

Canada Border Services Agency / Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Canada

**The Promotion of Greater Diversity and Inclusion through the Use of Social Media at the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)**

**Mr. John Deruga**  
Policy Analyst, International Affairs Division

PROTECTION SERVICE INTEGRITY / PROTECTION SERVICE INTÉGRITÉ


**Government of Canada- Inclusion and Respect for Diversity**

The Government of Canada is committed to:

- Supporting inclusion and respect for diversity
- Promoting inclusion as a path to peace and prosperity
- Speaking up for inclusion and human rights at home and abroad
- Advancing gender equality for marginalized communities including, women, Racialized, Black, 2SLGBTQI+
- Addressing systemic and structural barriers to ensure the equal participation of all equity-deserving groups

**Gender-based Analysis Plus**

- Gender-based Analysis Plus, or GBA Plus, is an analytical process used by the Government of Canada to assess how diverse groups of women, men and people of all genders may experience policies, programs and initiatives.
- The "plus" in GBA Plus acknowledges that GBA goes beyond biological (sex) and socio cultural (gender) differences.
- GBA Plus recognizes that individuals have intersecting identity factors that impact how government programs and policies affect them. Doing this analysis allows for the reduction of barriers at the outset.



**The Government of Canada's Policy on Communications**

- Contains the fundamental concepts and principles for how the Government of Canada (GC) communicates with the public about policies, programs, services, and initiatives.
  - Non-partisan, objective, factual, clear, and written in plain language
  - Equality of English and French
  - Diverse, inclusive and "accessible by default"
  - Digital media and platforms are the primary means to connect and interact with the public, balanced with traditional methods

**Diversity and Inclusion at the CBSA**

- Women make up **47.8%** of the CBSA workforce, including **52.3%** of the executive cadre.
- In many areas, the representation gap for women has been closed. However women are still under represented amongst frontline employees, where they represent only **33.4%** of the workforce.
- **18.3%** of CBSA employees are visible minorities, which exceeds workforce availability.
- **3.6%** of CBSA employees are Indigenous, and **7.3%** of employees identify as a person with disabilities.
- Diversity, Equality and Inclusion at the CBSA are guided by a multi-year strategic action plan.
- The CBSA has a number of voluntary employee advisory committees and circles that represent each of the communities. These groups inform and support our policies, programs and initiatives

**Social Media at the CBSA**

- We curate content in the form people want to receive it, and for the platforms which our audiences occupy.
- We keep pace with the evolution of trends and adapt to emerging tactics for reaching our audiences on social media, such as through the adoption of short-form videos (reels).
- We collaborate very closely with other departments and organizations, both external and internal to the Government of Canada, to reach our audiences.
  - World Customs Organization, US Customs and Border Patrol



## Social Media: Opportunities & Challenges

### Opportunities

- Social media lets us reach audiences that are more difficult to access through traditional media.
- As a communications channel, there's a plethora of opportunity to inform and engage.
- Social media facilitates two-way conversations.

### Challenges

- Social media can quickly become a forum for hate speech and trolling.
- Our presence on social media demands a level of proactivity and reactivity.
- Comment moderation on our posts is crucial to upholding our Agency values.

## CBSA Approach to Diversity and Inclusion on Social Media

- We ensure **all** content reflects diversity, equity, and inclusion, and has accessibility at its core.
- We adopt a "nothing about us without us" approach to content development, where input from the communities about which we're communicating is prioritized.
- We use **plain language** that is clear and concise, and that can be easily received by a wide audience, recognizing that our following is diverse.
- We participate in domestic and international days of note on social media to recognize, celebrate, and embrace diversity and inclusion.

## Diversity in Everything We Do

The posts illustrate the CBSA's commitment to diversity and inclusion through community engagement and service provision.

## Diversity that Reflects our Population

The posts showcase the diversity of the CBSA workforce, highlighting staff members from various backgrounds and communities.

## Women in Public Safety

The posts focus on supporting and recruiting women into public safety roles, emphasizing the importance of gender diversity in the workforce.

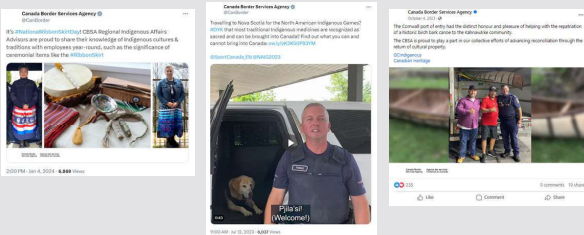
## Women in Public Safety



## People of the CBSA Campaign



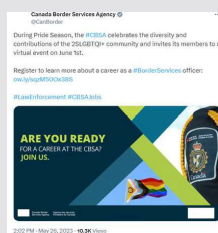
## Indigenous Voices



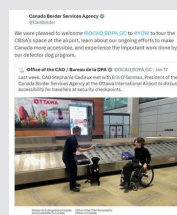
## Indigenous Voices: Recruitment



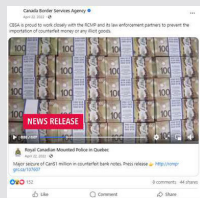
## 2SLGBTQI+ Pride



## Supporting Accessibility

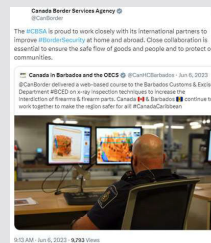


## Collaborating with Partners



19

## Showcasing Partnerships



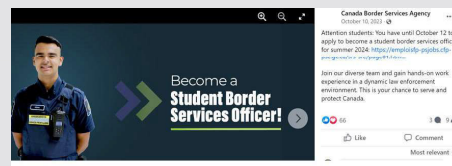
20

## Recruitment & Outreach



21

## Recruitment & Outreach



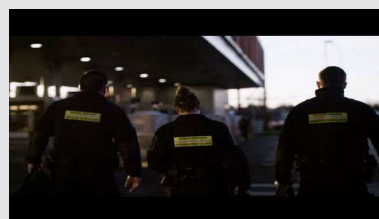
22

## Student Recruitment



23

## Recruitment Video

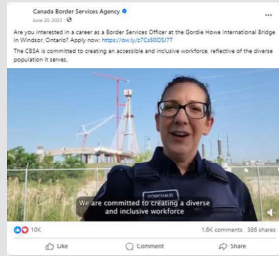


24





## Recruitment Reel



2025 APEC SSCP

## Empowering Women in Customs - Strategies for Work-Life Balance -

KCS Deputy Director **WooYong, Chung**

February 27, 2025



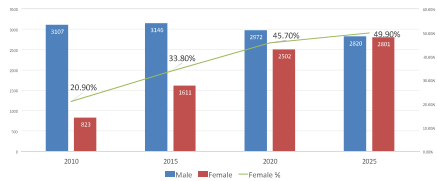
### Table of Contents

- 01 **Current Status**
- 02 **Key Challenges**
- 03 **Strategies for Enhancing Work-Life Balance**



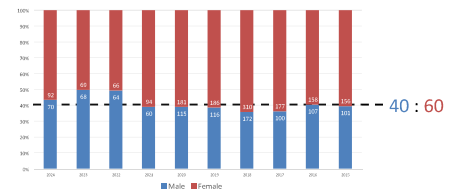
### Status

#### Trends in the Last 20 Years



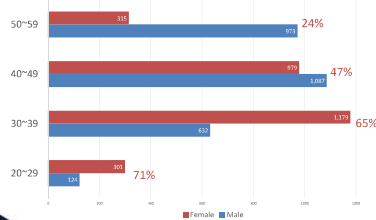
### Status

#### New Recruits



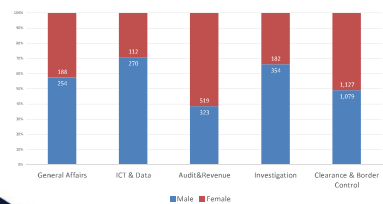
### Status

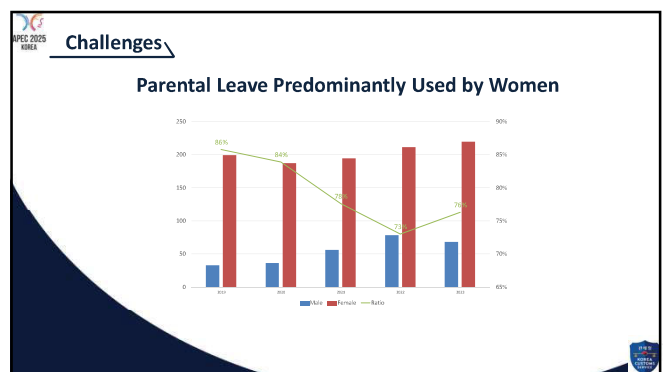
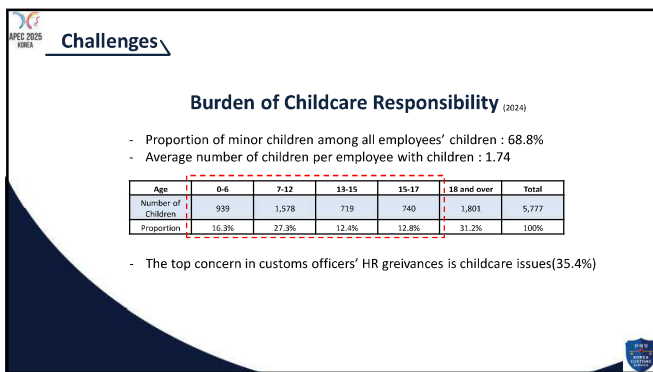
#### By Age Group



### Status

#### By Field of Work





**Strategies**

- 01 Idea Solicitation**  
Employee Roundtable Discussion  
Field Idea Contest
- 02 Development of Action Plan**  
Review the Ideas, Feasibility and Potential for Problem Solving
- 03 Implementation of Feedback**  
Review of the need to refine strategies from various perspectives




**Strategies**



- Assignment to a Location Close to Home**  
Deferral of remote transfer for employees with childbirth and childcare responsibilities
- Allocation of Mother-Friendly Job Position**  
Exclusion from shift and on-site duties for pregnant or childcare employees upon request

**Strategies**



- Promotion Preference for Employees with Multiple Children**  
Employees Raising 2 or more children are recognized as multi-child parents, regardless of age of children  
Additional points in performance evaluation for employees raising multiple children  
In case of a tie in performance evaluation, multi-child employees are given higher ranking

**Strategies**




- Promoting a Culture of Active Flexible Work**  
Incorporating team members' flexible work usage into manager performance evaluation  
Complete flexibility in taking annual leave on an hourly basis
- Encouraging Use of Remote Work**  
Designate suitable job roles for remote work and allow remote work for 20 or more days per month

