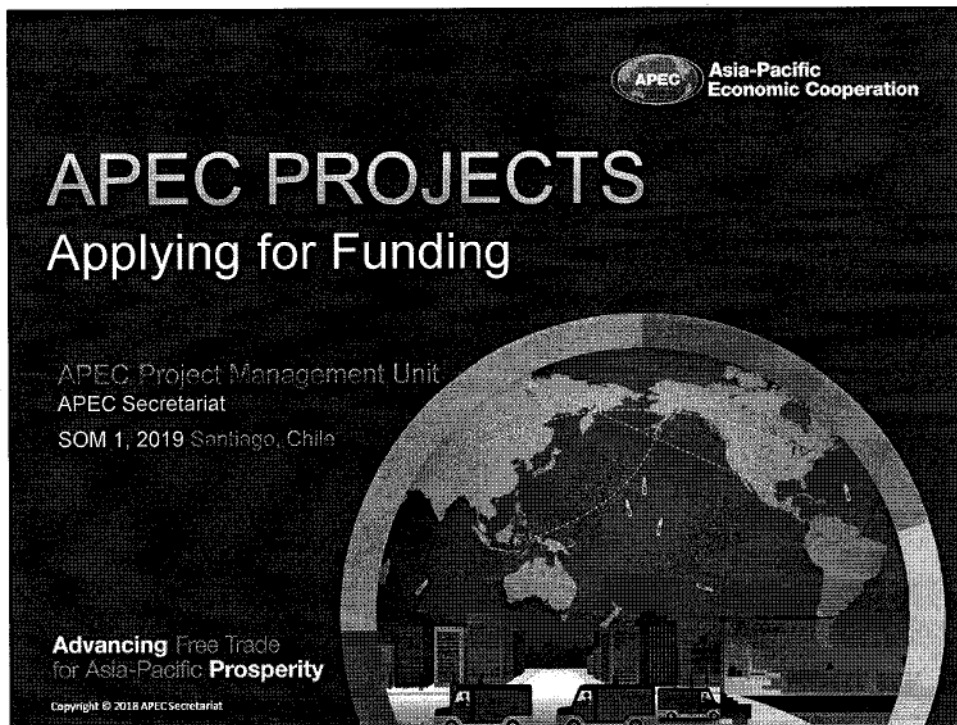
United States:

- In 2014, CBP created the concept of a Mobile Intellectual Property Enforcement Team (MIPET). These MIPET teams consist of subject matter experts from various offices in the agency, and are sent to work directly with the staff at ports of entry during an IPR enforcement operation. This is done with the goal of providing support to permanent port

personnel where the operation is taking place. To date, CBP has conducted 24 MIPET operations. This has led to 4,700 seizures of IPR-infringing goods worth a total estimated value of \$119,714,790, had the goods been genuine. Given the success of this concept, CBP plans to continue to deploy these teams to assist in interdicting IPR-infringing items, including items that potentially can pose threats to national security.

- Due to the fact that counterfeit goods are increasingly being shipped via express consignment, CBP conducts special operations specifically designed to target illicit goods in the express environment. One recent example is an operation in express consignment that took place in March 2017. The operation occurred over the course of three days and resulted in 139 seizures with an estimate value of over \$1.6 million dollars, had the goods been genuine. The operation resulted in the seizure of a number of different goods, many of which posed health and safety concerns such as auto parts.
- In December 2015 hover boards were at hot item for holiday gifts. Many of them contained counterfeit parts that were causing fires and creating other safety hazards for the consumer. As a result of this industry fad, CBP focused on targeting hover boards coming into the country to ensure that items containing illegitimate batteries or other components that could cause safety concerns were not allowed to enter.
- Every year CBP participates in a significant operation in preparation for the Super Bowl to target jerseys, shoes, rings, and other items related to the event that consumers are interested in purchasing. The 2017 Super Bowl focused operation was conducted a few weeks prior to this major American sports event at two U.S. ports (three days at each port) and resulted in 330 seizures with an estimated value of \$3,241,364, had the goods been genuine.
- CBP established e-Allegations, an online tool to enable the trade community and the public to provide information to CBP on violations of trade laws, including violations of IPR laws. The public can report any suspected counterfeits by going to eAllegations on the CBP.gov website.

附件 20



AGENDA

This session covers:

- Brief Overview of APEC Projects
- Concept Notes - Quality and Tips
- Forms and Resources

A Set of Actions

Framework

Why does APEC have projects?

Objectives

Outcomes

APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

APEC Projects

1

to translate APEC Policy objectives into actions and outcomes

2

to progress the ECOTECH Agenda

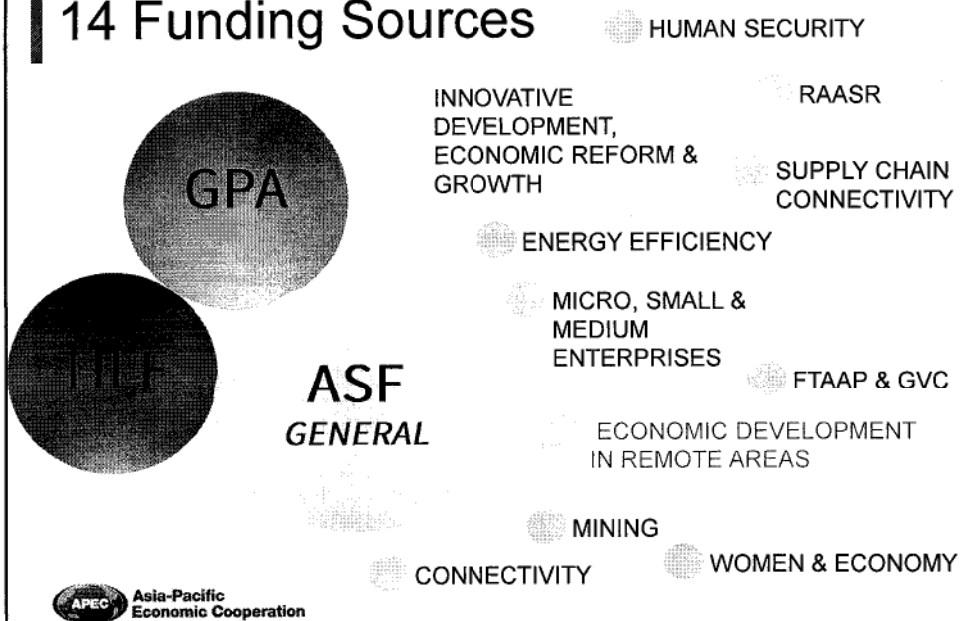
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

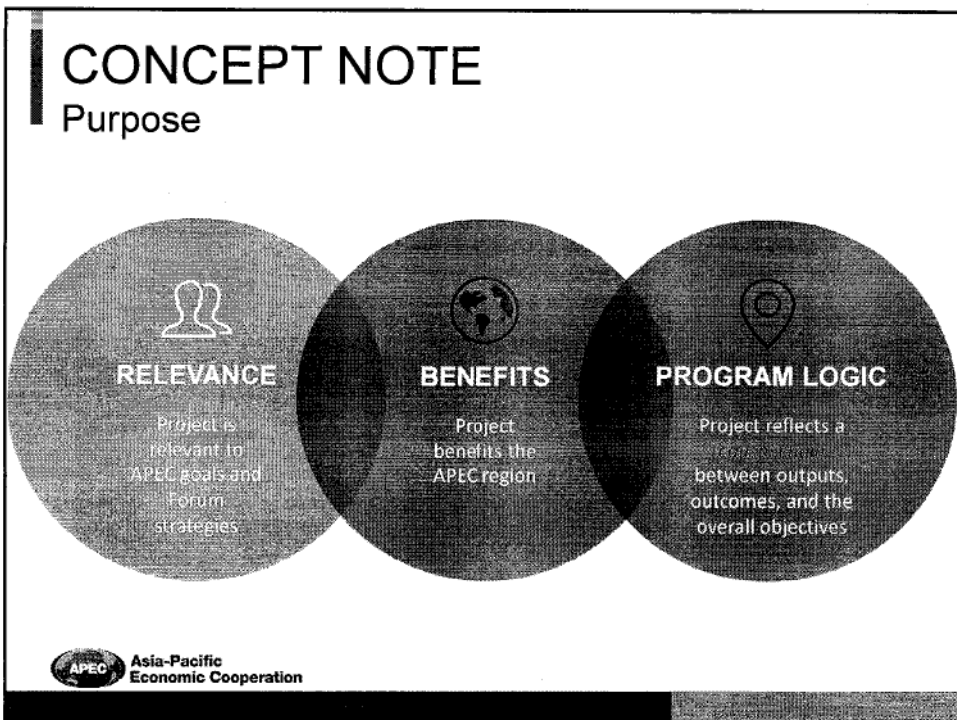
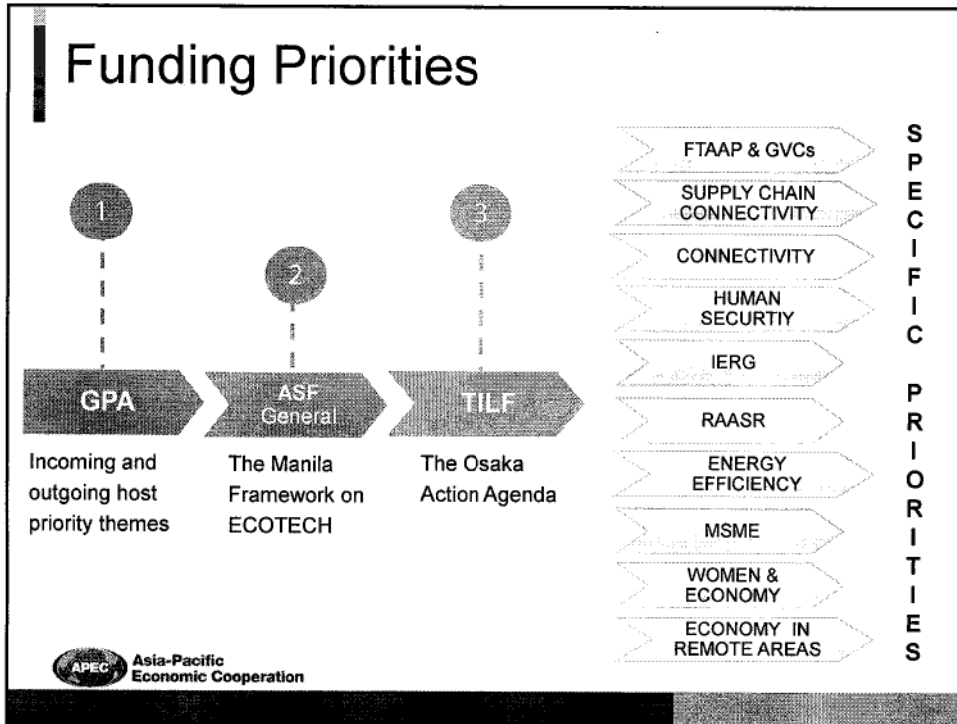
Capacity Building

... a process to enable member economies to obtain, share, strengthen, maintain and develop **knowledge, abilities, skills** and **technical know-how** to improve their policies and regulations or their institutional structures or processes

”

14 Funding Sources






Scoring Template

Enter your scores in the yellow columns only

Is this concept note eligible for funding? (click on this cell for further explanation)	Criteria 1 Supports the Priorities of the APEC Fund to which it is applying. <small>(click on this cell for further explanation)</small>	Criteria 2 Quality Appears Strong (click on this cell for further explanation)	Criteria 3 Supports My Economy's Priorities (click on this cell for further explanation)	Criteria 4 Supports Capacity Building (click on this cell for further explanation)	Criteria 5 Supports Cross Fora Collaboration and Benefits to Multiple Economies. <small>(click on this cell for further explanation)</small>	Total Concept Note Score
(Yes / No)	/ 20	/ 15	/ 10	/ 10	/ 5	Total / 60
						0
						0
						0

 **Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Scoring Template

Supports the Priorities of the APEC Fund you apply: (20 points)
How well the project addresses the priorities of the fund


Quality Appears Strong: (15 points)

- *Relevance: why the project is proposed;*
- *Impact: what the project seeks to change;*
- *Effectiveness: how a project will reach its objectives;*
- *Sustainability: whether the benefits are likely to continue after the project is completed;*
- *Efficiency: how the outputs (services, goods) measure against the inputs (cost of resources).*

Supports My Economy's Priorities: (10 points)
How well the project aligns with the APEC priorities of your economy.

Supports Capacity Building: (10 points)
How well the project supports Capacity Building of the rest of the region, especially developing economies.

Supports Cross Fora Collaboration and Benefits to Multiple Economies: (5 points)
Whether there is broad support, including cross fora collaboration, and how the project benefit multiple members and the region as a whole.

 **Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

CONCEPT NOTE

Getting Started



TEMPLATE

Make sure you download the most current version



CO-SPONSORS

Get the minimum number of co-sponsoring economies



3-PAGE MAX

Be clear and concise



NON-TECHNICAL

Write for the general audience, not the experts



Concept Note: the new template (2019)

APEC Concept Note

Please submit to APEC Secretariat Program Director. Concept notes exceeding 3 pages (including side page) and incomplete submissions will not be considered. Responses must be no less than 10p font.

Project summary:
In 150 words -
 • What is the issue that you will address or examine in your project?
 • Outline the key things your project will do, in terms of what, where, when and with whom.
 (Summary **MUST** be no longer than the box provided. Cover sheet must fit on one page)

Summary

Project title: _____	
Fund Source (Select one only): <input type="checkbox"/> General Budget Support (GBS) <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation Technical Assistance (TIFA) <input type="checkbox"/> APEC Support Fund (ASF) - General Fund <input type="checkbox"/> APEC Support Fund (ASF) - Sub-Fund: View sub-fund details and fund type	
APEC forum: _____	Project Completion Date: See Chapter 7 Guidebook on APEC Projects
Proposing APEC economy: _____	Co-sponsoring economies: _____
Expected Start Date: _____	Project Completion Date: See Chapter 7 Guidebook on APEC Projects
Project summary: In 150 words - • What is the issue that you will address or examine in your project? • Outline the key things your project will do, in terms of what, where, when and with whom. (Summary MUST be no longer than the box provided. Cover sheet must fit on one page)	
Total cost of proposal: (APEC funds + remaining) USD: _____	Total amount being sought from APEC (USD): _____ By category: Travel _____ Labor costs _____ Hosting _____ Publication & distribution _____ Other _____ (See Guidebook on APEC Projects Ch. 5 for details of proposed costs and categories)
Project Overseer Information and Declaration: Name: _____ Title: _____ Organization: _____ Postal address: _____ Tel: _____ Email: _____	
<small>As Project Overseer, I am on behalf of the above said Organization. I declare that this application was prepared in accordance with the Guidebook on APEC Projects to the Overseer and was prepared in good faith and I warrant that any funds approved hereon will be used for the purposes stated in the APEC Concept Note and that I will ensure that any funds approved hereon will be used for the purposes stated in the APEC Concept Note and that I will ensure that any funds approved hereon will be used for the purposes stated in the APEC Concept Note.</small>	
Name of Project Overseer / Date: _____	

Completion

Budget



CONCEPT NOTE

Cover Page

1. Project Completion Date

- Session 1: December of following year
- Session 2: June of the second following year

2. Project Summary

- State the issue
- What, where, when, and with whom

3. Total Amount Sought

- APEC funding + Self-Funding = Total Value
- Use the Budget section of Project Proposal Template



Concept Note: the new template (2019)

Project Synopsis

- Relevance**
 - Relevance – Benefits to region:** What problem does the project seek to address? Does it have sustained benefits for more than one economy?
 - Relevance – Eligibility and Fund Priorities:** How does the project a) meet the eligibility criteria and b) support the funding priorities for the nominated fund or sub-fund? Refer to the APEC website.
 - Relevance – Capacity Building:** How will the project build the capacity of APEC member economies? For A SF projects, please identify the APEC developing member economies that will benefit from this project. (Refer to capacity building goals, objectives and principles of Appendix K of the Guidebook.)
- Objective**
 - Objective:** State the overall objective of the project in 100 words or less. The objective is the overarching goal of your project, for example, "Our objective is to build the capacity of project participants through workshop and research to better support the X Roadmap, and produce recommendations as a basis for further collaboration to address the APEC-wide issue of..." in the Project Proposal, you will be required to identify a set of measurable project-level **outcomes**, which if collectively achieved, define whether the project has met the objective stated here. You can identify more than one objective, but avoid confusing the objective or goal of the project with the project's outcomes.
- Alignment**
 - Alignment – APEC:** Describe specific APEC priorities, goals, strategies and/or statements that the project supports, and explain how the project will contribute to their achievement.
 - Alignment – Forum:** How does the project align with your forum's work plan/strategic plan?
- Methodology**
 - Methodology:** How do you plan to implement the project? Briefly address the following:
 - Work plan:** In a simple table, outline the project from start to end. Show key project outputs and activities and associated dates or timelines.
 - Beneficiaries:** Selection criteria for participants, beneficiary profiles (e.g. participants, end users, policy makers, researchers/analysts, gender) and how they will be engaged.
 - Evaluation:** Outline the indicators which will be used to measure progress towards the project outcomes. Where possible provide indicators which could assess impacts on women.
 - Linkages:** Information on other APEC and non-APEC stakeholders and how they will be engaged. If and how this proposal builds on (but does not duplicate) the work of other projects. How will this activity promote **cross forum collaboration**?



CONCEPT NOTE

Question 1: Relevance

1. What is the issue addressed? How does the project benefit the **APEC region**?
2. How does the project fit the **Eligibility Criteria** and **Funding Priorities** for the specified funding account?
3. How will the project **Build Capacity** for APEC economies?
 - ASF Projects must benefit developing economies



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

CONCEPT NOTE

Question 1: Relevance - Objective

OBJECTIVE



OUTCOMES



BUDGET

Objective: the overarching goal, purpose, or intention of your project.



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

CONCEPT NOTE

Question 2: Alignment

1. How does project align with APEC's current priorities?

- Link to specific APEC priority **goals**, leaders' **statements**, ministerial statements, APEC **strategies**, APEC initiatives.
- Connect to previous or planned activities, in any **work plans** approved by Leaders, Ministers, and Committees

2. How does project align with Fora's work plan?

- Describe elements of **committee/fora's work plans** that the project aligns with



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

CONCEPT NOTE

Question 3: Methodology

1. Work Plan

- Lay out the project's Outputs
- Provide general timeline
- Other important tasks: contract, research, survey, event agenda, participant list, workshop, report

2. Beneficiaries

- How will it benefit **many APEC economies**?
- Focus on **direct beneficiaries** who directly use outputs



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

CONCEPT NOTE

Question 3: Methodology

3. Evaluation – *setting indicators*

- Measurable and achievable
- Quantitative and qualitative
- Measures project's **Outputs**
 - Participation rates, number of economies, number of speakers, number of Best Practices/Recommendations
- Measure project's **Outcomes**
 - Survey analysis (ex-ante and ex-post), feedback mechanism
- **Gender indicators**

CONCEPT NOTE

Question 3: Methodology

4. Linkages

- Previous work in and outside APEC
 - Is this a follow-up phase?
 - How does this project build on previous accomplishments?
 - How is this project not duplicating?
- **Cross Fora Collaboration**
 - Early engagement
 - Examples: steering committee, agenda development, speaker engagement, etc.

CONCEPT NOTE

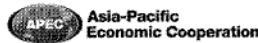
Budget

Developing a Budget

- Use the Budget section of Project Proposal template for calculations
- Consider location, event time, event days
- Understand the non-allowable expenses (p. 36, Guidebook)

Be accurate

- Realistic estimates
- Cost efficient is good project value
- Once approved, CN budget becomes the ceiling



DO RESEARCH

Research previous projects in and outside of APEC, APEC priorities, fora strategies and funding criteria, and project costs

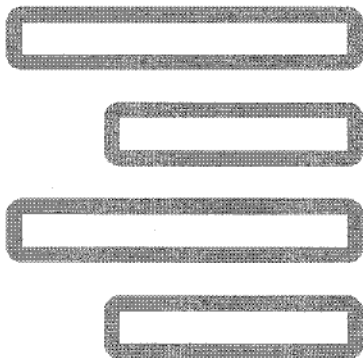
PROJECT DATABASE

The screenshot shows the APEC Project Database interface. It includes a search bar, a sidebar with filters for 'Country', 'Year', 'Sector', 'Status', and 'Priority', and a main content area with a list of project entries. Each entry includes details like project name, location, year, and status.



CONCEPT NOTE

Tips to Improve



STYLE

Write in a language that is clear and easily understood by non-technical audience.
Always use specific and fact-based statements.
Make sure project title delivers the project theme.

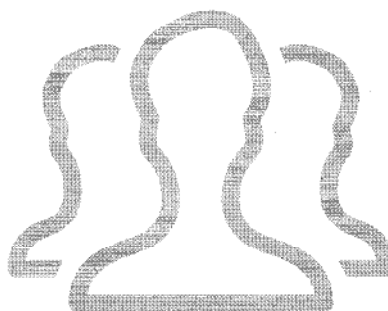
CONCEPT NOTE

Tips to Improve



CONSULT

Socialize project idea in the workgroup.
Engage your economy's representative.
Advocate your economy's RAF



FORMS & RESOURCES

Our 'rulebook' to applying and implementing APEC projects

Guides Project Overseer through phases of implementation

Contact your PD or PE, or ask PMU questions

THE GUIDEBOOK

PROJECT WEBSITE


PO TOOLKIT

PROJECT DATABASE

CONTACT US


Download template, CN & PP development materials

Research all past and current APEC projects



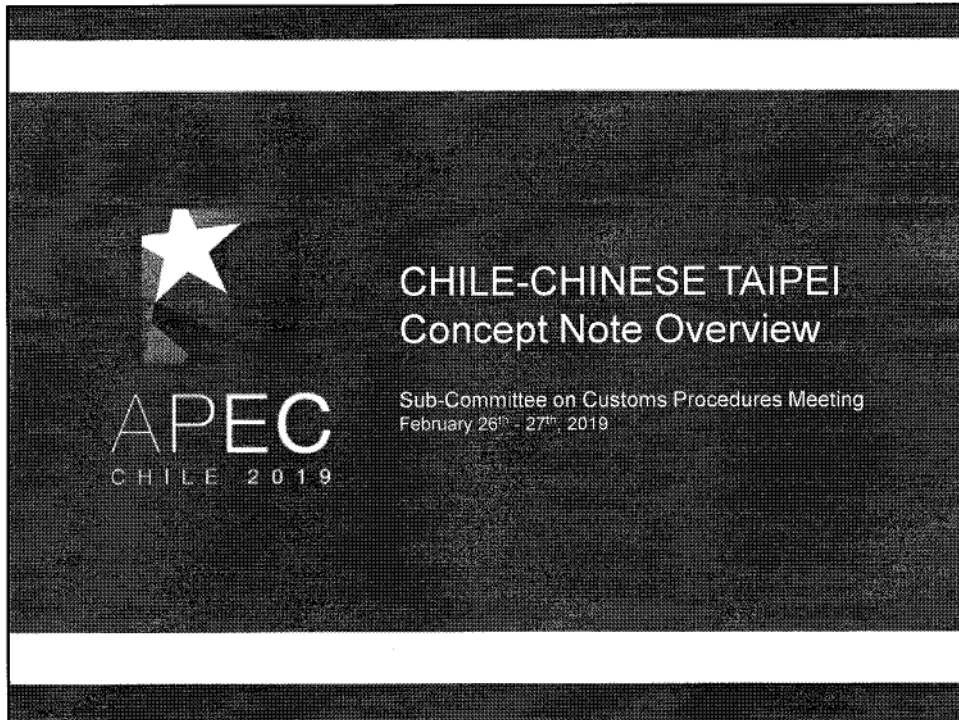
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

THANK YOU !



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

附件 21



APEC **CONCEPT NOTE OVERVIEW**

Background Idea

<p>¿Why don't SMEs apply for AEO Certification?</p>	<p>SMEs don't certify because the AEO benefit doesn't imply a significant improvement in faster or lesser clearance procedures, because they were designed for companies with an important number of transactions.</p>	<p>Involving other Government Agencies (police, agriculture or health agencies) in AEO programs to design joint benefits and, in parallel, negotiate specific benefits in MRAs that represent tangible improvements on clearance speed.</p>
---	--	---

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

APEC

CONCEPT NOTE OVERVIEW

Summary

Objective: Actively incorporate SMEs in international trade through AEO Programs. This project will involve two phases:

Phase 1 aims to identify entry barriers to SMEs' AEO certification, in order to find ways to enhance SMEs' participation in AEO programs and to take advantage of APEC-MRAs network to promote benefits for a faster release of goods to SMEs.

Phase 2

- Conduct a "time release" study to measure the benefits of AEO implementation.
- Develop a guideline or good practices to enhance SMEs participation in AEO certification.
- Conduct a survey to reveal the SAFE-Pillar3 implementation status.
- Identify good practices to promote AEO MRAs.

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

APEC

CONCEPT NOTE OVERVIEW

Budget

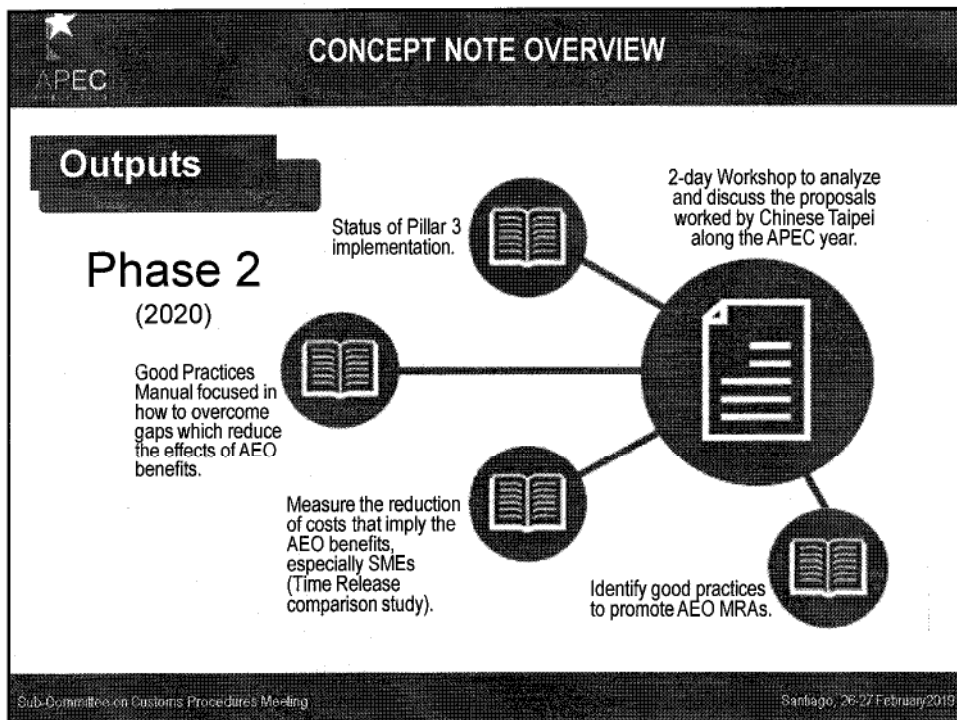
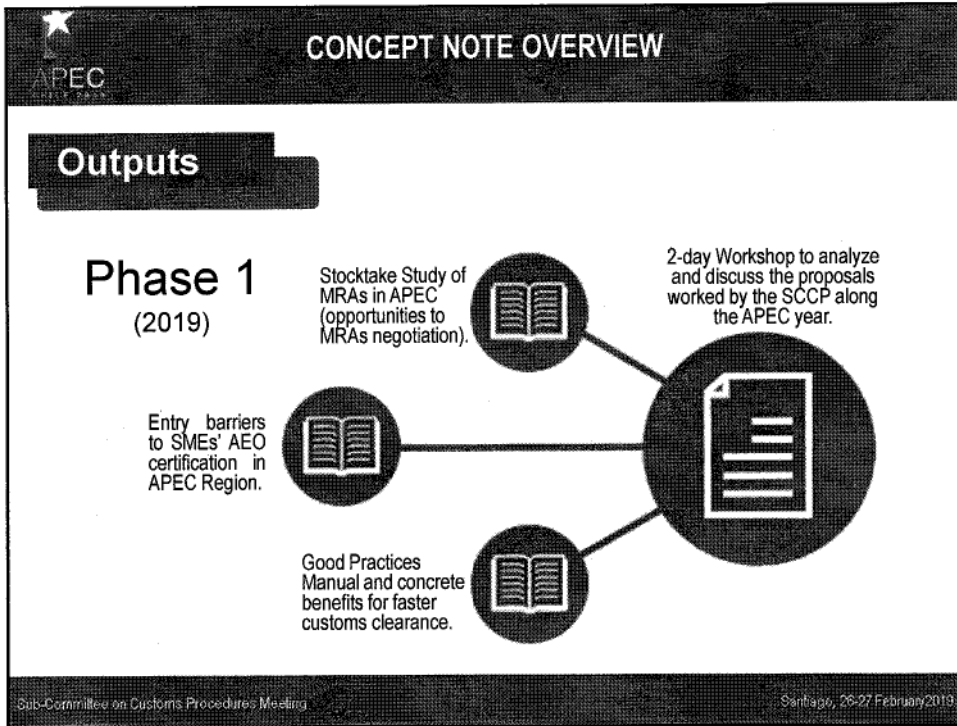
APEC funding
USD\$185,140

Self-funding
USD\$95,426

Total Cost
USD\$260,566

Category	Amount
Labor costs	\$89,076
Travel	\$150,223
Other	\$0
Hosting	\$22,851

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019



APEC
CHILE 2019

CONCEPT NOTE OVERVIEW

Outcomes

- 1** Guidelines or good practices to increase SMEs participation in AEO
Modify AEO implementation road map in APEC economies.
- 2** Instruments to reveal and measure AEO benefits implementation
Show the gaps and opportunities to improve cost/benefit relation in AEO.
- 3** Guidelines or good practices to increase border agencies in AEO (Pillar 3)
Improve speed and efficiency of goods release processes.
- 4** Participation and feedback of Private Sector and Policy Makers of APEC economies
Provide instruments built on private-public collaboration, thus improving the chances of effective, fast, and coherent implementation.

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2018

CHILE-CHINESE TAIPEI Concept Note Overview

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting
February 26th – 27th, 2019

APEC Concept Note

Please submit to APEC Secretariat Program Director. Concept Notes exceeding 3 pages (including title page) and incomplete submissions will not be considered. Responses must be no less than 10pt font.