**Strategies**



- Alleviating the Burden of Parental Leave**  
Minimizing the burden of work transfer to other employees due to parental leave by establishing a Regional Substitute Employee Pool  
Providing additional compensation for covering the duties of employees on parental leave  
Priority placement in preferred work location upon returning from parental leave

**Thank You.**



Chung Woo-Yong  
Deputy Director/General Affairs Division  
chung.wy@korea.kr

FOUO/CLASSIFIED

# New Zealand's Approach to Inclusive Trade

APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures  
February 2025



NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Protecting and promoting New Zealand across borders

UNCLASSIFIED

## Why inclusive trade matters

- Trade is critical to New Zealand's economy and is a critical enabler of growth
- If more underrepresented groups are included in the economy, New Zealand is able to increase exports
- Inclusive growth through trade is about expanding economic opportunities and outcomes across our societies
- Inclusive growth is an essential contributor to long-term economic productivity, prosperity, and resilience



NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Protecting and promoting New Zealand across borders

FOUO/CLASSIFIED

## New Zealand's inclusive trade journey



- 2019: NZ Government launches Trade for All Agenda & Advisory Board
- 2020: Developed dataset on regional trade exposure and employment
- 2021: Release of the Productive, Sustainable and Inclusive Trade Channels Framework working paper
- 2022: Release of NZ-UK FTA National Interest Analysis
- 2023: Release of NZ's ITAG Three-Year Review of CPTPP
- 2018: Signing of Joint Declaration on Fostering Progressive and Inclusive Trade
- 2021: Release of working paper on size, gender, and ethnic characteristics of goods exporters
- 2022: Release of OECD Trade and Gender Review of NZ
- 2023: Release of NZ-BU FTA National Interest Analysis
- 2024: Release of paper on the Māori export economy

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Protecting and promoting New Zealand across borders

UNCLASSIFIED

## NZ Women in exports

### WOMEN AS WORKERS

Over 260,000 women are employed in NZ firms that export... comprising 41% of NZ's export workforce. This is up from 37% in 2003.

Women are heavily underrepresented in NZ's top exporting industries: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING (32% of workforce), MANUFACTURING (31% of workforce), and TRANSPORT & WAREHOUSING (26% of workforce).

Women in exporting jobs earn more than in non-exporting jobs on average, but the benefits are less than they are for men and pay gaps larger.

Women earn 10% more in exporting jobs than non-exporting jobs. Men earn 13% more in exporting jobs than non-exporting jobs.

On average, men earn 24% more than women in export jobs (vs 21% in non-exporting jobs).

### WOMEN AS BUSINESS LEADERS

Men heavily outnumber women among business leaders in the export sector.

82% of firms have a male majority. 15% of firms have a female majority.

Female-led and owned exporting firms tend to be smaller than male firms and tend to have been operating for a shorter time. They are also more likely to export to consumers (B2C) than businesses (B2B).

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Protecting and promoting New Zealand across borders

## Drivers of gender disparities

- It is difficult to isolate the role of trade in these disparities relative to other general causes, such as:
  - the influence of gender stereotyping in career preferences and hiring;
  - unpaid work responsibilities for women;
  - availability of childcare, particularly in regional areas; and
  - skills and training mismatches
- But a range of challenges were identified for women-led exporters:



All exporting firms in New Zealand face a number of common challenges, such as:

- ACCESS TO FINANCE
- ACCESS TO NETWORKS
- ACCESS TO FOREIGN MARKETS
- NAVIGATING FOREIGN REGULATIONS
- FINDING QUALITATIVE BUSINESS PARTNERS
- ACCESSING INFORMATION ON FOREIGN MARKETS
- UNPAID WORK

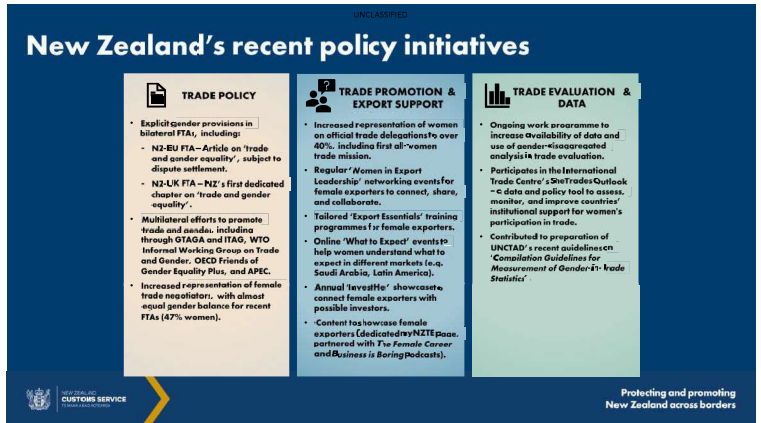
But women can face additional barriers →

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Protecting and promoting New Zealand across borders

UNCLASSIFIED

## New Zealand's recent policy initiatives



### TRADE POLICY

- Explicit gender provisions in bilateral FTAs, including:
  - NZ-BU FTA – Article on 'trade and gender equality', subject to dispute settlement.
  - NZ-LK FTA – NZ's first dedicated chapter on 'trade and gender equality'.
- Multilateral efforts to promote trade and gender, including through QTAG and ITAG, WTO Informal Working Group on Trade and Gender, OECD Friends of Gender Equality Plan, and APEC.
- Increased representation of female trade negotiators, with almost equal gender balance for recent FTAs (47% women).

### TRADE PROMOTION & EXPORT SUPPORT

- Increased representation of women on official trade delegations to over 40%, including first all-women trade mission.
- Regular 'Women in Export Leadership' networking events for female exporters to connect, share, and collaborate.
- Tailored 'Export Essentials' training programmes for female exporters.
- Online 'What to Expect' events to help women understand what to expect in different markets (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Latin America).
- Annual 'LevelUpHer' showcase, connect female exporters with possible investors.
- Content co-creators: female exporters (dedicated NZTE page, partnered with The Female Career and Business is Booming Podcast).

### TRADE EVALUATION & DATA

- Ongoing work programme to increase availability of data and use of gender-disaggregated analysis in trade evaluation.
- Participates in the International Trade Centre's 'She Trades Outlook' – a data and policy tool to assess, monitor, and improve countries' institutional support for women's participation in trade.
- Contributed to preparation of UNCTAD's recent guidelines on 'Consultation Guidelines for Measurement of Gender in Trade Statistics'.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS SERVICE

Protecting and promoting New Zealand across borders



## Trade facilitation

- Trade facilitation reforms that make border processes more efficient can help everyone to trade, particularly women-led businesses
- The Secure Exports Scheme (New Zealand's AEO programme) streamlines trade and provides a wide range of benefits for certified traders, such as:
  - Deferred payment of duties, taxes, fees and charges
  - Use of comprehensive guarantees
  - Low rate of physical inspection
  - Low documentary and data requirements
  - Rapid release time
- Information on the requirements and process for certification is made fully available



## Maori in trade

- The Maorieconomy is a significant contributor to New Zealand's total GDP and well represented in our export sector, but there are still large disparities in wages and firm leadership
- NZ Customs created a Maori outreach role to advise, maintain and develop a strong and trusting relationship between Customs and small-medium Maori exporters
- Engaging helps ensure that Maori businesses understand the benefits of being a AEO partner and are supported to apply
- This role enhances our relationship with Maori exporters, grows our awareness of the difficulties they face, and supports the Crown's objective of working closely with the Maori community

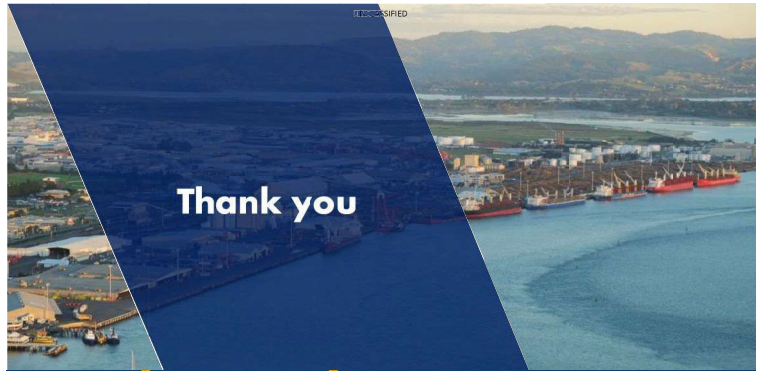


## Considerations moving forward

- Continuing to build our understanding and collecting more information
- Facilitating trade through simpler processes and more transparent procedures will increase small businesses' propensity to export, and decrease trade costs
- Ensuring underrepresented groups are engaged in trade-policy making – as policy makers and consulted as stakeholders
- Making trade agreements more gender-sensitive
- Further outreach to SMEs - communicating the benefits of exporting and taking advantage of trade programmes



Thank you



## Women in cross-border trade

### Study of the situation of women at the border posts of Huaquillas (Ecuador-Peru) and Desaguadero (Bolivia-Peru)

2024 - 2025



**Ingrid Huapaya**  
ihuapaya@mincetur.gob.pe  
Specialist at Customs and Trade Facilitation  
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism

## Framework of the Border Post Study

Launched during the Third Global NTFC Forum in Barbados.

Huaquillas (Ecuador-Peru) and Desaguadero (Bolivia-Peru) were selected for the study.

Initial study guidelines were defined with UNCTAD's support.

NTFCs from Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras contributed insights based on their experiences.