Project Title:	Workshop on "Integrating SMEs in Authorized Economic Operators Certification: Improving SMEs Participation in APEC Secure Trade"
Fund Source (Select <u>one</u> only):	
<input type="checkbox"/> General Project Account (GPA) <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation Special Account (TILF) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APEC Support Fund (ASF) – General Fund <input type="checkbox"/> APEC Support Fund (ASF) – Sub-Fund. <u>You must nominate the sub-fund here:</u>	
APEC forum:	SCCP
Proposing APEC economy:	Chile and Chinese Taipei
Co-sponsoring economies:	(Indonesia, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Viet Nam)To be confirmed
Expected Start Date:	04-2019
Project Completion Date: <small>See Chapter 7. Guidebook on APEC Projects</small>	01-2021
Project summary:	<p>This project seeks to address SMEs opportunities and challenges in AEO certification and MRAs. The main objectives of the project is to actively incorporate SMEs in international trade through the AEO Programs. Supported by researcher consultancy to deliver specific project outputs, this project will involve two phases: Phase 1 aims to identify entry barriers to SMEs' AEO certification, to find ways to enhance SMEs' participation in AEO and to take advantage of APEC-MRAs network to promote benefits for faster release of goods to SMEs' (SMEs' & MRA Reports). A workshop will be held in Chile to assess and share the reports outcomes with private sector and to identify, together, gaps which reduce the effects of AEO benefits. Phase 2 will involve to develop guidelines and good practices applicable across APEC-AEO programs, focused in the conclusions of Korea "AEO Status Survey", SAFE-Pillar 3 implementation and a "time release" study to measure AEO benefits implementation. Border agencies/customs. A second workshop will be held in Chinese Taipei. AEO companies and policy makers of APEC economies, will be engaged throughout the project.</p>
Total cost of proposal: (APEC funding + self-funding): USD \$260,566 (\$95,426 self-funding)	Total amount being sought from APEC (USD): \$165,140 By category: Travel: \$150,223 Labor costs: \$89,076 Hosting: \$22,851 Publication & distribution: \$0 Other: \$0 (Surveys and Research) <i>(See Guidebook on APEC Projects, Ch. 9 to ensure all proposed costs are allowable.)</i>

Project Overseer Information and Declaration:

Name: Jorge Alberto Yany Teillery

Title: Head of AEO Program

Organization: National Customs Service

Postal address: Sotomayor 60 Valparaiso

Tel: +56 32 2134827

E-mail: jyany@aduana.cl

As Project Overseer and on behalf of the above said Organization, I declare that this submission was prepared in accordance with the **Guidebook on APEC Projects (the Guidebook)** and any ensuing project will comply with said Guidebook. Failure to do so may result in the BMC denying or revoking funding and/or project approval. I understand that any funds approved are granted on the basis of the information in the document's budget table, in the case of any inconsistencies within the document.

 Name of Project Overseer / Date

Project Synopsis

1. Relevance – Benefits to region:

APEC Member Economies began to discuss and promote the AEO concept in 2005 to promote regional economic integration and enhance supply chain connectivity. According to the "Study of APEC Best Practices in Economic Operator (AEO) programs" published by the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) in 2016, 17 Member Economies had already been implementing AEO programs. However, the number of AEO MRAs signed by Member Economies make up only 12% of all agreements signed within APEC.

With an aim of enhancing the SMEs participation in international trade and develop a set of instruments to encourage their certification, this project will involve holding a workshop to look at case studies and allow experience and information sharing by international customs organizations, private sector and APEC Member Economies.

This project seeks to be a follow up and an extension of the 2017 Philippines project, "Workshop and In-Economy Capacity Building Initiatives on AEO Programs." It will further explore several focus issues that are currently relevant to promote SMEs involvements in AEO programs, such as:

1. To ascertain the contribution of AEO MRAs to the supply chain, and discuss how the MRAs benefits can improve SMEs access to international markets.
2. To find ways to promote AEO MRAs, and enhance SMEs' participation in AEO through experience sharing, emphasizing the benefits of SMEs participation.
3. Identification of best practices to promote AEO MRAs through stock take studies, and promote a pool of benefits that can improve SMEs access to international markets.

Relevance – Eligibility and Fund Priorities:

The source of funding for this project is in accord with the APEC Support Fund (ASF) objective of facilitating one of the APEC Chile 2019 priorities "Integration 4.0", which describes several initiatives for the promotion of further and deeper integration in the global and regional context. This project also contributes to the promotion of the AEO concept under APEC Economic Leaders' 2016 directions by adopting the "Second Phase of Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan, SCFAP II." Moreover, this project is directly related to the section on customs procedure in the Osaka Action Agenda.

Relevance – Capacity Building:

2016 APEC PSU study revealed that AEO programs were varied among Member Economies, which constituted challenges for the Economies to promote AEO MRAs. This project will increase Member Economies' abilities to identify methods and benefits to promote and increase SMEs participation in AEO certification, find ways to increase trade in APEC region through MRAs implementation, and broaden understanding on the benefits of AEO to attract more business participants.

APEC policy makers will have a set of guidelines and good practices that customs can apply across APEC AEO programs to a) harmonize technologies and contents of AEO companies' information exchange; and b) to improve clearance and release of goods based in the study and comparison of time release between AEO and non AEO companies, in APEC region.

Objectives:

1. To enhance awareness and understanding to the opportunities and challenges of AEOs in APEC. This includes information sharing by the WCO and experience-sharing by Member Economies on AEO programs implementation.
2. To exchange good practices on how to enhance enterprises participation in AEO, especially SMEs. This involves experience-sharing by WCO and Member Economies on the development of AEO programs and the proposal of a "good practices manual to enhance the SMEs participation on AEO programs", based on the main conclusions of the stocktake study on Identification of entry barriers and specific benefits for SMEs in APEC AEO Programs.
3. To analyze Korea "AEO Status Survey" outcomes to discuss and identify opportunities for Member Economies in AEO implementation processes and MRAs negotiations.
4. To discuss and identify best practices of promoting MRAs. This dialogue aims to present the main conclusions of the stocktake study on MRAs and reveal the status of SAFE Pillar 3 implementation in APEC Region.

Outputs expected:

- a. Document provide by researcher consultancy identifying common entry barriers to SMEs' AEO certification in APEC Region.
- b. Good Practices Manual provide by researcher consultancy with measures and concrete benefits for faster customs clearance procedures to enhance SMEs' participation in AEO.
- c. Stocktake Study of MRAs in APEC Region with a proposal of guidelines and opportunities of MRAs negotiation between member economies.
- d. 2-day Workshop with private sector and policy makers of APEC economies to analyze and discuss the different proposals worked during the APEC year by the SCCP, such as entry barriers for SMEs to AEO certification, good practices to integrate SMEs to AEO standards, and the identification of MRA specific's benefits, to improve SMEs access to international markets.
- e. Manual of guidelines and good practices that customs can apply across APEC AEO programs, focused in Pillar 3 of SAFE Framework, to improve benefit implementation and effectiveness (based in private sector feedback about Phase 1 conclusions).
- f. "Customs Time Release Comparison Study" between APEC members, provide by researcher consultancy with the identification of gaps in customs clearance procedures, which reduce the effect of benefits granted to AEO companies (faster/lesser clearance, priority for the revision of cargo/goods declaration, access to dedicated fast lanes at land borders, among others).
- g. Economic valuation of AEO certification due faster customs clearance procedures and lesser delay to access markets.
- h. Workshop with private sector and policy makers of APEC economies to analyse and discuss the proposals worked during the APEC year by the SCCP and share the outcomes to find private-public ways to improve AEO benefits.

Outcomes expected:

In this regard, developed instruments to reveal, measure and accord guidelines and good practices between APEC Economies to promote AEO programs, increase the number of AEO companies and extend the APEC MRAs network, are important inputs to achieve the objective of trade facilitation. In synthesis, the expected outcomes are:

- a. Guidelines and good practices implemented to increase SMEs participation in AEO certification will provide an input to establish or modify AEO implementation road map in each APEC economy.
- b. Developed instruments to reveal and measure implementation of AEO benefits can show the gaps and opportunities to improve cost/benefit relation in AEO programs.
- c. Each new MRA implemented in APEC region will contribute to secure and increase regional trade.
- d. Guidelines and good practices implemented to incorporate more border agencies to AEO program (Pillar 3-SAFE) will improve speed and efficiency of the release of goods processes.
- e. Participation/feedback of private sector and policy makers of APEC Economies in recommendations, studies and guidelines developed during the project, will provide a set of instruments built on private-public collaboration, thus improving the chances of effective, fast, and coherent implementation.
- f. Identification of best practices to promote AEO MRAs.

2. Alignment – APEC:

One of APEC Chile 2019 priorities is "Integration 4.0", which describes several initiatives for the promotion of further and deeper integration in the global and regional context. Improving understanding of AEO programs within APEC and encourage the adoption of MRAs among Member Economies, are the two components of the "Smart logistics" strategy. In this context, this project will provide important inputs/outputs, outcomes and instruments to contribute to analyze how AEO programs and MRAs can collaborate to promote further and deeper integration of supply chain in the global and regional context.

Alignment – Forum:

The SCCP work plan considers "trade facilitation secure trade" priority, and two objectives directly related to this project's outputs and outcomes: a) Widen the base of AEO and Trusted Trader Programs (TTP) to include SMEs in order for them to contribute to security, integrity and resiliency in supply chains; and b) To encourage and promote signing MRAs between interested economies.

In both cases, the outputs expected of this project will contribute to achieve both objectives at SCCP Forum, providing case studies, analysis, guidelines, goods practices and opportunities to discuss along with APEC members and APEC AEO companies about the role of MRAs and AEO programs in secure trade and better ways to integrate SMEs to AEO programs.

3. Methodology:

• **Work plan:**

Dates	Activities / Deliverable outputs
Feb. 2019	Activity: Submit the Concept Note to SCCP for consideration and endorsement. / Output: Discussion among SCCP delegates and experts on the impacts and benefits of the proposed project.
Feb. 2019	Activity: Submit the Methodology for Stocktake of MRAs in APEC. / Output: Report: "Methodology for Stocktake of MRAs in APEC". Activity: Submit the Methodology to identify entry barriers and specific benefits for SMEs in APEC AEO Programs. / Output: Report: "Methodology to identify entry barriers and specific benefits for SMEs in APEC AEO Programs".
Feb. 2019	Activity: Present and discuss the Methodology for "Stocktake of MRAs in APEC" to SCCP1. & Methodology for "Stocktake of entry barriers and specific benefits for SMEs in APEC AEO Programs" to SCCP1. / Output: Report of SCCP1 conclusions.
Mar ~ Aug 2019	Activity: Develop the two mentioned initiatives. / Output: Report "Stocktake of MRAs in APEC" & "Identification of entry barriers and specific benefits for SMEs in APEC AEO Programs".
Mar ~ Aug 2019	Activity: Preparations for the workshop. / Output: Workshop Agenda; Hotel and flights schedule for international speakers; Conference room booking; Scheduling in the SCCP2 side event agenda.
Dec. 2019	Activity: Submit final report to Member Economies. / Output: Final Report Phase 1.
Feb. 2020	Activity: Submit the Methodology for Customs Time Release Comparison Study & "Status of SAFE Framework Pillar 3 implementation in APEC economies" survey. / Output: Report: "Methodology for a Customs Time Release Comparison Study".
Feb. 2020	Activity: Present and discuss the Methodology for "Customs Time Release Comparison Study" and the first conclusions of Pillar 3 implementation to SCCP 1. / Output: Report of SCCP1 conclusions.
Mar ~ Aug 2020	Activity: Develop the mentioned study and survey. / Output: Report: "Customs Time Release Comparison Study" & "Status of SAFE Framework Pillar 3 implementation in APEC".
Mar. ~ Oct. 2020	Activity: Preparations for the workshop. / Output: Workshop Agenda; Hotel and flights schedule for international speakers; Conference room booking; The two-day workshop will be held in Chinese Taipei by Oct.
Jan. 2021	Activity: Submit final report to Member Economies. / Output: Final Report (Phase 1 & 2 conclusions).

• **Beneficiaries:**

- **Participants:** Delegates from APEC Customs Administrations, Border Agencies, Trade Government Authorities, International Organizations and Private Sector representative Organizations.
- **Engagement:** Participants will engage in experience-sharing sessions/dialogue with experts and public-private stakeholders.

• **Evaluation:**


- Number of Member Economies and participants attending the workshops.
- Report's conclusions on Identification of gaps and opportunities to MRAs in APEC Region.
- Report's conclusions on Identification of entry barriers and specific benefits for SMEs in APEC AEO Programs.
- The discussion on achievements and outcomes of the project at the SCCP2 meeting (aug-2019).
- The report's conclusions on Customs Time Release Comparison Study.
- The report's conclusions on Status of SAFE Framework Pillar 3 implementation in APEC.
- The discussion on achievements and outcomes of the project at the SCCP2 meeting (aug-2020).

• **Linkages:**

This project will draw from the Philippines' 2017 proposal "Workshop and In-Economy Capacity Building Initiatives on AEO" to promote the AEO concept in APEC. This project will invite APEC Member Economies, regardless of whether they decide to build AEO programs or sign AEO MRAs, as well as invite organizations to share their experience implementing and promoting the AEO concept. In addition, business delegates from ABAC, PECC and other fora, such as MAG and SMEWG, will also be invited.


Additionally, this activity will promote cross fora collaboration with APEC's Anti-Corruption and Transparency fora to determinate how good practices, recommendation and risk assessments related to corruption can be included in AEO programs, especially as part of the AEO validation techniques used by customs officers to determine the compliance of an operator during the application process.

附件 22




PLURILATERAL MRA'S Challenges and Lessons Learned in Pacific Alliance

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting
February 26th -27th 2019



WHAT IS THE PACIFIC ALLIANCE?




- Initiative of regional integration composed by **Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru**, officially established on April 28th, 2011.
- The countries of the Pacific Alliance represent:
 - The **8th economic power** and export force worldwide.
 - **50%** of Latin America's foreign trade.
 - **44%** of Foreign Direct Investment flows in Latin America and the Caribbean*
- **More than 928 AEO's** including importers, exporters, carriers and customs brokers, among others.

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting

Santiago, 26-27 February 2019


ECONOMIC DATA OF THE PACIFIC ALLIANCE



- USD 804,330** millions Foreign Direct Investment
- 228 millions** inhabitants
- Exports **USD 494** billions
- Imports **USD 515** billions
- 39%*** of the GDP of Latin America and the Caribbean
- 7.5% GDP growth** up to 2017 (est.)
- USD 17,561** GDP per capita
- 42 million** tourists visited these countries cuando?

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019






AEO WITHIN THE PACIFIC ALLIANCE



The **Authorized Economic Operator** is included in the Additional Protocol to the Framework Agreement of the Pacific Alliance, as a facilitation mechanism to **streamline the movement of goods** and **increase competitiveness** of member countries' companies.

Objectives

- Encourages the **security and facilitation** of trade in the region.
- Promotes best practices according to the WCO, related to the **public-private relationship**.
- **Harmonizes** the programs in the region, generating certainty to the certified companies.

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019


AEO WITHIN THE PACIFIC ALLIANCE

APEC

The Pacific Alliance is a pioneer in promoting a **Multilateral Recognition Arrangement**.

The Pacific Alliance MRA was the first instrument of its kind at an international level.

It provides a model of integration and contributes to promote a **more secure and competitive trading region**.



Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

STEPS TOWARDS MUTUAL RECOGNITION

APEC

ACTION PLAN Signed on May 11th 2016, at the 3rd WCO Global AEO Conference held in Cancun, Mexico

PREVIOUS STEP

STEP 1 **SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISON**

- 6 months
- Exchange of comparison matrix

STEP 2 **JOINT VALIDATION VISITS**


- 1 year
- 16 companies observed in 4 countries

STEP 3 **PROCESSES FOR IMPLEMENTATION**


- 1 year
- IT compatibility
- Blockchain project

STEP 4 **MRA FORMALIZATION**

- Signed on July 27th 2018



Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

 **CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

MRA CHALLENGES

AEO Programs

- Different stages of development and implementation.
- Terminology used.
- Capacity building for the AEO personnel.