Experience UNCTAD study entitled "Borderline: Women in informal cross-border trade in Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia" (2019)



UN Women for the Future 2045: Action 8. Achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls as a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. [ARES/79/1]

## Huaquillas

Border region between Peru and Ecuador

Bilateral bridge between Huaquillas (Ecuador) and Aguas Verdes (Peru)

Bilateral Border Attention Centre (CEBAF)



## Desaguadero

Border region between Bolivia and Peru, on the shore of Titicaca lake

Bilateral bridge Desaguadero

Bilateral Border Attention Centre (CEBAF)



## Objective of the study



- Formal and informal women traders
- Public officers from relevant agencies operating at the border
- Associations of women traders
- SMEs female representatives
- Logistic operators: customs agents, freight forwarders, carriers

## Women in cross border trade study 2024-2025

From October 1 to December 31, 2024, the following project activities were carried out:

- 1 COMMUNICATION**
  - Formal letters and communications were drafted and sent to domestic, regional, and local authorities, officers from key border agencies, and representatives of traders' associations, logistics operators, and other relevant private sector organizations.
- 2 MEETINGS**
  - UNCTAD and domestic consultant held online meetings with NTFCs and officers from border agencies from Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.
  - Domestic consultant held in-person meetings with authorities, officers from border agencies, traders' associations, Chambers of Commerce, and logistic operators.
- 3 FIELD MISSIONS**
  - Domestic consultant conducted two field missions:
    - Huaquillas - Aguas Verdes (Peru-Ecuador) - Visits to the CEBAF
    - Desaguadero (Peru-Bolivia) - Visits to the CEBAF and also to 11 villages all La Paz, Kasañi (Copa Cabana), and Kelluyo.
- 4 SURVEYS**
  - 202 surveys were completed
    - 173 from Desaguadero (Spanish version of the survey was provided)
    - 173 from Huaquillas - Aguas Verdes
- 5 FOCUS GROUPS**
  - 14 focus groups were conducted during the two field missions
    - 8 in Desaguadero
    - 6 in Huaquillas - Aguas Verdes



## Next steps



Border Peru-Bolivia

- 1** Data collection from logistic operators (online surveys)
- 2** Data analysis by UNCTAD, followed by drafting a report with recommendations.
- 3** Workshop in Lima in March 2025 to present findings to counterparts from Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru.
- 4** Adoption of action plans by the "National Trade Facilitation Committees"
- 5** Monitoring of the action plan using the UNCTAD Reform Tracker digital tool.

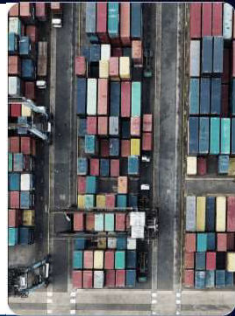
2025 APEC SCCC

## Supporting MSME Exporters to Comply with Environmental Regulations

Naon Customs Corporation

Sungho, Hong

February 27, 2025



### Table of Contents

- 01 Introduction
- 02 Current Landscape
- 03 Key MEA-Related Regulations
- 04 Role of Customs in Supporting MSMEs
- 05 Best Practices and Global Initiatives
- 06 Considerations for Strengthening MSME Support
- 07 Conclusion



## 01. Introduction

### MSMEs' Importance

- MSMEs drive trade and job creation, making up over 90% of APEC businesses and playing a key role in global supply chains.

### Sustainability Challenges

- As sustainability gains importance, MSMEs struggle with compliance due to financial constraints and complex regulations.

### Barriers to Compliance

- Limited resources and evolving policies create major barriers, especially in manufacturing, logistics, and raw materials.

## 02. Current Landscape

### 01 Regulatory Inconsistencies

Environmental regulations vary across economies, making compliance difficult for MSMEs that lack resources to track evolving requirements.

### 02 Financial & Technical Barriers

High costs and lack of access to green financing prevent MSMEs from adopting sustainable practices and obtaining necessary certifications.

### 03 Supply Chain Pressure

Multinational corporations demand stricter environmental compliance, forcing MSMEs to meet sustainability criteria or risk exclusion from supply chains.

### 04 Administrative Burden

Extensive documentation requirements create administrative burdens, with many MSMEs lacking digital tools to streamline compliance.

### 05 Awareness Gap

Many MSMEs are unaware of environmental regulations until trade restrictions impact them, highlighting the need for better education and outreach.



## 03. Key MEA-Related Regulations

### 01 Montreal Protocol

Regulates ozone-depleting substances, requiring to adopt eco-friendly alternatives.

### 02 Basel Convention

Controls hazardous waste movement, enforcing strict disposal and tracking standards.

### 03 Rotterdam Convention

Requires consent for hazardous chemical trade, affecting agriculture and chemical industries.

### 04 Stockholm Convention

Restricts persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in pesticides and industrial chemicals.

### 05 CITES

Regulates trade in endangered species and natural materials to protect biodiversity.

### 06 UNFCCC & Paris Agreement

Sets global carbon reduction targets, impacting MSME compliance for exports.

## 04. The Role of Customs in Supporting MSMEs

### 01 Clear Compliance Guidance

Customs authorities should provide MSMEs with simplified compliance guidelines, online resources, and training sessions.

### 02 Efficient Regulatory Processes

Streamlining certification, reporting, and documentation through digital platforms can reduce MSMEs' administrative burdens.

### 03 Risk-Based Compliance

Risk-based compliance frameworks should differentiate requirements based on industry type and company size.

### 04 Incentivizing Compliance

Incentives such as expedited clearance and tax benefits can encourage voluntary environmental compliance.

### 05 Inter-Agency Collaboration

Collaboration between Customs, environmental agencies, and industry groups can create unified regulatory support for MSMEs.





## 05. Best Practices and Global Initiatives

### 1) Korean Best Practices

#### Korea's CBAM Support Center

- Provides MSMEs with carbon accounting and trade compliance support to meet EU regulations.


#### One-Stop Origin Management System

- Simplifies FTA origin certification through digital integration, reducing administrative burdens.

#### Allbaro Waste Management System

- Ensures transparent waste tracking and compliance with environmental regulations.





## 05. Best Practices and Global Initiatives

### 2) APEC & International Customs Initiatives

#### WCO Green Customs Strategy


- Strengthens regulatory enforcement and cooperation to combat environmental trade violations.


#### Carbon Pricing Mechanisms

- Encourages lower emissions through carbon taxes and emissions trading schemes.

#### AI & Emerging Technologies

- Uses AI, blockchain, and IoT to enhance compliance monitoring and trade transparency.





## 06. Considerations for Strengthening MSME Support

#### 01 Enhancing Regulatory Coherence


- Smart Regulation Models – Adaptive compliance frameworks based on firm size and risk level can reduce burdens on MSMEs.
- Regulatory Sandbox – A controlled testing environment for MSMEs to trial compliance solutions before full implementation.


#### 02 Leveraging Technology & Public-Private Collaboration


- AI & Predictive Analytics – Enhancing customs clearance with AI-driven risk assessments to mitigate compliance risks.
- Blockchain for Certification – Providing transparent and tamper-proof verification of sustainability claims.

#### 03 Green Trade Facilitation for MSMEs

- Sector-specific Roadmaps – Developing tailored compliance strategies based on industry needs.
- Peer Knowledge-sharing Networks – Encouraging MSMEs to exchange best practices for sustainability compliance.







## 07. Conclusion

#### MSMEs & Competitive Advantage


- MSMEs can turn environmental compliance into a competitive advantage by aligning with global sustainability standards.

#### Role of Customs Authorities

- Customs authorities play a key role in supporting MSMEs through education, digitalization, and regulatory harmonization.

#### Collaboration for Green Trade

- Strengthening collaboration across industries and economies will create a more inclusive and resilient green trade ecosystem.





## Exploring the way forward on how to support MSMEs in trade for inclusive growth

Customs and Tariff Bureau,  
Ministry of Finance, Japan

February 27, 2025



## The Survey on EPAs

Q1

### The Survey for Exported/Importers



Japan Customs conducted the survey to understand the actual state of businesses and to further enrich the information provision and support for the use of EPAs.

- Terms: December 13, 2023, to January 31, 2024
- Respondents : 1,172
- Inquiries: Despite some exporters or importers can apply preferential treatment under EPAs, they do not. Why not?

The cost of origin certification is expensive.

#### Frequent answers

The rules of origins and HS are complicated.



We (exporter) do not utilize EPAs because importers do not request it.

The expertise in trade procedures is insufficient.

## Promoting the use of EPAs

### The Panel of Experts for promoting the use of EPAs

In June 2024, **the panel of experts made up of academics, importers and exporters, and customs brokers has been established to start the discussions on issues and measures for promoting the use of EPAs especially by MSMEs.**

#### EPA Customs Certified Advisers (tentative)

#### ★Proposal by Panel



- Japan Customs Brokers Association plans to certify customs brokers who have completed training courses as "EPA Customs Certified Advisers" through joint efforts of the public and private sectors.
- They are expected to provide daily support on EPAs (supports for HS classification, PCA, and origin determination, etc.) as familiar experts nationwide especially for Japanese MSMEs.

#### Other efforts



##### (a) Improve convenience of Customs websites

- Create explanation videos on the Customs web sites.
- Post reference tools on the website regarding tariff and origin certification etc.



##### (b) Hold seminars for trade operators

- Hold seminars on HS in cooperation with relevant institution.
- Hold individual seminars in response to trade operators



##### (a) Fulfill enquiry point for exporters

- Fulfill enquiry point for exporters in the ROO Center to strengthen consultation services for exporters.

## The Survey on Bonded System

Q2

### The Survey for Operators



Japan Customs conducted the survey to understand operators' challenges and needs for the customs bonded system and operations from the perspective of promoting the use of the system and improving the convenience.

- Terms: August 24 to September 22, 2023
- Via Online
- Respondents : 2,266
- Inquiries: What procedures are complicated regarding; (a) application for permission of bonded areas and development of goods management systems? (b) daily operations in bonded areas?

It is difficult to learn the relevant laws, regulations and procedures and to train officers. We hope that the materials on the procedures will be more enriching.

#### Frequent answers



It is complicated to manage the delivery of foreign goods. We hope that the procedures will be more simplified.

## Customs Bonded System Considering the Trend of International Logistics

### The Basic Policy of Customs Bonded System in Japan

**The basic policy contributes to our economy through strengthening the international competitiveness while promoting trade facilitation to respond to operators' needs and keeping the level of the strict border enforcement. It consists of the following pillars;**

#### Improve user convenience



Improve user convenience, simplifying the procedures in the customs bonded operations.

#### Promote utilization of the system



Promote utilization of the customs bonded system, identifying potential needs for the system from the viewpoint of contributing to our economy.

#### Strict border enforcement



Maintain the strict border enforcement by upgrading and streamlining the inspection and enforcement in the bonded areas.

#### Measures



##### (a) Review the regulations and operations

- Simplify the procedures such as bonded transportation, operations and permission
- Upgrade and streamline the enforcement in bonded areas



##### (b) Digitalize the procedures

- Promote further digitalization and improve convenience of the system



##### (c) Develop the system and foster mindsets to improve user convenience

- Further strengthen information sharing related to trainings of operators

## Utilization of Customs Bonded System in Japan

### Customs Display Areas



Japan Customs clarified the requirements for holding art fairs and other events in customs display areas. It contributes to promoting culture through better use of the bonded system.

The venue of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan has been permitted as a customs display area.



As the utilization of the customs bonded system is expected to contribute to economic revitalization, Japan Customs makes efforts to identify the needs of operators and respond to them.



# Panel Discussion: Programs in Peru to Promote SME Participation in International Trade

**Ingrid Huapaya**  
Directorate of Foreign Trade Facilitation  
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru

## Program "Pisco Para el Mundo"

**Pisco**  
para el mundo

**Sergast**  
El Comercio del Pisco

**ExportaFácil**

- **Objective:** Strengthen the capabilities of pisco-producing and marketing companies by simplifying export management through technical assistance and improvements in trade facilitation, to promote their access to international markets and reinforce the coordination between the public and private sectors in the main producing regions.
- **Activities:** The program consists of 2 stages:  
1. Identification of gaps in trade facilitation.  
2. Training and technical assistance in key areas such as health, origin, finance, customs, logistics, and trade.
- **Main Achievements** between 2023 – 2024:  
✓ 86 companies benefited.  
✓ 4 editions.  
✓ Over 100 workshops, training sessions, and technical assistance.  
✓ 4 new export markets.  
✓ 9 public entities committed.



## Program "Logistics Manager"



- **Objective:** Strengthen the logistical capabilities and the commercial negotiation level with buyers and suppliers of logistical services for export-producing organizations.
- **Beneficiaries:** Cooperatives or associations of export producers.
- **Activities:** The program consists of 3 stages:  
1. Initial diagnosis.  
2. Technical assistance and follow-up support for the first shipment.  
3. Personalized protocol
- **Main Achievements:**  
The organizations:  
  - Learned new concepts related to logistics, commercial management of exports, and the importance of proper packaging and packing.
  - Learned to manage their portfolio of potential international buyers and suppliers using negotiation techniques.
  - Strengthened their knowledge, leading to a reduction in logistical costs related to procedures, operations, and customs fines.



## Program "Emprender Exportando"

**Emprender Exportando**

**SUNAT**

**IAT**

- **Objective:** Support the reactivation of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) by providing specialized assistance in customs and tax matters to contribute to their growth and sustainability, especially in the export sector. Strengthen the capabilities of MSEs and women entrepreneurs in the export sector through training and support in customs and tax matters.
- **Beneficiaries:** The program is designed for MSEs, with an emphasis on women entrepreneurs.
- **Activities:** The program includes:  
- Workshops for MSEs.  
- A digital platform for carrying out exports.  
- Specialized technical assistance for entrepreneurs



## Internationalization Support Program - PAI

- **Objective:** Strengthen, promote, and accelerate the internationalization process of Peruvian companies through co-financing activities that enhance their management capabilities and skills, in order to facilitate, increase, and diversify the sale of goods and services abroad and to their target markets.

### Intervention Modalities



Modality I  
Export Entrepreneurship



Modality II  
Export Enhancement



Modality III  
Consolidation of Exports



Modality IV  
Commercial Implementation



BENEFICIARY COMPANIES  
**+330**



MARKETS  
**34 Economies**



EMPLOYMENT  
**+28 000**  
Direct and Indirect Jobs



Resources (S/)  
**45 MILLIONS**



DESCENTRALIZATION  
**17 REGIONS**



For every \$1 invested in the PAI program, 6.5 sales in exports are generated

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism



## Action Plan for the Development of SMEs in the Pacific Alliance



- **Capacity Building**  
• Training and capacity-building programs to improve the competitiveness of SMEs. Knowledge transfer and best practices between member countries.



- **Digitalization and E-Commerce**  
• Promote digital trade as a tool for internationalization. Support the adoption of digital technologies to improve productivity.



- **Access to Financing**  
• Creation of mechanisms to facilitate access to credit and financing. Promotion of financial instruments tailored to the needs of SMEs.



- **Trade Facilitation**  
• Simplification of procedures and processes to reduce trade barriers. Promotion of certifications that enable greater access to international markets.



- **Connection with Global Markets**  
• Initiatives for SMEs to participate in global value chains. Linking with international buyers and promoting trade fairs.



## APEC Secretariat: Current SCCP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and SCCP Terms of Reference (2022-2025).

Carlos Obando  
SCCP Program Director (Interim)

**The First Meeting of the Sub-Committee  
on Customs Procedures (SCCP1)**  
Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, February 26, 2025

## SCCP Strategic Plan (2022-2025)

### Vision Statement

As an incubator for innovation and technology-led customs, the SCCP will lead trade facilitation and trade security measures that promote inclusive growth and create more connected, secure, and resilient global supply chains across the APEC region.




## SCCP Strategic Plan (2022-2025)

### Mission Statement

The SCCP will achieve its Vision by pursuing opportunities and increasing cooperation on projects, initiatives and outputs which focus on:

- All member economies implementing customs elements of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA);
- Promoting the harmonization, simplification and digitalization of customs procedures within the APEC region;
- Spearheading innovation and technological development to facilitate trade and manage critical safety and security matters more effectively; and
- Creating an environment that increases access to trade for all.



## SCCP Strategic Plan (2022-2025)

### Priorities:


- Contributing to economies' responses to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Accelerating implementation of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA).
- Enhancing supply chain predictability and connectivity in the APEC region.
- Exploring the use of new technology and innovative solutions to secure supply chains.
- Achieving the above priorities while promoting inclusion and fostering capacity building in the international trading environment.



## SCCP Terms of Reference (2022-2025)

### Friends of the Chair

At the last meeting of the SCCP each year the Chair will call for volunteers among members (hereafter called the "Friends of the Chair").




## SCCP Terms of Reference (2022-2025)

### Meeting Arrangements

The SCCP will meet at least twice a year prior to the meetings of the CTI, during SOM1 and SOM3, unless otherwise decided by the SCCP or the CTI.

If it is not possible for members to participate in the meetings in person, members may request to the Chair and the APEC Secretariat to participate in the meetings remotely. Remote participation of the meetings is governed by the APEC Remote Participation Guidelines.



## SCCP Terms of Reference (2022-2025)

### Quorum

Quorum for SCCP meetings constitutes attendees from 14 economies. Should the SCCP fail to meet quorum for one meeting, the SCCP must notify the CTI. Should the SCCP fail to meet quorum for two consecutive meetings it will be referred to the Senior Officials for a decision on whether it should continue to exist. Decisions can be made if quorum and consensus are reached. If the quorum is not reached, the meeting may continue, but decisions must be put to the full membership for consideration.

## SCCP Terms of Reference (2022-2025)

### Sunset Clause

The SCCP's term is 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2025. Prior to the expiration of this and any subsequent term, the mandate of SCCP and its Terms of Reference shall be reviewed by the SCCP and the CTI who may make a recommendation on continuation of its mandate to be put forward for Senior Officials' approval. The SCCP will cease to exist upon the expiration of this Terms of Reference unless renewal is explicitly approved by Senior Officials.

Thank you!

# WTO TFA IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

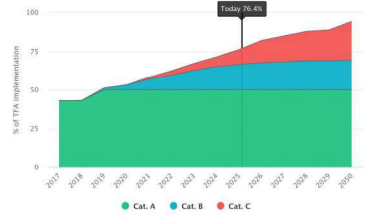
WTO Secretariat  
28 February 2025



## OVERVIEW TFA IMPLEMENTATION NOTIFICATIONS

Rate of implementation commitments by developing and LDC Members

Timeline of implementation commitments



## OVERVIEW OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 17 EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION DATES



Status of requests for extension of implementation dates by Member



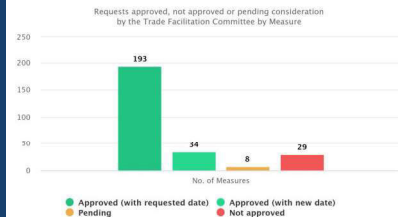
\*Status as of 21 February 2025

<https://tfadbatabase.org/notifications/extension-of-implementation-dates>

## OVERVIEW OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 17 EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION DATES



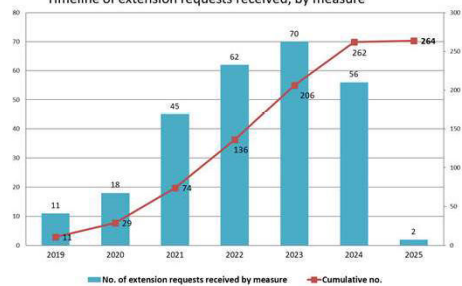
Status of requests for extension of implementation dates by Measure