Technology and Information Exchange


- Platforms for the exchange of information.
- Adaptation of customs declaration systems.
- No global trader identification number.

Resources:


- IADB support.

Implementation / Follow-up

- Promotion of the MRA and its benefits.
- Ensure the application of trade facilitation benefits.
- Data protection and data security concerns.

 **The Pacific Alliance**

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

 **CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

MRA LESSONS

AEO Programs

- Maintain full transparency and fluid communication.

Legal Framework


- Engagement of high management.
- Understanding the tools that will allow signing the instrument.

Customs Administrations

- Close coordination needed.

Technology and Information Exchange

- Remain open and flexible to experience from the other countries.
- Collaboration with organizations for guidance and advice.

 **The Pacific Alliance**

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

附件 23

Customs Administration, MINISTRY OF FINANCE Service, Facilitation, Security, Integrity

Current Status of Chinese Taipei AEO Program

**Customs Administration of Chinese Taipei
February 2019**

Customs Administration, MINISTRY OF FINANCE Service, Facilitation, Security, Integrity

General Statistics

```
graph TD; A[Chinese Taipei AEO] --- B[General AEO (AEOG)]; A --- C[Security & Safety AEO (AEOS)]; B --- D[375 members]; C --- E[362 members]
```

Chinese Taipei AEO

- General AEO (AEOG)**
375 members
- Security & Safety AEO (AEOS)**
362 members

* The number of AEO members was updated on January 31th, 2019.

2

Customs Administration
REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES

Service. Facilitation. Security. Integrity.

Business Entities of AEOS

Importer	Exporter	Manufacturer
Customs Broker	Freight Forwarder / Shipping Agency	Warehouse Operator
Highway Carrier	Sea Carrier	Air Carrier

3

Customs Administration
REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES

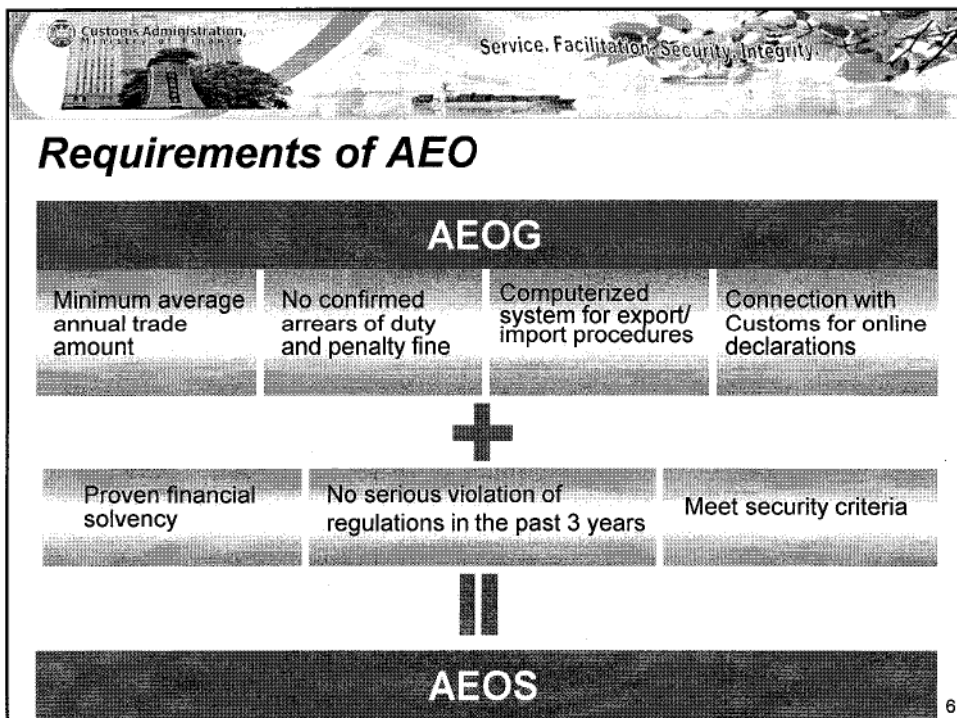
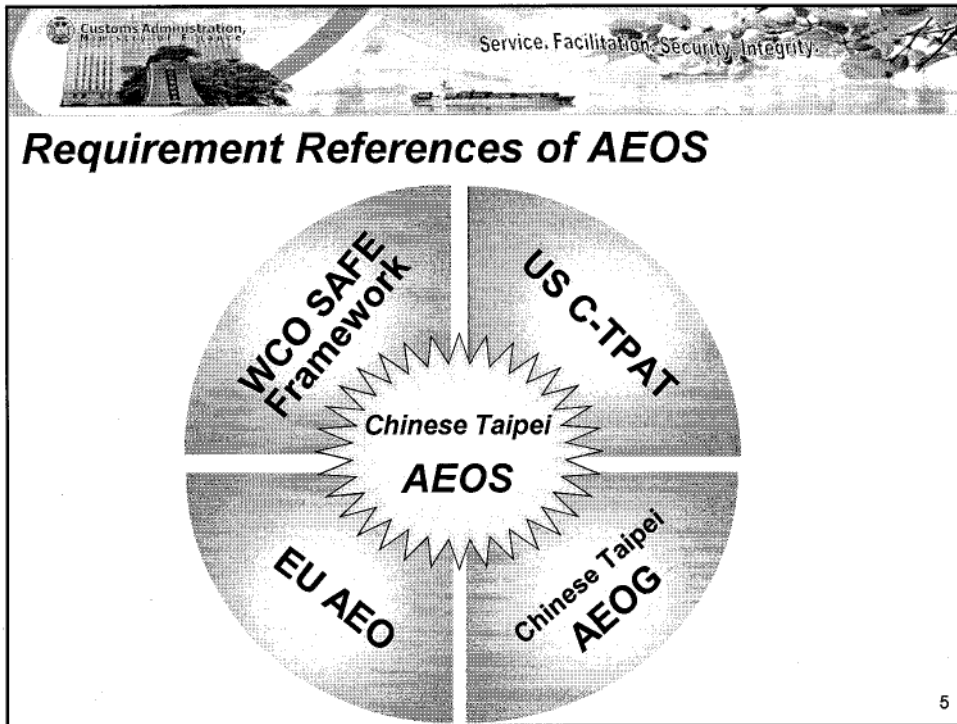
Service. Facilitation. Security. Integrity.

Membership Breakdown (AEOS)

Customs Broker	151
Freight Forwarder / Shipping Agency	141
Importer/Exporter	125
Manufacturer	117
Warehouse Operator	35
Highway Carrier	16
Sea Carrier	8
Air Carrier	3
Total	362

* Some of AEOS members have 2 or more business entities.

4



Customs Administration
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Service. Facilitation. Security. Integrity.

Validation Criteria of AEOS

1. Management Organization	2. Consultation, Cooperation and Communication	
3. Physical and Premises Security	4. Access Control	5. Employee Security
6. Procedural Security	7. Business Partner Security	8. Cargo Security
9. Container Security	10. Conveyance Security	11. Information Technology Security
12. Security Training and Threat Awareness	13. Incident Prevention and Handling	14. Assessment and Improvement

7

Customs Administration
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Service. Facilitation. Security. Integrity.

Certification Process of AEOS

```

graph TD
    A[Application submitted to Customs] --> B[Application documents reviewed by regional Customs]
    B --> C[On-site validation conducted by SCSS]
    C --> D[Documents review and validation report sent to AEO Deliberation Committee for final decision]
    D --> E[Certificate issued if the application is approved]
    
```

8

Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance Service, Facilitation, Security, Integrity

Main Benefits of AEOs (Importer/Exporter)

- The lowest documentation examination and goods inspection rate.
- The Customs may exempt the goods from being inspected when it is selected for random inspection.
- The Customs may set up a single contact window for handling cases where goods are not released.
- May apply for non-intrusive inspection.
- Goods with a declared value around USD3 million or above may be released without inspection.

9

Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance Service, Facilitation, Security, Integrity

https://aao.customs.gov.tw

Home | SiteMap | FAQ | Login | Registration

AEO Introduction AEO Application e-Learning Hot News Load

Home Page of Official AEO Website

Web Address : <https://aao.customs.gov.tw>

提供認證服務·提升國家競爭力

Progress and Service

Application Process Query Certified Progress Query Certified List

Hot News Load Glossary

2018-09-29 Taiwan and Australia Sign...
2018-12-18 Taiwan and India Sign an...

Authorized Economic Operator Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ)
Authorized Economic Operator Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ)

Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Economic Operators in The Supply Chain

10



Features of Chinese Taipei AEO Program

Full-fledged operational program	Well-established certification process
Chinese Taipei AEO	
Complete security criteria	Full implementation of on-line application


11



AEO MRA Partnership

U. S. A. <i>Signed in Nov. 2012</i>	Singapore <i>Signed in Jul. 2013</i>	Israel <i>Signed in Dec. 2013</i>	Korea <i>Signed in Dec. 2015</i>
Australia <i>Signed in Sep. 2018</i>	Japan <i>Signed in Nov. 2018</i>	India <i>Signed in Dec. 2018</i>	


12



Percentage of Bilateral Trade Volume belongs to AEOS Importers/Exporters

With MRA Partner	Percentage for AEOS	Bilateral Trade Amount (Billion USD)
with U.S.A.	18%	74.4
with Japan	21%	67.3
with Korea	32%	35.5
with Singapore	41%	25.7
with Australia	37%	13.3
with India	35%	7.0
with Israel	26%	1.5

* Overall, AEOS importers/exporters account for 47% of total Foreign Trade in 2018. 13



Guidelines from WCO, APEC and WTO

- SAFE Framework was adopted by WCO in June 2005, while AEO was introduced in the WCO SAFE Framework.
- APEC SCCP adopted Collective Action Plan to implement APEC Framework based on the WCO SAFE Framework in September 2005.
- WCO AEO Mutual Recognition Strategy Guide provides valuable information about promoting AEO mutual recognition.
- Negotiating mutual recognition of AEO is addressed in Article 7.7.5 of WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA).

14

Customs Administration
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Service. Facilitation. Security. Integrity

AEO/MRAs "Cooperation Creates Synergy"



15

Customs Administration
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Service. Facilitation. Security. Integrity

Thank You for Your Attention !

16

I. Background

As a result of ever increasing trade volumes driven by integrated global supply chains, coupled with diversified global risks and stakeholders' growing expectation in trade facilitation, border control agencies face a new challenge of ensuring both trade facilitation and trade security simultaneously.

Limited resources and unnecessary duplication of procedures are impacting effective achievement of the goal. As such, economies have made various efforts for Coordinated Border Management (CBM) by strengthening coordination between and among border control agencies.

Authorized Economic Operator schemes, inter alia, has drawn attention of Customs administrations as an efficient method of achieving CBM as it promotes global supply chain security and legitimate trade flows by focusing on high-risk cargos (of non-AEOs) in terms of risk management and enabling a reduction in lead time and costs at borders.

In this regard, the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) conducted a study on the current status of AEO programs of the APEC economies. The result was published under the title of *Study of APEC Best Practices in AEO Programs* (hereinafter referred to as "*the AEO Study*") in May 2016, suggesting best practices and recommendations to APEC Members and offering support in the development of their AEO programs.

The AEO Study identified the areas with specific opportunities for improvement by subdividing AEO evaluation criteria, calling for a continuous interest of APEC Member economies in the low-performing areas. Therefore, APEC Member economies need to deliberate on the developments of their relevant programs compared to the previous status.

In order to alleviate the burdens and unnecessary workload for the officials in charge, this survey tries to focus on the areas with low performance in *the AEO Study* rather than addressing all the areas of AEO programs and aims to recognize the progress made and future implementation plans.

The outcome of this survey, which analyzes best practices and progress of member economies in implementing previous recommendations to provide areas with room for improvement, is expected to be used to further support the implementation of AEO in the APEC region.

**AEO STATUS SURVEY
KOREA CUSTOMS SERVICE
SCCP**

II. Questionnaire

Chapter 1. General Information

1. What is the name of your AEO program?
2. When did you launch the program?
3. What types of operators are included in your AEO program?
4. What is the number of certified operators?
5. Please list all signed MRAs

Chapter 2. Legal Framework

1. Does your economy operate the AEO program under legislation or an administrative arrangement?
2. Does your economy have a Committee dedicated to making decisions on whether to certify AEO applicants?
3. To what extent, the SAFE Framework of Standards is applied when drawing up relevant legal provisions of the AEO program or the AEO Guideline?

Chapter 3. SMEs

1. Does your Customs have any specific benefits for SMEs? If so, please list them out.
2. Does your Customs have a specific outreach plan to encourage SMEs to participate in the program? Why or why not, and if so what do these plans include?
3. Does your Customs have specific accreditation requirements, procedures and regulations applied only to SMEs? If so, please list them.

Chapter 4. Benefits for AEOs

1. Has any new benefit been added to the AEO program since 2015? If so, please list them.
2. If new benefits were added, how they were developed and did representatives of the trading community have significant input? Please elaborate.
3. Did your Customs survey its current AEO partners to gauge their satisfaction with the program and identify opportunities for improvement? If so, what did it find?
4. Does your Customs have different levels of benefits for different types or tiers of operators? If so, please elaborate.

**AEO STATUS SURVEY
KOREA CUSTOMS SERVICE
SCCP**

Chapter 5. Cooperation with Other Government Agencies

1. What other government agencies does Customs liaise with about the AEO program? Please note the agencies' names.
2. To what extent is your Customs cooperating with Other Government Agencies (OGAs) in relation to the implementation of AEO and MRAs? Please be as specific as possible.

Chapter 6. Capacity Building

1. Has your Customs established any new Customs technical specialty position such as Cargo Security Specialist? If so, were training needs satisfied or is there a need for specialist training? If not, does your Customs foresee a need for any new specialist position?
2. Has your Customs developed any training module on AEO validations to ensure a harmonized approach towards the requirements of the SAFE Framework of Standards?
3. Does your Customs make training resources such as handbooks, brochures, e-courses etc. available to its AEO business partners? If not, has there been any request to do so?
4. Please list the capacity building events that have been held to implement the AEO program since inception. This can include training of traders, private sector outreach programs, AEO Customs training programs, etc.
5. What kind of capacity building activities does your Customs want to conduct? This can include APEC-wide capacity building initiatives, Mutual Recognition Agreement training, etc.

Chapter 7. Mutual Recognition Arrangements/Agreements (MRAs)

1. Please describe steps taken when designing/implementing MRAs to standardize them with the requirements of the SAFE Framework of Standards.
2. How the implementation of the MRA is monitored by the signatories? Are there regular meetings between the parties involved?
3. What are the main challenges in negotiating and implementing a MRA?
4. What are the benefits being offered to MRA partners?
5. How do you exchange AEO companies' information with your MRA partners?

Chapter 8. Best Practices



1. What have been the most difficult obstacles in the development and implementation of the AEO program? Please elaborate.
2. What does Customs think can be improved within its AEO program?
3. What are some best practices and lessons learned from Customs' experience working with other government agencies while designing and implementing the AEO program?
4. What are some best practice lessons for designing and implementing MRAs?

**AEO STATUS SURVEY
KOREA CUSTOMS SERVICE
SCCP**

5. What aspects of other AEO programs does your Customs think should be incorporated into the AEO program? Did other economies advise the Customs of potential best practices?