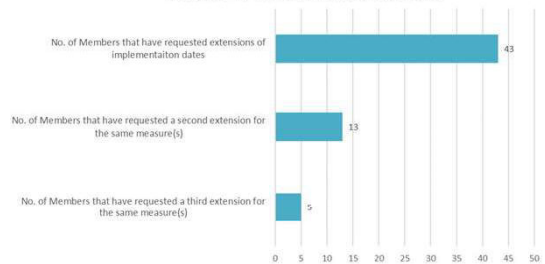
\*Status as of 21 February 2025

<https://tfadbatabase.org/notifications/extension-of-implementation-dates>

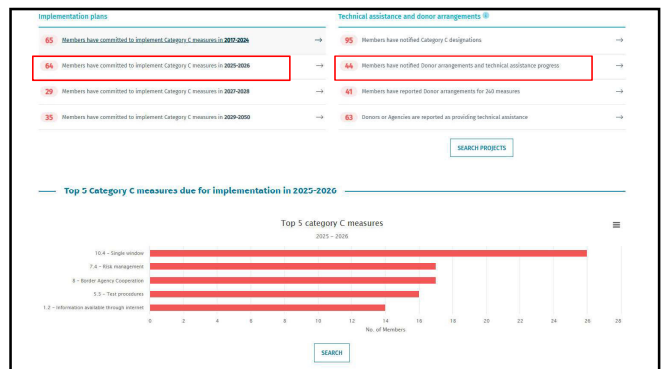
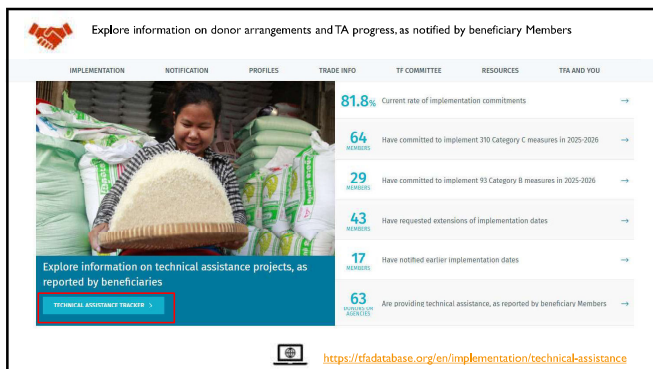
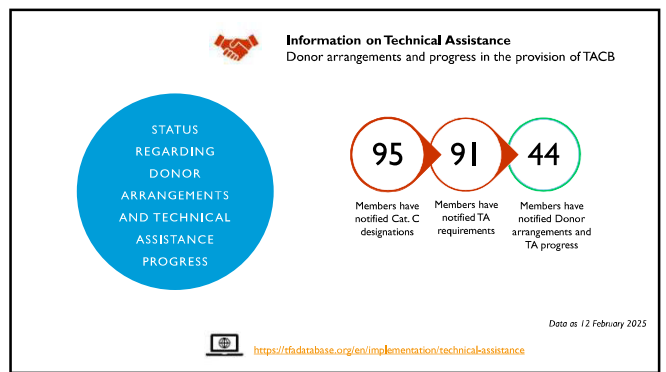
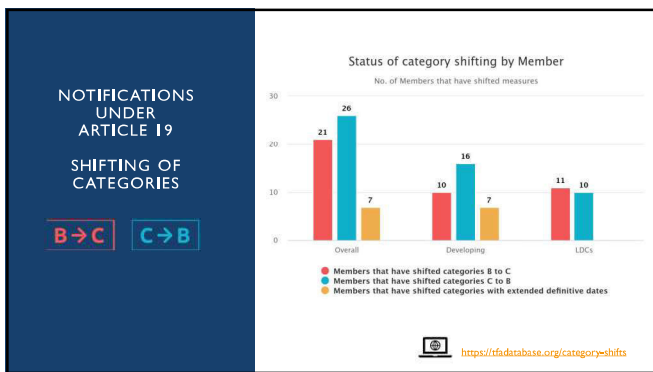
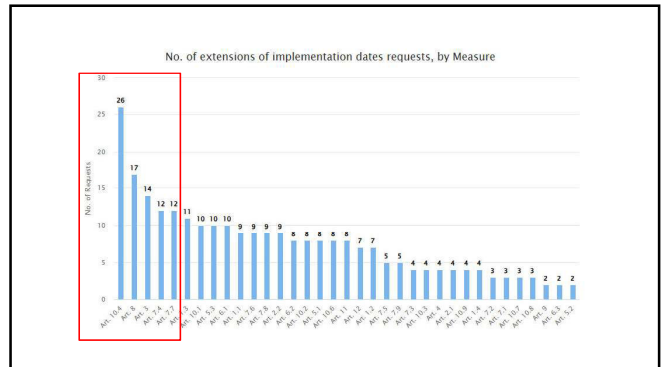
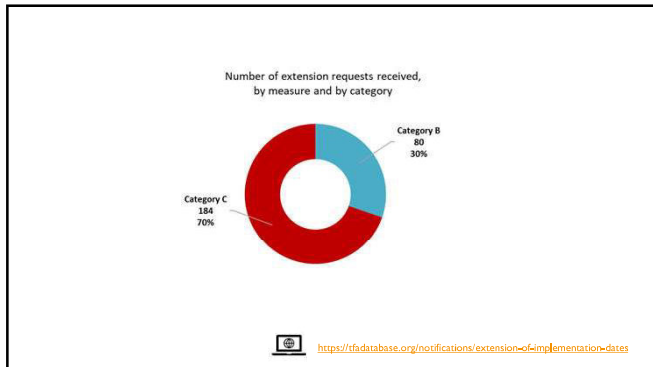
Timeline of extension requests received, by measure



Requests for second and third extensions

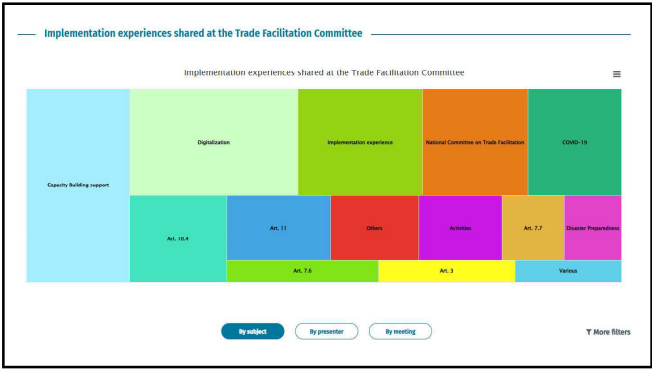


<https://tfadbatabase.org/notifications/extension-of-implementation-dates>












### WCO Implementation Guidance for Session I




<b>Article 1</b> Publication and availability of information	<b>Article 2</b> Opportunity to comment, information flows and the form and consultation	<b>Article 3</b> Advance rulings
<b>Article 4</b> Procedures for appeal or review	<b>Article 5</b> Other measures to enhance transparency, non-discrimination and transparency	<b>Article 6</b> Discipline in fees and charges imposed or in connection with inspection and supervision and penalties
<b>Article 7</b> Release and clearance of goods	<b>Article 8</b> Border agency cooperation	<b>Article 9</b> Movement of Goods Handbook for Import Under Customs Control
<b>Article 10</b> Remedies connected with inspection and supervision and penalties	<b>Article 11</b> Freedom of transit	<b>Article 12</b> Customs cooperation


<https://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/wco-implementing-the-wto-atf/atf.aspx>

www.wcoomd.org WCO Mercator Programme 7

### Tailor-made track: needs-based support to WCO Members



- ✓ Multi-Year (MY) Mercator Partnerships
- ✓ Individual technical assistance support




#### Multi-Year (MY) Mercator Partnerships

- 63 beneficiary Members in total
- Almost 750 strategic recommendations for reform
- Development of Mercator Implementation Plans
- Effective implementation monitoring - Maturity Modelling

www.wcoomd.org WCO Mercator Programme 8

### MY Mercator Programme beneficiary Members by WCO regions



❖ THE AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN	-	20
❖ EUROPE	-	7
❖ ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS	-	11
❖ NORTH AFRICA, NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST	-	0
❖ WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	-	7
❖ EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	-	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63</b>

www.wcoomd.org WCO Mercator Programme 9

### Mercator Programme Reports / Brochure






<https://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/capacity-building/activities-and-programmes/mercator-programme.aspx>

www.wcoomd.org WCO Mercator Programme 10

### WCO e-learning programmes





Free of charge for Customs officers from WCO Members

Almost 50 courses including the WTO TFA available (EN, FR)

Participate in meetings & trainings

<https://cliko.wcoomd.org/>





Point of access to the WCO expertise for private sector & academia

Almost 20 courses including the WTO TFA available (EN, FR)

Different purchasing options available

<https://academy.wcoomd.org/>



### THE MERCATOR PROGRAMME PROGRESS IN 2024

Category of Activity	MY Mercator Activities
Mercator Scoping, Planning or Monitoring	3
Organizational Development	2
Integrity	40
Gender Equality and Diversity	4
Data Analytics	7
Data model	7
Post Clearance Audit	12
Risk Management	12
Authorized Economic Operators	15
Coordinated Border Management	8
Time Release Study	17
Others	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>

Heads of WCO and WTO sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to boost cooperation on trade and customs matters



21 January 2025

World Customs Organization

Thank you!

Lazzat Daniyarova

Technical Officer  
Procedures and Facilitation Sub-Directorate  
[Lazzat.daniyarova@wcoomd.org](mailto:Lazzat.daniyarova@wcoomd.org)



[www.wcoomd.org](http://www.wcoomd.org)

WCO Mercator Programme 14



# 2025 APEC SCCP WTO TFA Implementation

KCS Deputy Director    Taeheon. Hwang

February 28, 2025

01    Overview of the WTO TFA

02    DX(Digital Transformation) to AX(AI Transformation)

03    Facility Improvement

04    International Cooperation

# 01    Overview of the WTO TFA

### Definition

Trade Facilitation Agreement is a multilateral trade agreement adopted by the WTO, entered into force on February 22, 2017

### Members

The TFA comprises a total of 164 members, including all 21 APEC members.

### Key Provisions

Expedited and Simplified Customs Procedures

Transparency and Predictability

Reduction of Trade Barriers and Costs

# 02    Digitalization to AI Transformation

## UNI-PASS

### Declarants

Customs Broker  
Consignor  
Consignee  
Carriers  
Forwarders

### Customs

### Government Agencies and Privates

40 governments to share information  
34 governments to handle regulatory requirements

The Korea Food and Drug Administration  
The National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service

Terminal operators companies  
Duty free shops  
guarantee insurance companies ETC

Data sharing resistance from private sector entities

# 02    Digitalization to AI Transformation

## Artificial Intelligence

### AI Selectivity

Ensuring clean data

# 02    Digitalization to AI Transformation

## Artificial Intelligence

	Cargo for Inspection		Preferred Passenger		Express Cargo	
	High Risk Model	Supply Chain Model	High Risk Model	Drug Risk Model	High Risk Model	Drug Risk Model
2022	Advanced declaration & detection(102)	Supply Chain High Risk Patterns 4				
2023			PNR Information Declaration, Risk Inspection results, etc (99)	PNR Information Declaration, Risk Patterns(155)		
2024					E-commerce Information Investigation results,etc(110)	Personal Import Investigation results(101)

02 **RPA(Robotic Process Automation)**

Digitalization to AI Transformation

RPA Case : Automation of international postal inspection result register

As Is	To be
entering of mail information and inspection result in UNI-PASS	Recognition Postal barcode
Preparation of inspection results in Excel format	entering only inspection result in UNI-PASS
Attaching the report and sending it via email	Automatic generation of the inspection report
Participations and Cooperation from operational divisions	Automatic email dispatch with the report

02 **Customs Laboratory Initiatives**

Digitalization to AI Transformation

Customs Lab Case : Detection robot for container inspection

- **Faster Inspection** without Unloading the Cargo
- **Prevent Exposure** to Hazardous Cargo

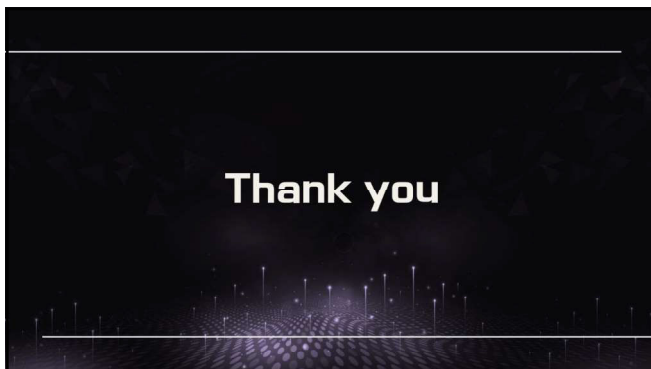
Robot for inspecting a 40 feet container

03 **Facility Improvement**

Incheon Express Cargo Center(Air Cargo)	Incheon Integrated Inspection Center(Sea Cargo)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction : 2013 to early 2016</li> <li>• Area : Total ground area of 35,885㎡</li> <li>• Location : In the cargo terminal of Incheon Airport Intl Airport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction : 2019 to 2023</li> <li>• Area : Total ground area of 99,065㎡</li> <li>• Location : In the cargo terminal of Incheon port.</li> </ul>

04 **Strengthening International Cooperation**

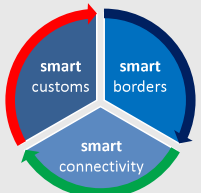

TFA Workshop	Exchange of e-C/O	AEO MRA
<p>DE FACILITATION POLICY SEMINAR 22-26 APRIL 2024, SEOUL, KOREA</p>	<p>After EODES Fast Clearance Preferential Tariff EODES: Electronic Origin Data Exchange System What is EODES?</p>	<p>AEO MRA</p>





### >>> Foreword

- Single Window (SW) as an advanced philosophy and common rule of port administrations, has been vigorously advocated by international organizations and actively promoted by governments all over the world.



- More than **100+** economies in the world have implemented or are implementing Single Window. (as of Oct. 2024, according to the TFA database)


### >>> Progress

#### I. Paperless declaration to achieve one-stop cross-border trade business processing.

**24+ categories of services**

**800+ service items**

**30+ Ministries**



Goods

Manifest

Means of transport

LCPOs

c/o

Qualifications

Query & statistics

Tax rebate

Employment

Bonded business

Articles

Cross-border e-commerce

Trade in services

Asciq

Mobile SW

Port logistics

Tech

Industry

Security

Transport

Commerce

Central bank

GACC

Tax

Market


Foreign Exchange


Air


SAFE


### >>> Progress

#### II. Information sharing to enhance collaborative supervision among port authorities.



**Regulatory documents**  
Undergo a streamlined **one-stop acceptance** process and **online** verification.

**Export tax refunds**  
Reuse customs declaration data to achieve a remarkable **90%** reduction of workload for enterprises.

**One declaration to multiple agencies**  
Transform the approval procedures of customs, maritime, and border inspection agencies for international vessels entering and exiting the country from a **sequential** to a **parallel** process.

### >>> Progress


#### III. Scenarios innovation to expand cross-border trade services.

**1. Trade + Finance**  
Cooperate and dock with organizations, helping financial and insurance institutions to accurately portray enterprises.

**2. Clearance + Logistics**  
Integrating with ports, airlines, railways and terminals to foster standardization, process refinement, and operational collaboration.

**4. Fee transparency**  
Display the entities, titles and standards of port fees and charges, and other related information.

**3. Release time analysis**  
Clearance logistics full process evaluation provides auxiliary decision-making support.



### >>> Progress

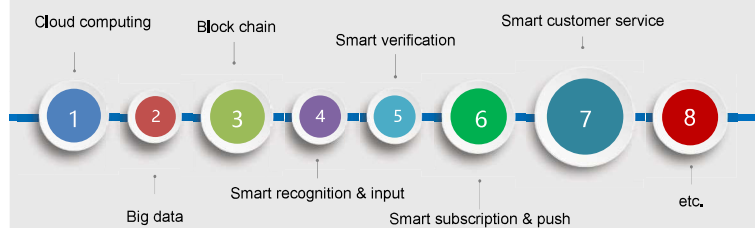
#### IV. Single window interconnectivity to facilitate the bilateral and multilateral trade.

- Interconnection and electronic data exchange
- Routine exchange and cooperation activities, agreements or long-term mechanisms.
- Participation in activities of international organizations & international standards

## >>> Progress



### V. Building Smart Customs with application of emerging technologies to achieve intelligent, efficient, and convenient services



## >>> Conclusion

- Further deepening the innovative development of single window system.
- Harnessing the transformative power of digitization & emerging technologies.
- Sharing experiences among relevant stakeholders
- Fostering interoperability, and promote trade facilitation with trade partners.



THANK YOU





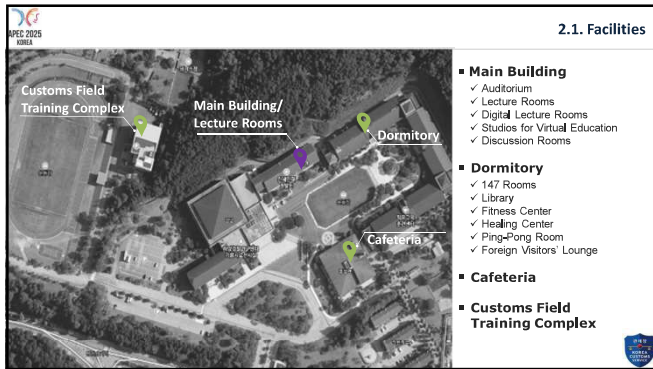
Table of Contents	
1	Overview of WCO Regional Entities in Korea
2	Customs Human Resources Development Institute (RTC Korea)
3	Detector Dog Training Center (RDTC Korea)
4	Korea Central Customs Laboratory (RCL Korea)
5	Challenges and Way Forward

## 1. Overview of WCO Regional Entities in Korea

- 
- ### I. Overview of WCO Regional Entities in Korea
- Regional Training Centre (RTC)**
    - Customs Human Resources Development Institute (CHREDI)
    - Operating in Cheonan, Chungnam Province
    - Designated as an RTC in 2010, specializing in IT and Single Window
  - Regional Dog Training Centre (RDTC)**
    - Detector Dog Training Center, part of CHREDI
    - Located in Incheon
    - Accredited as an RDTC in 2021
  - Regional Customs Laboratory (RCL)**
    - Korea Central Customs Laboratory (KCCL)
    - Based in Jinju, Gyeongnam Province
    - Certified as an RCL in 2018

## 2. Customs Human Resources Development Institute (RTC Korea)

- 
- ### 2.1. Overview
- History**
    - Opened as Customs Academy in 1977
    - Designated as a WCO's regional training center in 2010
    - Renamed as Customs Human Resources Development Institute in 2021
  - Mission**
    - To Train and Prepare Reliable Customs Officials with Innovation and Expertise
  - Organization**
    - Training Support Division
    - Human Resources Development Division
    - Detector Dog Training Center
  - Education System**
    - Customs Officials
    - Foreign Customs Officials
    - Detector Dogs and Handlers
    - Customs-Related Personnel in the Private Sector



WCO(CCF-Korea)

- Contributing to VR-Based Learning Content Development
  - Maritime Cargo Clearance(2021)
  - Air Cargo Clearance(2024)
  - Container Inspection Mastery (2025)
- WCO-JUN ESCAP UNNEXt Masterclass
  - United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade and Transport in Asia and the Pacific

KOICA\*(ODA)

Korea International Cooperation Agency

- Philippines Customs (2022-2024)
  - Project for the Establishment of Customs Training Center
  - Invitational Training
  - Expert Dispatch
- Azerbaijan Customs (2023-2024)
  - Customs ICT Capacity Enhancement
  - Invitational Training

International Cooperation

- Customs Training Centers (including RTCs)
  - WCO AP RTC Heads' Meeting
  - MOU(China, Mongolia, Azerbaijan)
- Study Visits by Foreign Customs
  - Over 100 Officials Annually

### 3. Detector Dog Training Center (RDTC Korea)

3.1. Overview and Facilities

3.2. Capacity Building Activities

3.1. Overview

History

- A canine program was launched with six explosive detector dogs donated by the U.S. Customs (1987)
- Detector Dog Training Center was established in Incheon (2001)
- The center was designated as a WCO RDTC A/P (2021)

Overview

- Situated near Incheon International Airport
- A total of 97 dogs (61 at the Center, 36 at Customs Offices)
- A total of 36 canine teams in operation in Korea (Jan 2025)

3.1. Facilities

Carousel Building

Interior Wall Building

Cargo Detection Building

Multipurpose Building

Kennels

Feeding Room

Bath Room

Vet Clinic

3.2. Capacity Building Activities

Regional Workshop

- WCO A/P Regional Canines Workshop(2022)

Donation of Canines

- Thailand
  - Bilateral High-Level Customs Meeting (Feb 2023)
  - Donation Event (Apr 2023)
  - Donation of Two Detector Dogs (Aug 2023)
- Malaysia
  - High-Level Customs Meeting (Nov 2011)
  - On-Site Evaluation of Canine Training Infrastructure (Jun 2024)

International Cooperation

- Australian Border Force Detector Dog Program(ABF DDP)
  - Collaboration on Canine Training Methods and the Purchase of High-Quality Detector Dogs
  - Study Visit by Working-Level Officials from ABF DDP (Apr 2024)
- Study Visit by Foreign Customs Officials

4. Korea Central Customs Laboratory (RCL Korea)

4.1. Overview and Facilities

4.2. Capacity Building Activities



### 4.1. Overview and Facilities

#### History and Organization

- ✓ Customs laboratories were established in Seoul, Busan, Incheon in 1963
- ✓ Elevated to the Korea Central Customs Laboratory(KCCL) in 1980
- ✓ Accredited as a WCO A/P Regional Customs Laboratory in 2018
- ✓ Four Sections at the KCCL and Five Local Customs Labs (Seoul, Busan, Incheon, Incheon Airport, Pyeongtaek) as of 2025

#### Facilities

- ✓ 52 kinds of equipment(Total 4 million USD)
- ✓ Operating English Website Since 2019
- 17 member customs administrations have signed up

### 4.2. Capacity Building Activities

#### WCO Programme

- **WCO RCL Professionals Programme**
  - ✓ Conducted Four Times Since 2018
  - ✓ Funded by CCF-Korea
- **2024 Programme**
  - ✓ WCO(1 Week), RCL(6 Weeks)
  - ✓ Mongolia, Nepal, Tunisia, Uganda
  - ❖ Training Provided for Four Participants from Each of RCL Korea, Japan, India

#### Consulting Projects

- **Philippines Customs (2022-2024)**
  - ✓ KOICA Project for the Establishment of Customs Lab
  - ✓ Real-time Online Training
  - ✓ Expert Dispatch
  - ✓ Invitational Training
- **Tanzania Revenue Authority (2024)**
  - ✓ Establishment of Customs Lab

#### International Cooperation

- **Customs Laboratories**
  - ✓ Hosting 3rd WCO A/P RCL Head Meeting(2024)
  - ✓ Hosting Regional Workshops
- **Study Visits by Foreign Customs Officials**

### 5. Challenges and Way Forward

### 5. Challenges and Way Forward

#### Training / Capacity Building

```

graph LR
    Needs[Needs] --> Implementation[Implementation]
    Resources[Resources] --> Implementation
    Implementation --> Effectiveness[Effectiveness]
  
```

### Thank You for Your Attention!

## WTO-TFA Implementation

Andrea Ortiz Venegas  
Head of International Affairs Department  
Chile Customs Service  
28/02/2025

## Introduction



Chile ratified the TFA in November 2016, notifying 100% compliance with the 36 measures in category A, since February 2017.