End of survey

附件 25






Challenges and Best Practices on Cross Border e-Commerce and Customs Regulations

GABRIELA LANDEROS HERRERA
CUSTOMS TECHNIQUE DIRECTOR

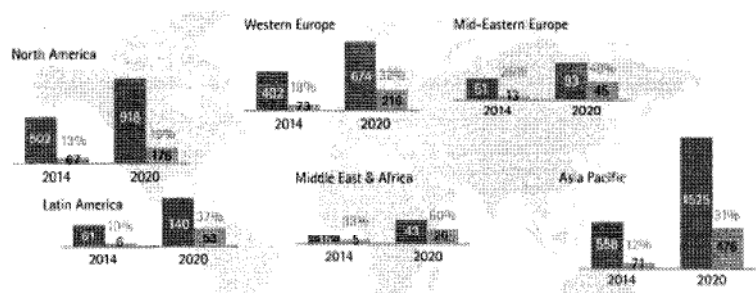
glanderos@aduana.cl

FEBRUARY 2019

Global Cross-Border e-Commerce: Overview

Global cross-border B2C e-Commerce transaction value (US\$ billion)



Legend:
 B2C e-Commerce
 B2C Cross-border e-Commerce

	2014-20 incremental B2C cross-border e-Commerce trade volume (billion dollars)	Contribution of total incremental trade volume (%)
Asia Pacific	405	53.6%
Western Europe	143	18.9%
North America	108	14.4%
Latin America	47	6.2%
Mid-eastern Europe	32	4.2%
Middle-East and Africa	21	2.7%

Source: <https://www.accenture.com/cn-en>

2017 APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Ministerial Statement



"To strengthen APEC's leadership in promoting cross-border e-commerce in the region, we endorse the APEC Cross-Border E-commerce Facilitation Framework (Annex A)."

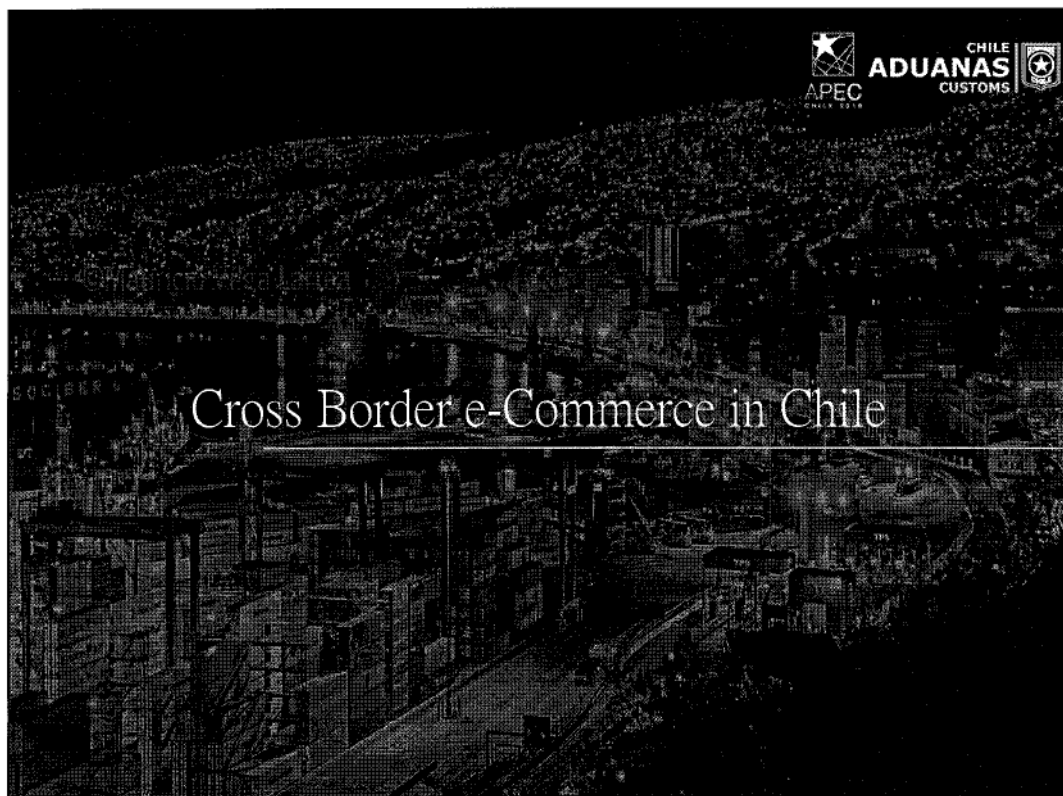


APEC Cross-Border e-Commerce Facilitation Framework

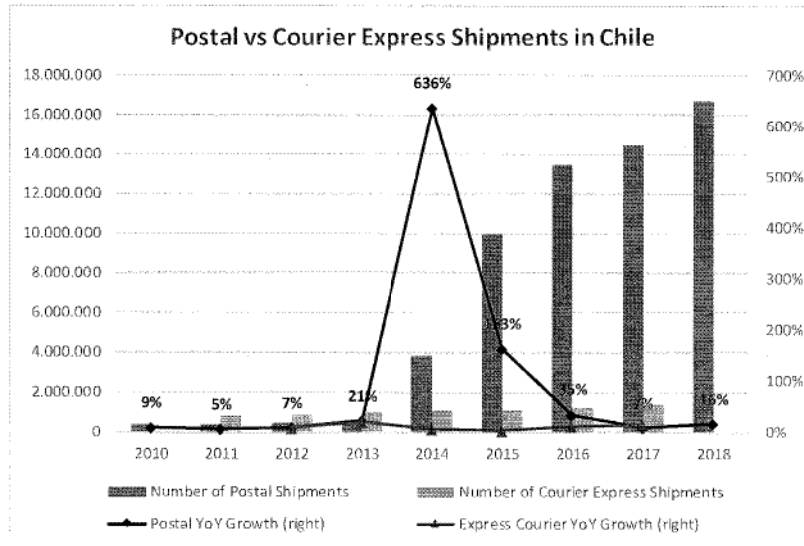
"Cross-border e-commerce is one of the fastest growing segments of global trade, growing from practically zero two decades ago, to an estimated value of 1.92 trillion USD globally by the end of 2016. The Asia-Pacific region also had the biggest volume of sales in 2016, followed by Western Europe and North America. Cross-border B2C e-commerce sales in the Asia-Pacific region reached 144 billion USD, accounting for 35.9% of worldwide cross-border B2C e-commerce sales. The figures are estimated to be 476 billion USD and 47.9% in 2020."

Framework Working Pillars (i) and (v)

- (i) Promoting transparent and predictable legal and regulatory approaches and measures that are business friendly and coherent to facilitate cross-border e-commerce in the region
- Review existing legal and regulatory issues related to cross-border e-commerce including but not limited to digital products
 - Consider existing international standards and guidelines
 - Identify choke points and measures to cross-border e-commerce from legal and regulatory perspective, taking into account Phase II of the Supply Chain Framework Action Plan
 - Share best practices as useful tools for capacity building of policymakers
- (v) Addressing emerging and cross-cutting issues in cross border e-commerce
- Research, study and understand new and emerging cross-cutting issues related to cross-border e-commerce
 - Identify barriers and encourage best practices sharing in facilitation of cross-border information flows for cross-border e-commerce
 - Identify barriers and encourage best practice sharing in border management, including but not limited to goods inspections processes at the border
 - Promote better measurement of cross-border e-commerce and analysis on its economic impacts, including measurements examining negative impacts of relevant protectionist measures and anti-competition practices



Cross-Border e-Commerce in Chile



Source: Correos de Chile and Santiago Regional Customs Directorate

At a Glance: Courier Express in Chile

- Advance manifest information at least one hour in advance of the estimated arrival of the flight.
- Selectivity systems according to risk analysis.
- Complete traceability of shipments allows for proper tracking and control.
- Release of shipments under USD 30 require only the courier guide.
- Simplified customs declaration for shipments over USD \$30 FOB and up to USD \$1,000 FOB.
- Processing through Customs Broker for goods with value over USD \$1,000 FOB.
- Payment customs duties and taxes prior to the release of the goods.

Courier Express: Recent Improvements

Private-public cooperation:

- Atrex – Customs working group.

Infrastructure improvement:

- New Express Logistics Center 2016: 26 operators, one building complex.
- Efficiency of enforcement efforts.

Process and customs regulation redesign:

- Legal recognition of express shipping companies.
- Process streamlining, reducing manual intervention whilst increasing technology.

Introduction of technological improvements:

- Improvement in the integration of the Customs and Courier systems that allows greater exchange of anticipated data upon arrival, improving of risk analysis.
- Exchange of messaging exchange from the shipment arrival until its release, strengthening the traceability of the physical and documentary load.

Postal Shipments: The bigger challenge

- No advance information prior to arrival.
- Available information is scarce and of poor quality.
- Mostly manual process.
- Slow and inefficient release → months of cargo accumulation awaiting release.
- High level of tax evasion.
- No information means no risk analysis and no selectivity → 100% of shipments are scanned.

Postal Shipments: Ongoing Measures

- **Postal contingency plan:** Customs and Correos de Chile reinforcement (i.e. temporary reallocation of human resources and technology) to hasten the release shipments in times of high demand.
- **Information Technology:** Assess Customs – Correos integration of IT systems in the medium and long term, in order to secure advance information and greater traceability.
- **Regulation & Operation:** Propose new model of operations for postal shipments to address ever-growing demand and expedite release, allowing for proper enforcement, ensuring the payment of duties and taxes, through the use of technology and risk management.
- **Communications:** Educate the user regarding imports and exports made through postal service, reinforcing both their rights as well as their responsibilities regarding the customs declaration of their shipments.

The road ahead...

As recognised by APEC Leaders in 2017, there is room to move forward:

- The Asia-Pacific Region gathers some of the most relevant players of global cross-border e-commerce stage
- Information-sharing key to improve efficiency and risk mitigation of postal operations → requires bilateral and plurilateral cooperation
- APEC provides an ideal setting to explore such arrangements

3月14日 26

Japan's Challenges on E-Commerce

Chokepont 5 of SCFAP II



27/Feb/2019
Santiago, Chile

Tomoyoshi WATANABE (Mr.)
Customs and Tariff Bureau
Ministry of Finance, Japan

Expectation from APEC

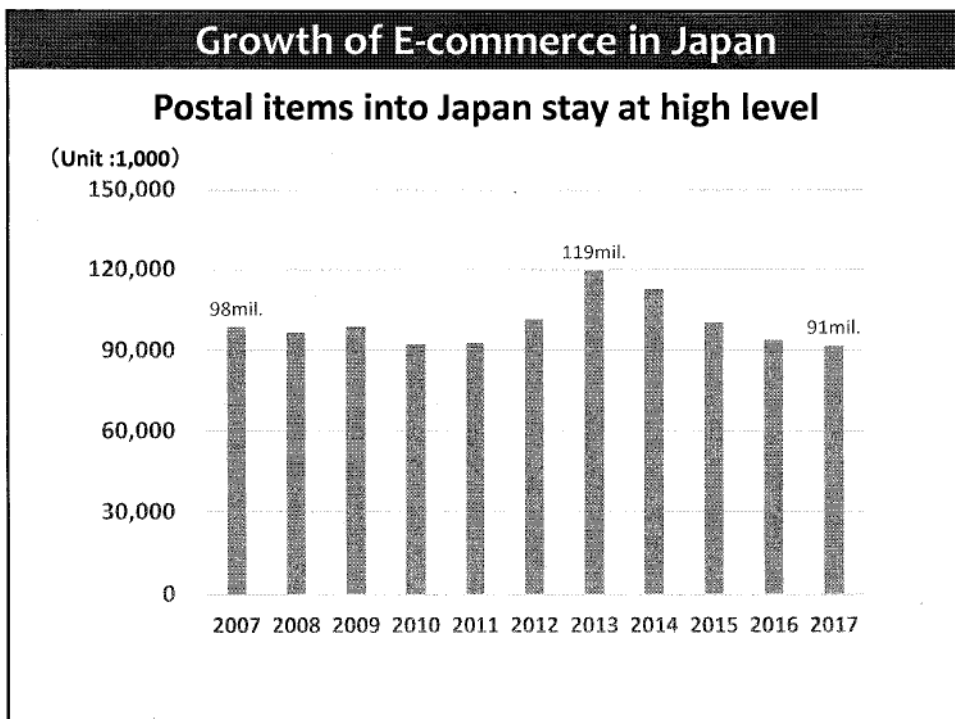
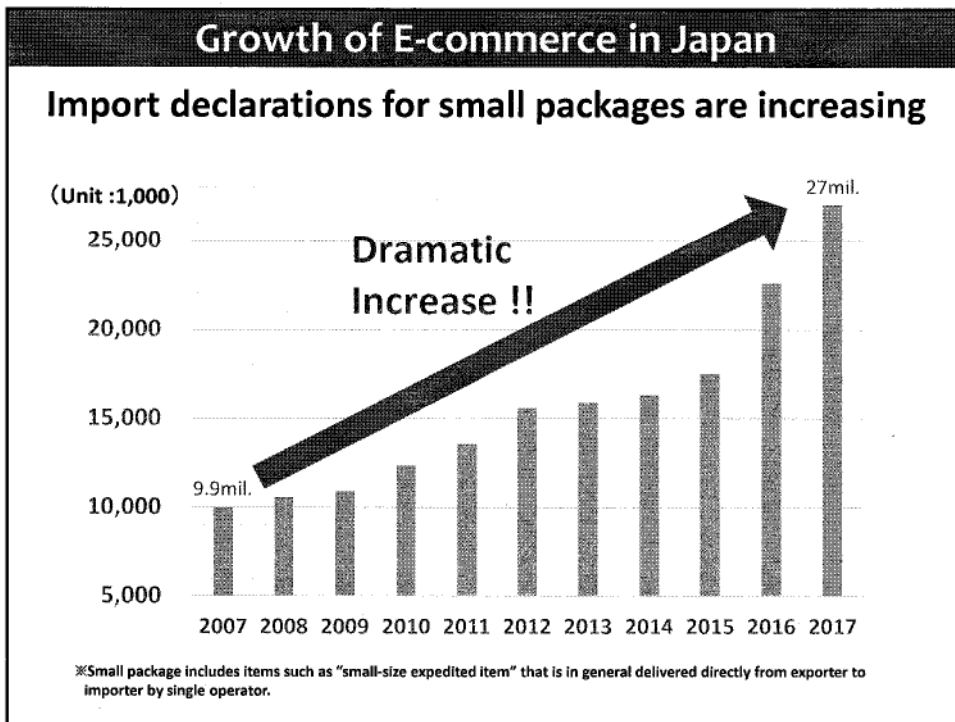
Supply Chain Framework Action Plan Phase II

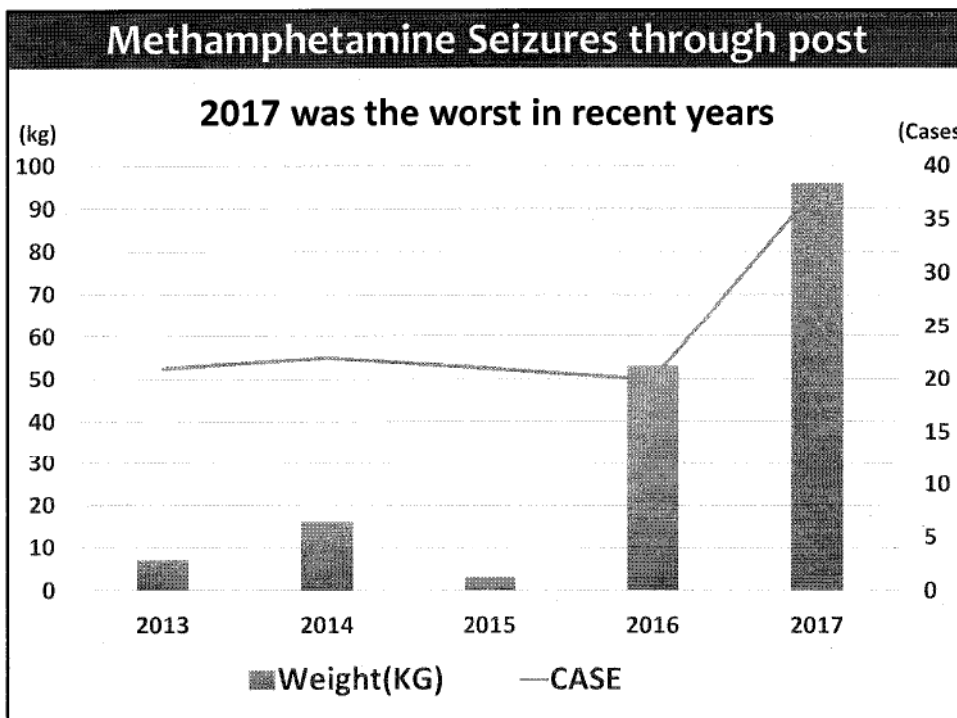
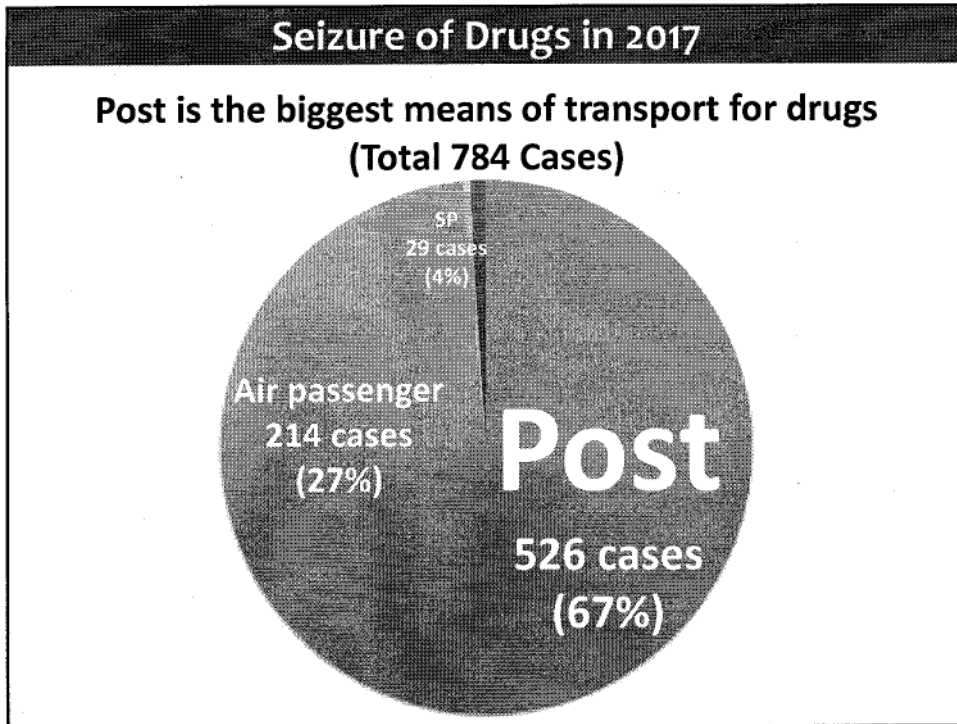
Chokepoint 5:

✓ Underdeveloped policy and regulatory infrastructure for e-commerce

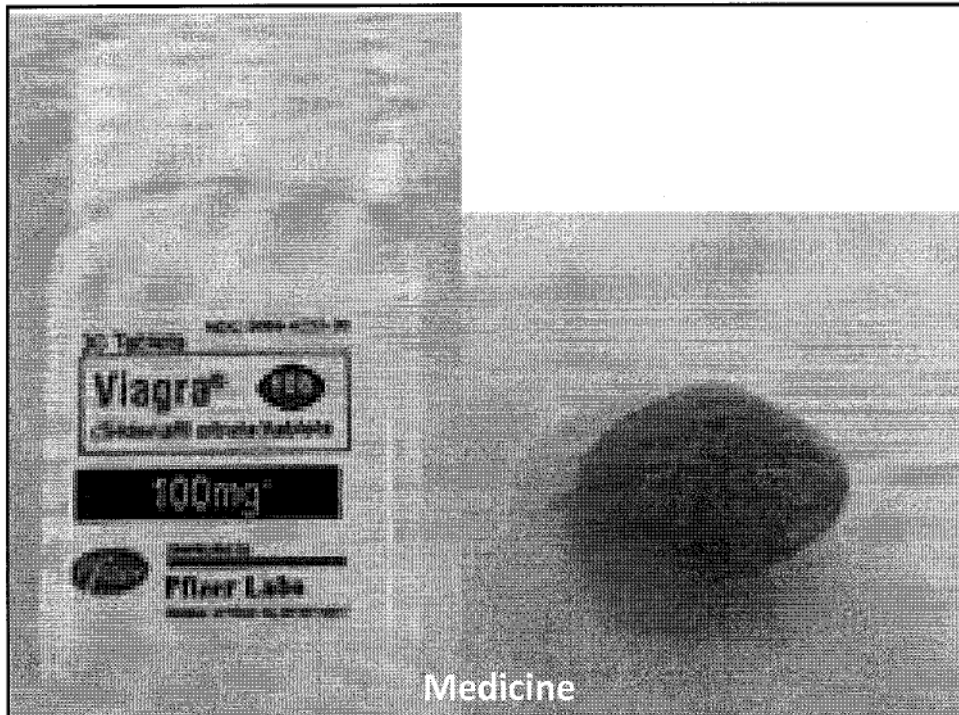
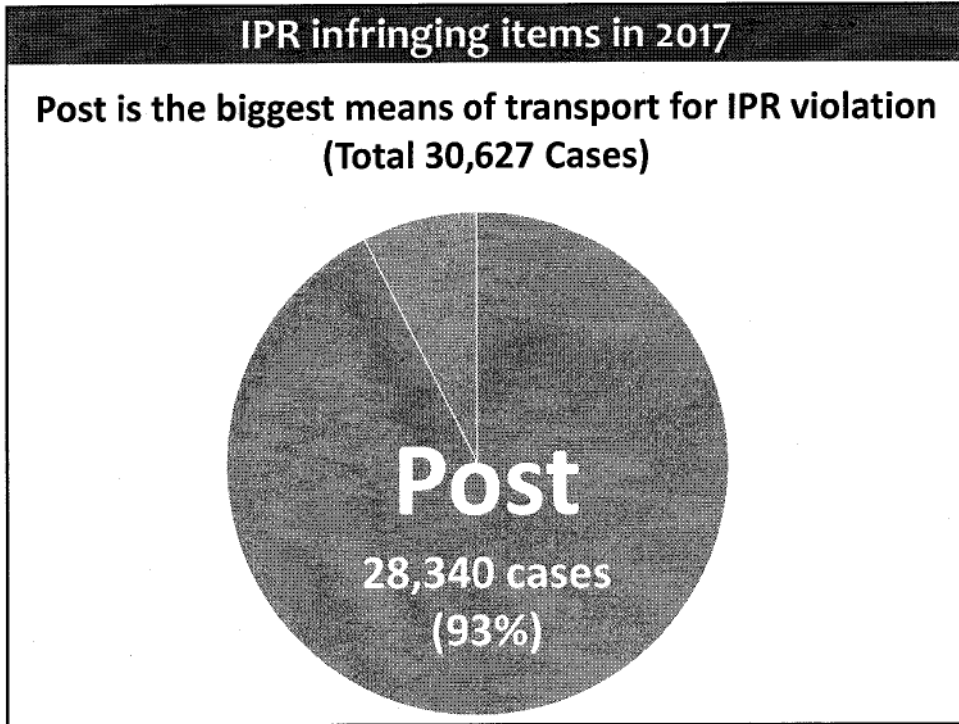
Chokepoint 5: Underdeveloped policy and regulatory infrastructure for e-commerce

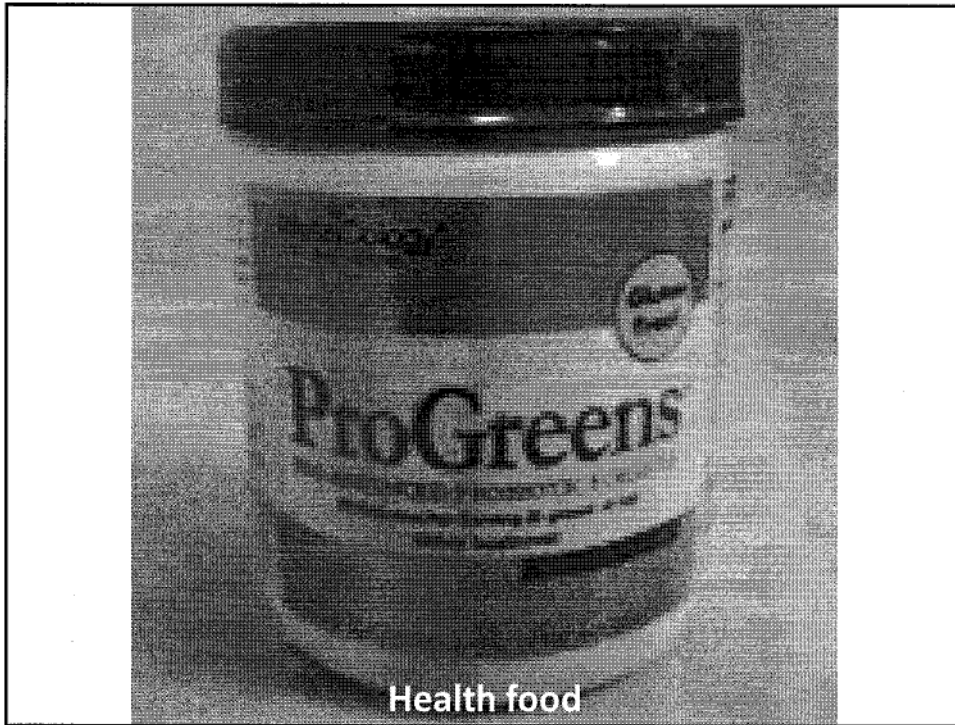
Challenges	Stakeholder	Targets	Measurement of Progress/Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surge of transaction volume in e-commerce Risk from postal shipment Education awareness for MSMEs on rules of trade Visibility/tracking and privacy Trade complexity for MSMEs Combatting against IPR infringement, tax evasion and illegal drug and fire arms trafficking, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs Postal service and/or operators E-commerce agencies and business Logistics providers SCCP, ECSG, IPEG, SCSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider additional ways to streamline customs procedures/procedures e.g. around WCO Immediate Release Guidelines Consider new models of customs administration Collaboration between Customs and Post, e.g. data exchange, reporting, MOU Publish information to enhance awareness – rules of trade, tax rates Implement capacity building for MSMEs Explore ways to enhance visibility with all players of the e-Commerce eco-system (e.g. through the adoption of Global Data Standards) On Release and Clearance of Goods, economies to explore/consider approaches to realise/effect WTO TFA Article 7.4 (Risk Management) On Release and Clearance of Goods, economies to explore/consider approaches to realise/effect WTO TFA Article 7.8 (Expedited Shipment) Explore fast and efficient environment for Expedited Shipments Explore ways to develop streamlined dispute resolution methods suited for the online environment which are also cost-efficient for MSMEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPU Integrated Index for Postal Development UNCTAD Cyberlaw Tracker on availability of legal and regulatory framework for e-commerce UNCTAD B2C E-Commerce Index Fulfill all commitments in Article 7.8 WTO TFA ("Expedited Shipments" to schedule these articles as Cat A) Faster clearance, reduction in number of documents, less cost for e-commerce Seamless integration with existing host systems/technology Increase levels of compliance, transparency and safety/security for traders and consumers