Delays and paperwork make cross-border trade more expensive.



The TFA streamlines customs clearance and promotes cooperation between authorities, providing technical assistance.

2

## Express Shipments

- Changes in international trade have prompted the growth of new players, such as express shipments services.
- The TFA requires procedures for the rapid release of goods under customs control.

### Chilean regulation:

- Decreets 8 and 9, Ministry of Finance: Authorization process, conditions and requirements of express shipments companies; and amount.
- Article 91bis of the Customs Ordinance sets out the concept, obligations and facilities of express shipments companies.
- Customs Regulations Compendium.



3

## Authorized Economic Operator

- It strengthens security in foreign trade.
- It emerges from the SAFE initiative (WCO) and it is recognized by the WTO.

### Chilean regulation:

- Art. 23bis Customs Ordinance.
- Decree N° 1140 (2018) → Certification regulation.
- Exempt Resolutions N° 246 (2016) and N° 1520 (2019).

### Mutual Recognition Arrangements

- Pacific Alliance (Mexico, Colombia, Peru).
- Regional (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay).
- China.

### Authorized Economic Operator

Criterion	Quantity
Importing companies	8
Exporting companies	8
Customs brokers	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>



4

## Publication and Availability of Information



**Problem:** Lack of clear information on foreign trade requirements leads to costs and delays, especially for SMEs.



**Solution:** The Trade Facilitation Agreement requires publishing information in a non-discriminatory and easily accessible manner.

### Information available:

- Import, export and transit procedures.
- Customs classification and valuation rules.
- Trade restrictions and prohibitions.
- International agreements.
- Others.

### Implementation:

- Information available at <https://www.aduana.cl/aduana/site/edc/base/port/inicio.html>
- QRS Office: Direct channel for information, queries and complaints.



5

## Advance Rulings

- Objective: Provide certainty to importers, exporters and producers on customs matters prior to their operations.

### Chilean regulation:

- Since 2008: Exempt Resolution N° 9,422.
- 2020 Update: Exempt Resolution N° 1629 → Increased process efficiency.

### Topics covered:

- Customs classification.
- Customs valuation methods.
- Compliance with origin criteria for tariff preferences.



### Access: Requirements and procedures available at:

Procedimiento Resoluciones Anticipadas  
Solicitud de Resoluciones anticipadas del Servicio Nacional de Aduanas



6

## Risk Management

- ✓ Customs around the world implement policies on revenue collection, trade, security, environment and more.
- Balancing control and trade facilitation with minimal intervention through technology and selectivity criteria.
- The TFA states that risk management should be based on risk assessments using appropriate selectivity criteria.



7

## Post Clearance Audit

- ✓ Implemented as a method of Post Clearance Control.
- The physical presence of customs allows real-time verification of goods, but excessive inspections can delay trade.
- Less documentation at the importation may impede a complete vision of the context of a commercial transaction. However, unless there is suspicion of wrongdoing, clearance should not be delayed, being key Post Clearance Audit.



8

THANK YOU






**IMPLEMENTATION OF WTO-TFA  
BY INDONESIAN CUSTOMS**



**APEC SCCC1 PLENARY MEETING**  
Gyeongju, Republic of Korea  
26 – 28 FEBRUARY 2025

**Achmad Hidayat**  
Directorate of International Affairs, Directorate  
General of Customs and Excise  
Ministry of Finance of The Republic of Indonesia



## Outline

1. Overview of WTO-TFA
2. Milestone & Rate of Implementation  
Commitments
3. NCTF and Enquiry Point System
4. WTO-TFA Monitoring Dashboard

DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BEA DAN CUKAI



2

## 1. OVERVIEW OF WTO-TFA

>>>>>
Objectives & Benefits
<<<<<

### Objectives

1. To simplify and streamline trade procedures
2. To enhance transparency and predictability
3. To reduce trade costs
4. To promote international cooperation
5. To support developing and least-developed economies

### Benefits

1. Faster and more efficient trade flows
2. Lower transaction costs
3. Improved customs procedures
4. Enhanced economic growth and investment
5. Stronger integration of developing economies

## OVERVIEW OF WTO-TFA

>>>>>
History
<<<<<

The 9<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference  
(December 2013)

→

Indonesia has joined with WTO by Law Number 7 of 2014

Bali Package  
(Effective per February 22<sup>nd</sup> 2017)

↓

Law Number 17 of 2017 on the Ratification of the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization  
(November 22<sup>nd</sup> 2017)

(Ratified by Indonesia)

## 2. WTO-TFA IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS MILESTONES

**2017**

TFA TIT on Feb 22, after ratification by 2/3 of WTO Members

IDN ratifies the TFA & submits its instrument of acceptance

WTO reviews overall progress on TFA commitments globally

IDN aims to complete implementation of Category C commitments

**2018**

Developing economies begin implementing Category A commitments

IDN starts implementing all Category A commitments

WTO monitors progress on Category C commitments for developing economies

DGCE developed Monitoring implementation WTO-TFA Dashboard

**2019**

Economies continue working on their Category B & C Commitments

IDN prepares for Category B implementation

WTO monitors progress on Category B commitments

IDN issued 'new' NCTF and developed EPS

**2020**

Deadline for developing economies to implement Category A commitments

IDN reviewed progress on trade facilitation measures

Developing economies continue implementing Category B commitments

IDN notified to the WTO on 21 Feb 2022



**2021**


WTO Members provide technical assistance for Category C commitments

IDN worked among agencies on remaining Category B commitments – Article 3 (ARQ) Article 5.1 DGCE completed ARO regulation in Feb 2022

Global
  Indonesia

>>>>>
RATE OF IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS
<<<<<



**Indonesia**

Implementation Notifications (Categories A, B, C)

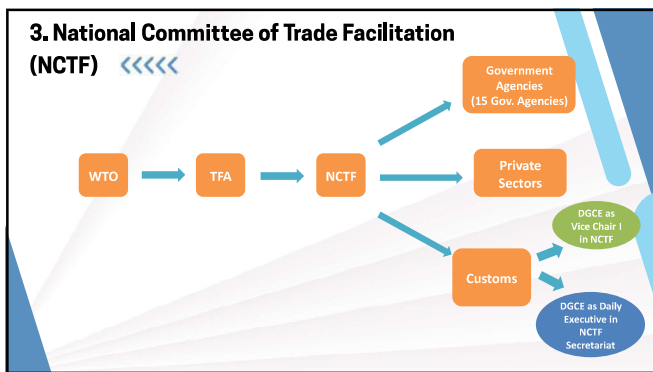
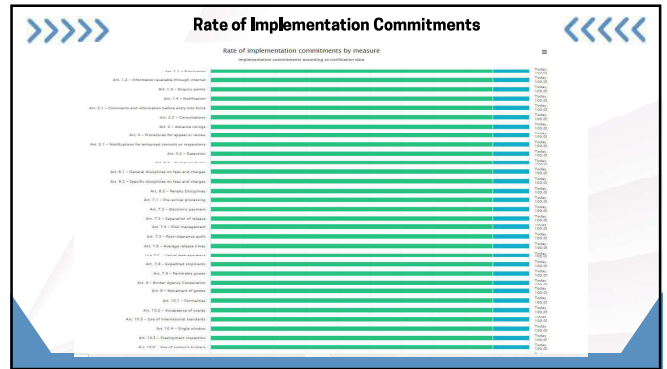
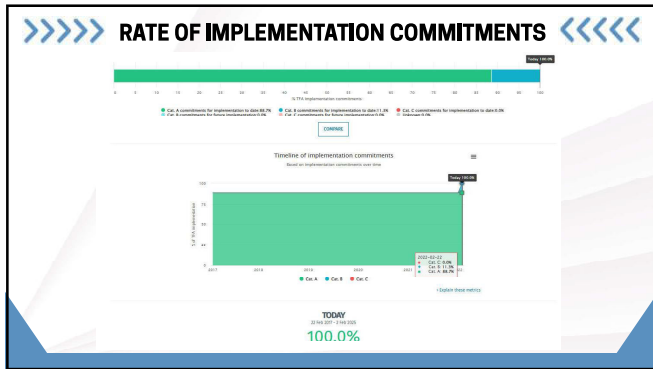
Category	Notified	Notified indicative dates in Category B	Notified indicative dates in Category C
A - 88.7%	B - 11.3%	C - 0.0%	

Transparency notifications

Notification	Category	Definitive implementation date	Status
Notified Art. 1.4	Category A	Definitive implementation date 22 February 2017	Notified
Notified Art. 10.6.1	Category A	Definitive implementation date 22 February 2017	Notified
Notified Art. 10.6.2	Category A	Definitive implementation date 22 February 2017	Notified
Notified Art. 12.2	Category A	Definitive implementation date 22 February 2017	Notified

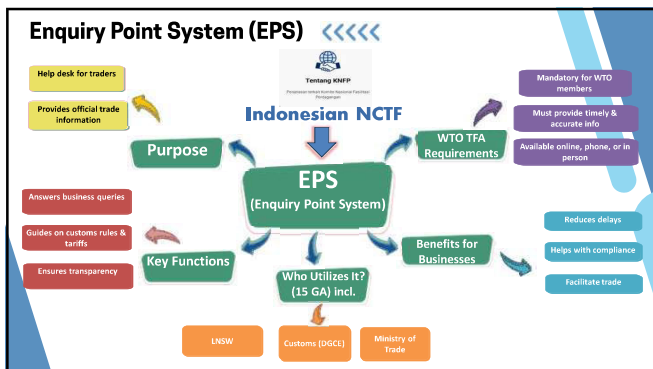
Ratified Agreement: Yes  
Ratification Date: 2017-12-05

Due date	Status
by 22 February 2017	Notified
by 22 February 2017	Notified
by 22 February 2017	Notified