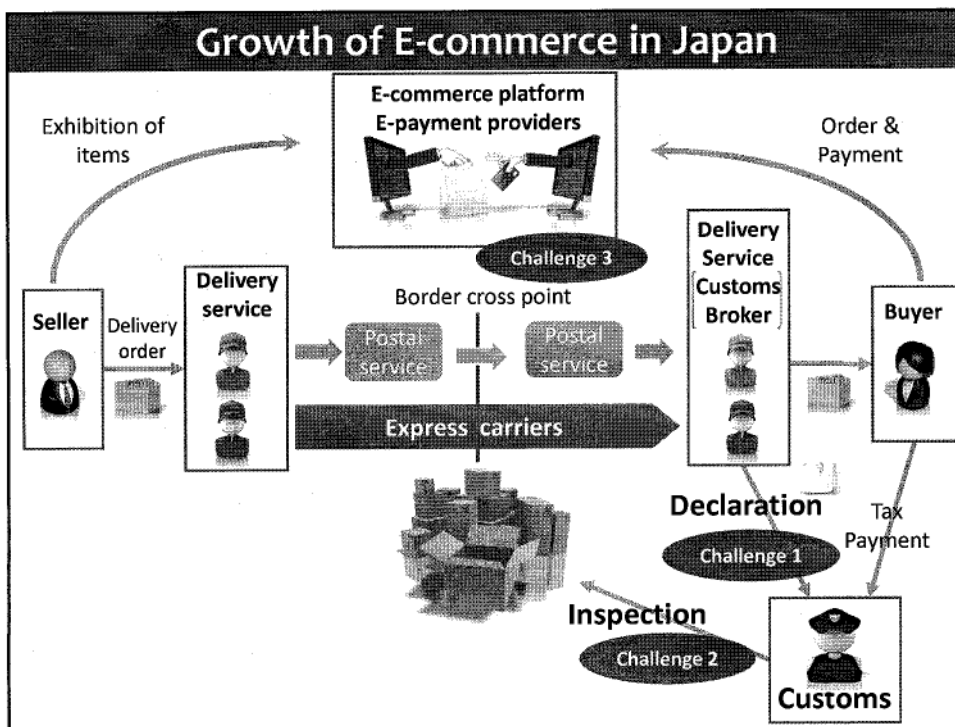










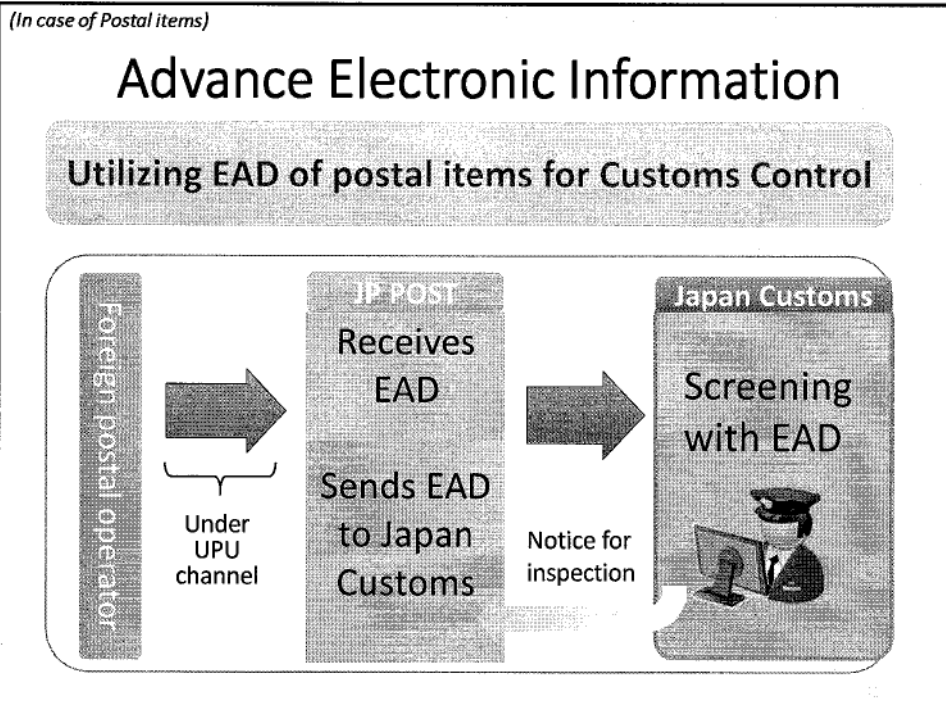


E-commerce challenges and efforts

Challenge 1
Difficulty of risk analysis

↓

Japan's Effort 1
Pre-arrival filling



E-commerce challenges and efforts

Challenge 2

Limited personnel



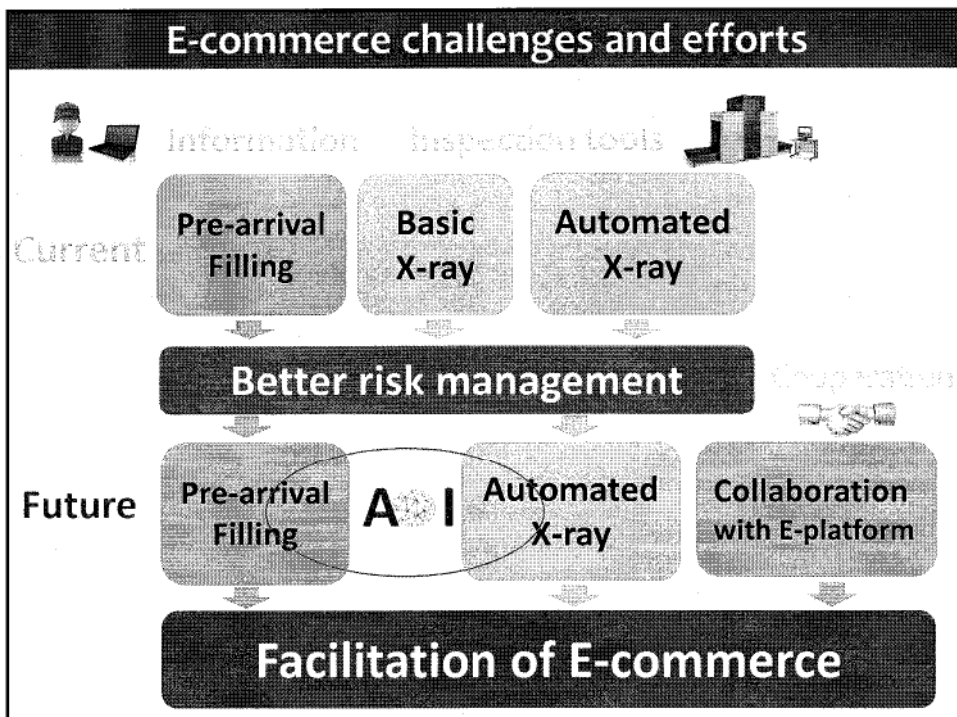
Japan's Effort 2

Technology (X-ray, AI)
Involvement of carriers

E-commerce challenges and efforts

Challenge 3
Cooperation with E-platform operators
↓

Japan's Effort 3
Future WCO's discussion...




附件 27

New Zealand Customs Service

Towards guidelines on Self-Certification of Origin

Vinka CISTERNAS-TORRES – Policy Analyst
Santiago de Chile, February 2019

 NEW ZEALAND
CUSTOMS SERVICE
TE MĀHĀ KŪKI O AOTIAROA

PROTECTING NEW ZEALAND'S BORDER

New Zealand Government

WCO Guidelines on Certification of Origin – Update 2018

- » Provides definitions
- » Why
- » Who
- » Systems for certification of origin
- » Obligations
- » Case studies

2 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

WCO Guidelines on Certification of Origin – Recap

Fostering the use of self-certification of origin

“Considering the increasing volume of preferential trade and recognising the need for the facilitation of origin-related procedures, self-certification of origin by a producer, manufacturer, exporter and/or importer shall be utilised to the maximum extent possible while recognising the specificities of domestic business environment”

3 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Promoting self-certification - Recap

- » Is in line with the spirit of the revised Kyoto convention
- » Places obligations on exporters, producers or importers
- » Time saving
- » Cost saving
- » Facilitates trade

4 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Self-certification types - Recap

Exporting Economy	Importing Economy
Approved exporter system	Importer based system
Registered exporter system	
Fully exporter based system	

6 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Approved Exporter System (AES)

- » Less liberal
- » Exporter needs prior approval from a competent authority
- » Involves a process in which exporter is evaluated

Registered Exporter System (RES)

- » Step further from AES
- » Exporter only required to provide certain prescribed information
- » Evaluation is not required
- » Information on registered exporter is shared with importing economy

6 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Fully Exporter Based System (FES)

- » Any exporter can sign and issue a CO
- » Used in certain FTAs
- » Authorities are not involved in issuing pre-approvals
- » There is verification system that allows direct enquiry with Customs administrations of importing and exporting economies

Importer Based System (IBS)

- » Most liberal system
- » Importer certifies the origin of goods
- » Certification is based on importer's knowledge of the goods

7 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Self-certification adoption in APEC

Country	Self-certification method
Australia	In some FTA, uses fully exporter based system and in some cases importer based system.
Canada	In some FTA Canada uses fully exporter based system.
Singapore	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system or importer.
Chile	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system.
Hong Kong, China	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system.
Korea	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system and in some cases importer based system.
Malaysia	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system
Peru	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system
Singapore	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system
United States	In some FTA uses fully exporter based system and/or importer based system

8 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

New Zealand Self-certification system

Simplified procedures and practices facilitate trade

Exporters or producers are best placed to provide origin declaration / certification

- » Fully exporter-based system under specific FTAs:
 - » ANZCERTA
 - » NZ-Singapore CEP
- » Same principle is applied on importers

Self-certification document flow - NZ experience

- » Importer claims preferential rate under a FTA
- » Exporter/Producer creates CO
- » The CO is submitted to Customs administration
- » Customs examines CO
- » Customs is satisfied on the validity of the originating status of the goods and approves claim
- » Importer obtains preferential rate

Examination on the reliability of CO – NZ experience

How the importing economy secure the reliability of the self-made documents?

- » There is no major difference between the authorised and self-certification documents
- » Both methods examine 3 key details: authenticity, identity and originating status
- » Pay closer attention to originating status

11 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Key success factors

- » Enhance Rules of Origin knowledge
- » Develop outreach programs
- » Develop Customs-to-Customs trust and cooperation
- » Have robust verification processes and record keeping
- » Have proper implementation of origin claims under FTA

12 NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Next steps – Case studies

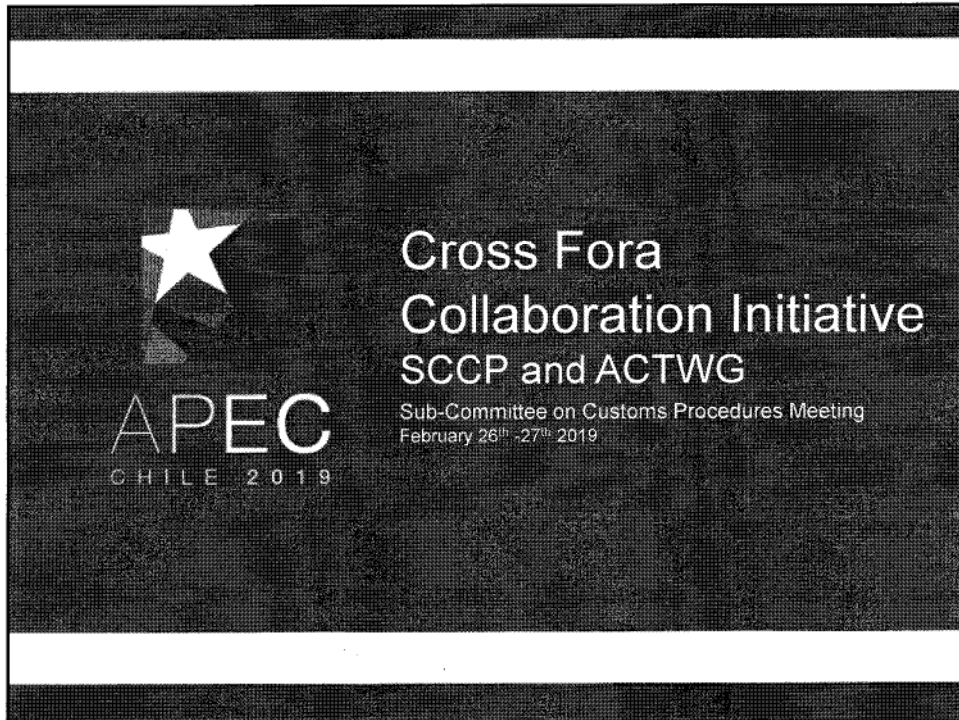
In order to develop concise guidelines for self-certification, New Zealand would like to ask economies that are currently using Self-certification systems to share their approaches to be added as case studies.


vinka.cisternas-torres@customs-govt.nz


Thank you for your time!

Muchas gracias por su tiempo!


附件 28



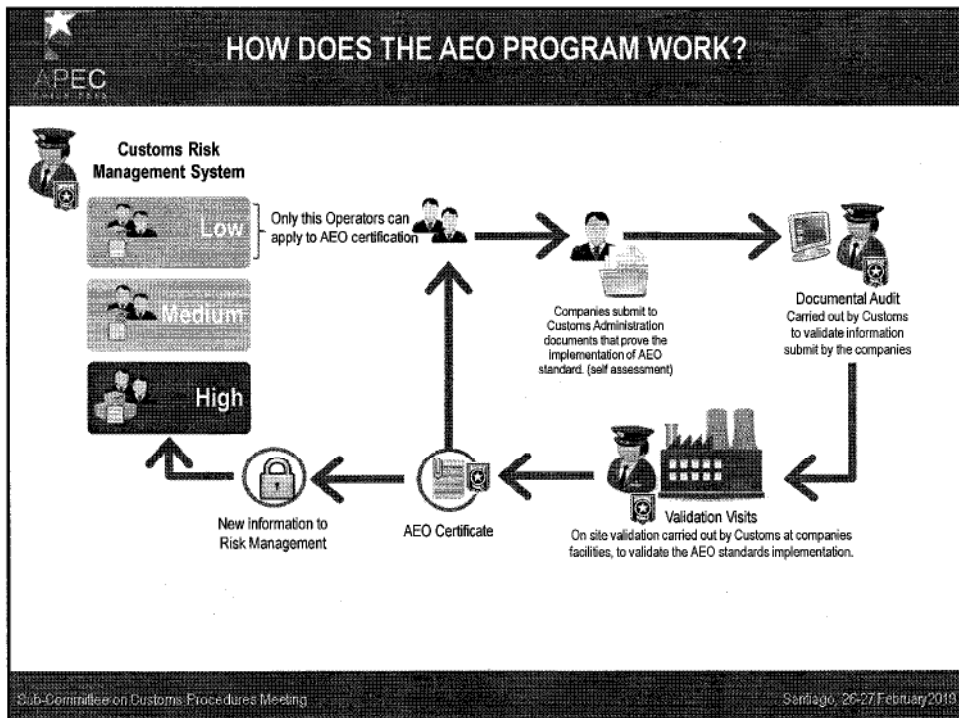
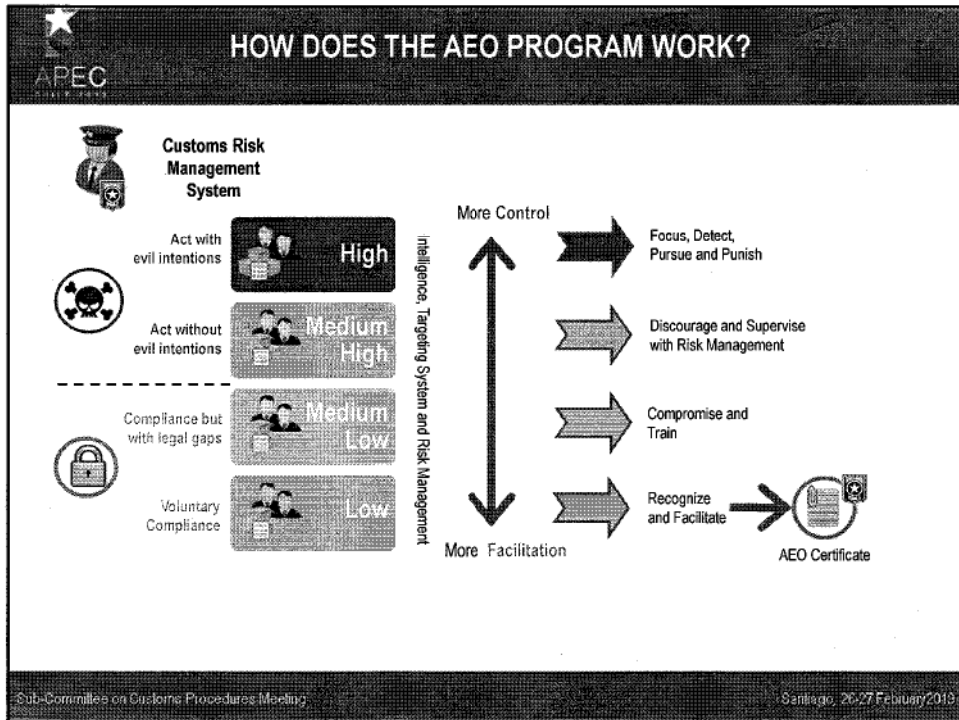
 **AEO PROGRAM: A WCO INITIATIVE**


 **AEO PROGRAM**


It is an initiative of the World Customs Organization (WCO) established in the SAFE Framework, which proposes a free and voluntary program and whose objective is to strengthen the security of the international supply chain through the establishment of a certification program that certifies that the companies comply with a security standard in its customs processes and commercial operations, obtaining in return benefits in terms of control and simplification of procedures that allow to improve competitiveness and create new opportunities for growth.




Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019



 **AEO PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS STRUCTURE**


 **Admissibility Requirements**

- Customs Compliance
- Legal Compliance
- Financial Viability

 **Security Requirements**

- Security Policy
- Risk Management System
- Staff security
- Security of the information
- Monitoring of Customs Obligations
- Cargo Security
- Security of Transportation Means
- Facility security
- Security of business partners
- Crisis management and resilience
- Education & Training
- Security Evaluation

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting | Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

 **ADMISIBILITY REQUIREMENTS**

Financial Compliance
The Operator must prove that it has a financial standard to comply with its obligations and maintain the investments made for the AEO certification.


Customs Compliance
The Operator must comply with the risk profile established by Customs for the purposes of the AEO certification.

Legal Compliance
The Operator, its legal representatives, partners and directors, as applicable, must comply with the current legal framework in Chile and may not have been convicted, serving a sentence or involved in an investigation process, for economic and / or customs and / or tax offenses, in the 3 years prior to the date of application.


Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting | Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

APEC



The AEO Standard (requirements) is structured in order that companies can build and implement a **Management Security System**




- Staff security
- Security of the information
- Monitoring of Customs Obligations
- Cargo Security
- Security of Transportation Means
- Facility security
- Security of business partners
- Crisis management and resilience

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

STAFF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS


APEC



Staff Security

Customs and AEOs shall, based on their authorities and competencies, screen the background of prospective employees to the extent legally possible. In addition, they shall prohibit unauthorized access to facilities, transport conveyances, loading docks and cargo areas that may reasonably affect the security of those areas in the supply chain under their responsibility.


Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019


 **PERSONNEL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS**

This element requires that the AEO:

- a) take all reasonable precautions when recruiting new staff to verify that they are not previously convicted of security-related, Customs or other criminal offences, to the extent permitted by national legislation;
- b) conduct periodic or for cause background checks on employees working in security sensitive positions;
- c) have employee identification procedures, and require that all employees carry proper company issued identification that uniquely identifies the individual employee and organization;
- d) have procedures in place to identify, record and deal with unauthorized or unidentified persons, such as photo identification and sign-in registers for visitors and vendors at all points of entry;
- e) have procedures in place to expeditiously remove identification, premises and information systems access for employees whose employment has been terminated.

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019

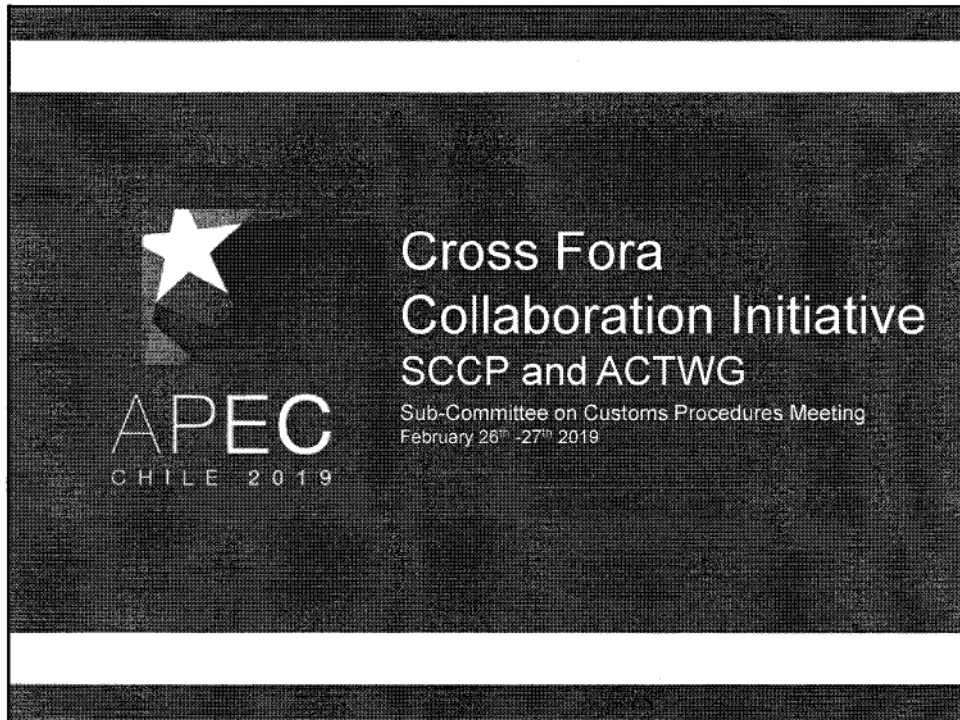
 **PROPOSAL FOR THE CROSS FOR A COLLABORATION**

 The proposal for the cross fora collaboration is to analyze how to complement the AEO requirements associated with letters a) and b) to better address the anti-corruption aspects.

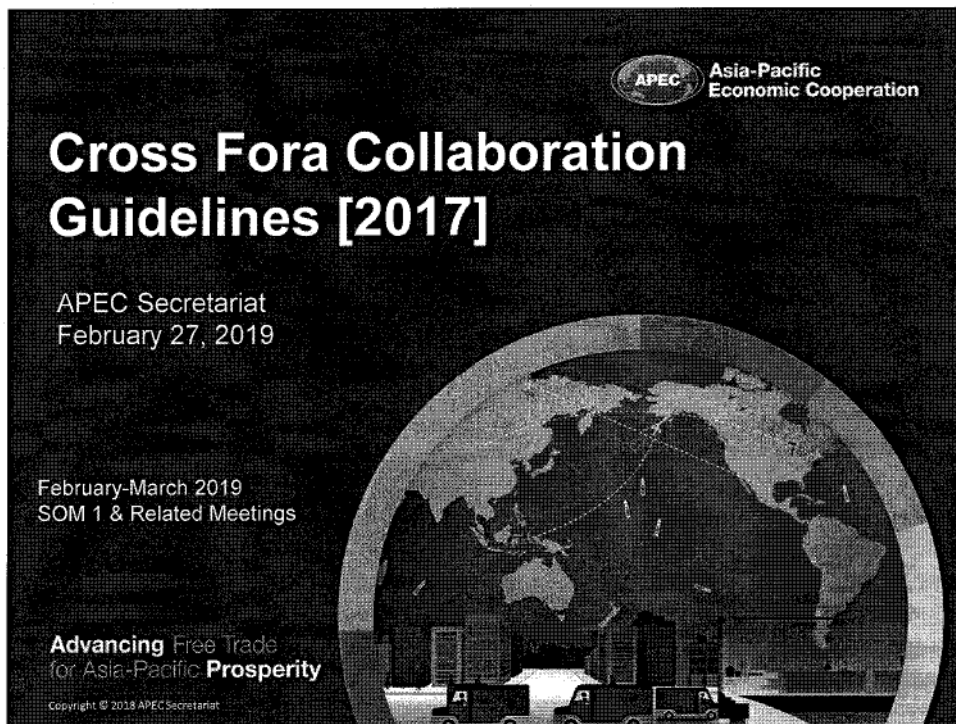
In this sense, we propose to work with the anti-corruption group in a "good practices manual" for AEOs officials and companies of APEC economies.

This manual will consider measures and procedures to prevent AEO companies and customs officers from being corrupted by drug and contraband networks.

Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting Santiago, 26-27 February 2019



附件29



APEC GUIDELINES FOR PROMOTING CROSS-FORA COLLABORATION -

- APEC Leaders' - importance of cross-fora collaboration in achieving its core goals of Regional Economic Integration; open trade and investment; business facilitation; human security; and economic and technical cooperation
- The Guidelines streamlines ongoing efforts to promote cross-fora collaboration and provide, as a bare minimum, some standard measures and considerations for APEC fora to take account of and apply
- These Guidelines seek to complement various elements of cross-fora collaboration contained in existing principles and practices such as the *APEC's Framework on ECOTECH Principles (1996 & 2012)* and the *APEC Capacity Building Policy 2015*, amongst others.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Building a **Culture of Collaboration** amongst APEC Fora;
- Encouraging **Diversity in Views** on cross-cutting issues;
- **Multi-disciplinary Approaches** to discussing issues and finding solutions;
- Promoting **open dialogue** and **free exchange of information**;
- **Optimization of Resources** in progressing APEC Work.



1. IDENTIFYING CROSS-FORA INITIATIVES

- Fora should endeavour to identify, where practicable, cross-fora issues and activities, and seek to effectively coordinate and communicate potential or ongoing activities with the fora concerned.
- Fora may undertake to initiate cross-fora collaboration; or may jointly determine with other Fora, opportunities for collaboration; or under strategic direction at Committee level (where applicable), Senior Officials, or higher-level policy direction including from Ministers and Leaders.



2. INTRA-FORA COORDINATION AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

- Fora are encouraged to discuss within their groups, potential collaboration on issues and activities
- In the planning and administration of annual and multi-year activities, fora should may identify within its own work plans and strategic plans, cross-fora issues and activities that may involve or require collaboration with other APEC Fora and how these will be pursued.
- Fora are generally encouraged to cross-reference joint efforts with other fora when drafting and amending key fora strategic documents.
- The APEC Secretariat shall assist fora in identifying and referencing cross-fora issues and activities in fora strategic planning.



3. INTER-FORA COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

- Fora should be encouraged to coordinate amongst themselves, and initiate and maintain dialogue on cross-fora issues and activities [SCCP Meetings permanent agenda item]
- Fora leads play an important role in ensuring coordination between fora where synergies have been identified, and to nurture discussions on existing and potential cross-fora collaboration in line with the *revised Guidelines for Lead Shepherds and Chairs of APEC Working Groups and SOM Task Forces* [SCCP Chair in Work Program]
- Fora leads should are encouraged to actively pursue cross-fora issues and activities through reporting at other fora meetings [SCCP attending ACTWG Meeting]
- As a minimum, sub-fora must ensure to report to the committees on their cross-fora issues and activities being pursued at the technical level, and/or seek committee level approval on pertinent issues relating to the mandates of the committees which may impact their work. [SCCP Chair reporting to CTI 1 2019 -4th march]



4. JOINT MEETINGS

- Joint meetings between Fora are encouraged based on cross-fora issues and activities identified by them
- Fora leads may facilitate joint meetings, as and where necessary, based on the fora core mandates and key fora activities. Fora leads should be cognizant of and should remind the Fora of APEC's overarching core objectives, and the value that cross-fora collaboration may add
- Fora shall determine the arrangements for joint meetings, and shall promote the rational use of resources and the full maximization of hosting joint meetings.
- The SCE-COW process should be utilized as an effective means to promote cross-fora collaboration, through the promotion of dialogue between SCE Fora, and where appropriate and necessary, dialogue with other committees.



5. REMOTE PARTICIPATION

- Mindful of the costs involved in convening face-to-face meetings, Fora are urged to take full advantage of remote participation facilities to facilitate interactions at meetings between the Fora and representatives from other APEC Fora.
- Where practicable, remote participation may be facilitated through the APEC Secretariat in accordance with the *Remote Participation Governance Guidelines in APEC*.
- Note: APEC Foras Meetings in SOM 1 and SOM 3



6. PROJECT COLLABORATION

- Fora are encouraged to pursue cross-fora collaboration so that diverse views can be shared and the benefits from the output can be widely experienced.
- Early engagement in the designing of projects is strongly encouraged. As a minimum, **early engagement** should involve:
 - a) sharing of concept notes for information purposes, where the proposed project seeks to address certain elements of a cross-fora issue or activity which mostly concern the originating fora.
 - b) developing joint projects on cross-cutting issues for consideration of the fora concerned.
- Where a joint project is being proposed, endorsement must be sought from the fora concerned, in addition to the endorsement of the originating fora. Such endorsement should be in line with the respective foras' agreed processes and the terms of reference for the funding source.

6. PROJECT COLLABORATION

- Strong cross-fora collaboration in projects is identifiable by the following indicators:
 - a) Evidence of the necessary endorsement from the fora concerned (where applicable), and the level of involvement of other fora in the initiative
 - b) Relevance of the initiative/project to the work of the fora concerned;
 - c) Clear articulation of the sharing of benefits and output from the proposed initiative amongst the fora concerned;
 - d) A strong identification of the cross-fora issue being addressed and its importance towards achieving APEC's goals and objectives, and annual theme and priorities;
 - e) Other considerations which demonstrate the need for cross-fora collaboration.
- Self-funded projects should indicate whether the project is a joint-project, or a project that has been shared with other fora for information purposes [relevant endorsement should be sought.] As a bare minimum, self-funded projects demonstrating cross-fora collaboration should seek early engagement
- *Note: APEC Scoring Template, CN get 5 points from 60*

7. CROSS-FORA MAPPING EXERCISE

- As an effective tool for promoting cross-fora collaboration, cross-cutting maps may be developed annually to effectively illustrate synergies in relation to:
 - (a) thematic discussions in APEC;
 - (b) cross-fora issues;
 - (c) host year priorities;
 - (d) global issues which have been determined to be relevant to APEC;
 - and
 - (e) other issues or initiatives based on high-level directions.
- The APEC Secretariat shall be responsible for the development of cross-cutting maps and related activities.
- Note: New ED promote this issue to promote APEC Foras work



8. ADMINISTRATION OF GUIDELINES

- The monitoring of the implementation of these Guidelines shall be carried out by **Senior Officials**, who shall also provide leadership on matters pertaining to cross-fora collaboration.
- All APEC Fora are encouraged to report, through their respective reporting processes, progress and outcomes of cross-fora collaboration, and share ideas on how best to strengthen cross-fora collaboration.
- Appropriate measures may be employed for the realization and enhancement of these Guidelines and shall be supported through the APEC Secretariat.
- Fora are encouraged to observe these Guidelines in the conduct of their activities, and to continue to consider possibilities on enhancing cross-fora collaboration.



CROSS FORA COLLABORATION IN SCCP

- Cross Fora Collaboration – Work Program 2019
 - Actions
 - ❖ to develop practical ways in which border agencies can enhance coordination at the border
 - ❖ Coordinate with the BMG, CTWG
 - ❖ To coordinate and implement Leader's and Minister's instructions in coordination with other APEC Bodies
- Other opportunities to cooperate:
 - IEPG
 - ACTWG
 - EGILAT
 - SMEs – Concept Note Chile and Chinese Taipei PS1 2019



Find out more...

APEC Online and Social Media



apec.org



[@APECnews](https://www.facebook.com/APECnews)



[@APEC](https://twitter.com/APEC)



[@apec](https://www.instagram.com/apec)



[APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation](https://www.linkedin.com/company/apec)



Building Connectivity: 3S Plus 3M

Recognizing the importance of APEC 2015-2025 Connectivity Blueprint (ACB) in advancing efforts for an interconnected Asia-Pacific,

Understanding that current economic and trade environment calls for an unprecedented level of connectivity that features digitalization and frictionless trade,

Taking account of the initiative of Integration 4.0, with APEC Customs 3M Strategic Framework mentioned as its integral part, which aims at supporting integration of supply chains and connectivity among APEC economies as a whole,

APEC Customs agree to build smart borders, enable smart logistics and promote smart trade (3S), through stronger cooperation in “Mutual Recognition of Control, Mutual Assistance of Enforcement and Mutual Sharing of Information”(3M), so as to promote trade facilitation and security in a systematic approach for better connectivity in APEC region. It is proposed that efforts be made in the following aspects:

1. Effective TFA implementation. APEC Members are encouraged to effectively implement WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, in particular, enhance the sharing of information and mutual administrative assistance within the APEC Region.

2. Single window interoperability. APEC Members will strengthen connectivity through closer cooperation on Single Window interoperability.

3. Advancement of cross-border e-commerce. It is recommended that APEC Members implement World Customs Organization's Cross-Border E-Commerce Framework of Standards so as to establish safe and efficient order on cross-border e-commerce and harmonize customs regulations and policies on cross-border e-commerce.

4. Transit Guidelines Implementation. APEC Members will and reformulate these guidelines to include new elements. Acknowledging that customs transit of goods under Free Trade Agreement's implementation, constitutes one of the cornerstones of regional economic integration, APEC Customs Members will review the APEC Transit Guidelines in light of standards stemming from Free Trade Agreements, the WCO and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, among other instruments, and to account for the evolution of trade practices and associated risks.”

5. AEO MRA. APEC Members are encouraged to work closely on Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Mutual Recognition Arrangement(MRA), as a way to enable mutual recognition of high-credit operators and thus achieving a higher level of compliance among businesses. At the same time, APEC Members are encouraged to explore ways to stimulate SMEs involvement on AEO Programs.

6. Risk analysis. New technologies, such as Automatic Threat Recognition, Big Data, AI, etc., should be increasingly applied in customs risk analysis process so that control effectiveness and efficiency can be greatly improved.

7. Capacity building. APEC Members are committed to sharing views on capacity building experience and conduct joint capacity building programs for better implementation of 9 Collective Action Plans (CAP).

8. Workshops focusing on improvement and future implementation of 3S&3M Initiative will be held at an appropriate time to be agreed by APEC customs community.