### Indonesia: Komite Nasional Fasilitas Perdagangan (KNFP)

Website: <https://insw.go.id/knfp>



### Indonesia: Enquiry Point System (EPS)

Website: <https://insw.go.id/knfp/enquiry>

## Indonesia: Enquiry Point System (EPS)

Website:  
<https://insw.go.id/knfp/enquiry>

## Indonesia: Enquiry Point System (EPS)

Website:  
<https://insw.go.id/knfp/enquiry>

## Indonesia: Enquiry Point System (EPS)

Question from A Company

Website:  
<https://insw.go.id/knfp/enquiry>

## Indonesia: Enquiry Point System (EPS)

The Answer

Website:  
<https://insw.go.id/knfp/enquiry>

### Formulir Pertanyaan Comment Enquiry

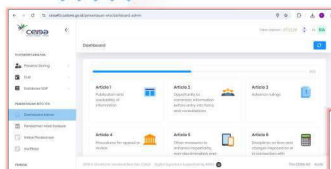
Status:  
☐ Crosscutting ☐ Not Within My Authority ☐ External Direct

Jawaban Pesan

Thank you for your question, and we apologize to reach you out today, due to the coordination that we have to do with the line units handling the FTA. Actually, we have emailed you regarding this matter on 13 February 2025 to further asking about the port of destination (port of discharge) and Import Declaration Number (PIB) registered at the Indonesian Customs Office. But until now we have not received your response yet. Therefore, we are providing the answer as follows: As stipulated in the Operational Certification Procedures (OCP) for The Rules of Origin for The ASEAN India Free Trade Area (AIFTA): - The AIFTA Certificate of Origin (CO) shall be in ISO 'A4' size, and white paper" in conformity with the specimen as in the Attachment. - The AIFTA Certificate of Origin shall comprise one (1) original and three (3) copies. - The original shall be forwarded, together with the triplicate, by the exporter to the importer. - Only the original CO will be submitted by the importer to the Customs Authority at the port or place of destination. For AIFTA, the certificate of origin shall be submitted to the Customs Authority at the port or place of destination.

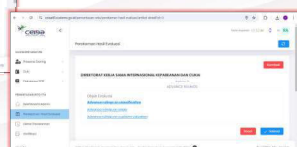
## 4. WTO-TFA DASHBOARD

Indonesian Customs

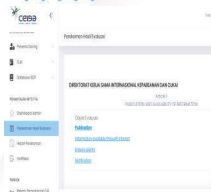


<https://ceisa40.customs.go.id/>

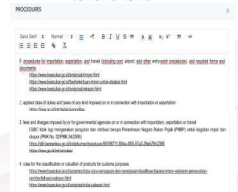
Website:  
<https://ceisa40.customs.go.id/pemantauan-wto/dashboard-admin>



## WTO-TFA DASHBOARD Indonesia Customs



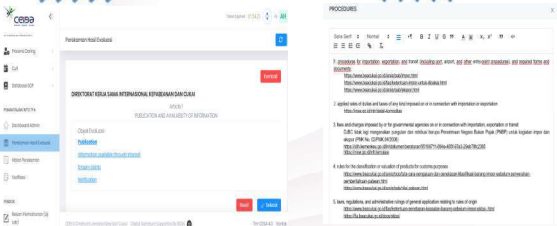
ARTICLE 1 PUBLICATION AND  
 AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION



Website:  
<https://ceisa40.customs.go.id/pemantauan-wto/prekaman-hasil-evaluasi/artikel-detail?id=3>



## WTO-TFA DASHBOARD Indonesia Customs



**ARTICLE 2 OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT, INFORMATION BEFORE ENTRY INTO FORCE, AND CONSULTATIONS**

Website:  
<https://ceisa40.customs.go.id/pemantauan-wto/perekaman-hasil-evaluasi/artikel-detail?id=3>

## WTO-TFA DASHBOARD Indonesia Customs





**ARTICLE 3 ADVANCE RULINGS**

Website:  
<https://ceisa40.customs.go.id/pemantauan-wto/perekaman-hasil-evaluasi/artikel-detail?id=3>

## Conclusions

- 01 Full Implementation – 2022**  
 Indonesia states fully implemented the Articles of WTJ-TFA, and has notified to the WTO on February 21st 2022
- 02 NCTF Formation – 2023**  
 In 2023, Indonesia established NCTF which consists of 15 Gov. Agencies, where Indonesia Customs and Indonesian Customs hold a prominent role in the NCTF serves as Vice Chair I and Daily Executive of NCTF
- 03 Enquiry Point System – 2024**  
 NCTF has launched EPS in 2024 that is a web-based system to facilitate stakeholders in submitting inquiries online regarding cross-border trade
- 04 WTO-TFA Dashboard by Indonesia Customs – 2024**  
 A monitoring tool is introduced to track and assess WTO-TFA Implementation, especially in Indonesian customs

## THANK YOU

 @beacukai  
 @beacukaiinternasional  
 [multilateral3.kial@customs.go.id](mailto:multilateral3.kial@customs.go.id)  
 [achmad.hidayat@customs.go.id](mailto:achmad.hidayat@customs.go.id)

APEC 2025  
KOREA


# Implementing the TFA in Peru: Progress and Impact

Ingrid Huapaya


Specialist at Customs and Trade Facilitation  
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru

APEC 2025  
KOREA


# Content




**The Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE)**



**Project: "Blockchain to Facilitate Trade and Improve Competitiveness"**



**Project: "Implementation of Measures to Improve Health Management in Peru"**



**Advances in the digitalization of customs procedures by SUNAT**

APEC 2025  
KOREA

# VUCE in Numbers(2024)

+768 650

PROCEDURES PROCESSED

+ 7.2 Millions acum.

+s/153 Millions

SAVINGS FOR USERS

+1,480 millions acum.

+s/181 Millions


TAX REVENUE COLLECTION

+ 1,585 millions acum.


54%

REDUCTION IN AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME


**OTHERS:**




+ 200 mil active users and 24 millions visits (Google Analytics)



21 public entities and 21 private organizations (trade associations and chambers of commerce)



+6 mil trees saved.



+6 mil TN of CO2 emissions prevented.

APEC 2025  
KOREA

# New Digital Transformation Projects (2025)

**VUCE 2.0**

Deployment of new components: ZEE, OLCE, PAM Export, CP 2.0, MISLO, and MIIQ

**SANITARY AEO**

Implementation of the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) program with fishery and SANIPES - SUCAMEC

**INTEROPERABILITY**

Inclusion of the zoosanitary certificate from SENASA & SANIPES and the customs declaration (RAM) from ADUANAS (Pacific Alliance)

**Incorporation of New Procedures**


(SENASA, MTC y SUCAMEC)

APEC 2025  
KOREA


# Project VUCE 2.0

## PROJECT VUCE 2.0: Improvement of Foreign Trade Facilitation Services


**Objectives:**




Optimize processes and simplify procedures



Provide systematized, updated, and intelligent information



Reduce transaction times and costs



Strengthen public institutions

**Executing Unit**

• UE 005-VUCE-Second Phase (R.M. N° 364-2016-MINCETUR/DIM)

• Loan Agreement 3548/OC-PE (approved by D.S. N° 101-2016-EF)

• Local Contribution: US\$ 42.7 million

• IDB Contribution: US\$ 20 million

**Purpose:** To transform VUCE into an ecosystem of technological tools and solutions that facilitate foreign trade, especially for SMEs nationwide.

**Components:**

NEW PORT COMPONENT

NEW RESTRICTED GOODS COMPONENT

NEW CERTIFICAT OF ORIGIN COMPONENT

Design and implementation of a risk management system

VUCE hardware and software, along with related entities

Port community system (PCS)

Management system for special economic zones

MARKETPLACE (VUCE B2B and Management system (E-PYMEC))

Foreign trade logistics observatory

Market access portal and foreign trade regulations




E-LEARNING

BIG DATA, BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

Organizational development and change management

APEC 2025  
KOREA

# Initiative: Implementation of Measures to Improve Sanitary Management in Peru



## Implementation of Measures to Improve Sanitary Management in Peru

**Objective:** Modernize and optimize sanitary management in Peruvian foreign trade.

**Duration:** 27 months

**Funding:** Total US\$ 350,000

**COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT**

- Sanitary Risk Management System**
  - Enables interoperability between VUCE and the platforms of sanitary authorities.
- Joint Inspections by Border Control Authorities**
  - Pilot execution at a Border Control Center, conducting joint inspections between Customs and at least one (1) sanitary authority ((DIGESA, SENASA, SANIPES).
  - Development of a proposed protocol for joint inspections.
- Expanded Food Safety Notification and Alert Management System (SIGESNOT)**
  - Comprehensive notification system covering phytosanitary and zoosanitary aspects.
  - Development of an interoperability model with the alert platforms of international organizations.

**Partners:** SeCompetitiva, HELVETAS, LEADER, PUBLIC PARTNERS (DIGESA, SENASA, SUNAT), PRIVATE PARTNERS (ADEX, CCL).

## Blockchain Project to Facilitate Trade and Improve Competitiveness

## Blockchain Project to Facilitate Trade and Improve Competitiveness

**Objective**  
To strengthen governments' capacity to understand the legal and technical requirements for implementing blockchain in trade and facilitating related processes.

**Duration** January – June 2025 (6 months)

**Funding:** CEPAL and UNCTAD

**Activities**

- Feasibility studies.
- Public-private training sessions and workshops.
- Interviews with key stakeholders.
- Follow-up meetings.
- Presentation of a draft project to collect feedback before publishing final results.
- Publication of results.

**Partners:** CEPAL, ONU, comercio y desarrollo.

## Digitalization of SUNAT's Customs Procedures

## IMPORTS

**2020**

- The Import process has been 100% digital, eliminating inspection procedures and reducing costs and processing times.

**2021**

- The Digital Importation Model won the "Good Government Practices" award.

**2023**

- The Time Release Study (TRS) was conducted with international support to improve the efficiency of the import process.

**2024**

- The Total Release Time of Goods (TRLTG) was reduced to 34 hours, a 10% improvement since 2016.

**2025**

- Starting in March 2025, the digital submission of customs documents will be mandatory for the importation regime.

**SUNAT**

## EXPORTS

**2020**

- Since July 2020, the exportation process has been fully digital, using electronic information to streamline procedures.

**2020**

- Electronic payment receipts and notifications.
- Electronic mandate for customs brokers.
- Interoperability with the Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE).

**2020**

- Automation of physical inspection scheduling.
- Self-information inquiries via web service.
- 100% electronic regularization of the exportation regime.

**2021**

- The project "Digital Exportation at the Service of Foreign Trade Facilitation" was recognized in the "Business Creativity" competition by university LUT.

**2024**

- El Tiempo Total de Liberación de Mercaderías de Exportación (TTLM) se redujo un 94%, pasando de 154 horas (2016) a 10 horas.

**SUNAT**