

Post Clearance Audit (PCA) and AEO

solutions for the effective management of compliant traders and global supply chain security

Presentation Overview

Participants understand:

- 1) Background on Risk Based Approach
- 2) WCO Concept of PCA
- 3) Articles on PCA in the WTO TFA
- 4) Objective of PCA
- 5) Difference between AEO Audit and PCA
- 6) AEO Validator Guide
- 7) WCO Tools on PCA
- 8) WCO Tools on AEO



Background

Risk based approach

- Revised Kyoto Convention6.4. Standard
- The Customs shall use risk analysis to determine ... which goods ... should be examined ...
- WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement
 - 4.4. Each Member shall base risk management on an assessment of risk through appropriate selectivity criteria.

...because

- It is impossible to check all the cargo
- It is impossible to correct all the irregularities.
- Of course, we try to minimize irregularities.

- ▶ To minimize the irregularities with limited resources, Customs...
 - need to use the most cost-effective method
 - want to manage the risk





Minimize the risk of cargos which will go through border without Customs' check

WCO's concept on PCA

2. What is PCA

What is WCO's concept on PCA?

"A means to measure and improve compliance"



WCO PCA Guidelines (2012)

The PCA process is the structured examination of a business' relevant commercial systems, financial records etc.

a) Measure the compliance



Trustworthy? (signs, appearance)
Corresponds to import goods?



Understand the manufacturing process



Properly kept records?

b) Improve the compliance

PCA provides a perfect system to lead the traders to be more compliant by:

Feed back the results to risk management cycle

More compliant =

Less border control

and/or audit



Also Lead the traders by direct contact:

- directly responding to queries / requests from traders
- directly providing guidance on Customs procedures or book keeping practices, about benefits of being compliant
- directly requesting cooperation to Customs

It is an opportunity to

educate the trader and

build a mutual trust



3. WTO TFA Articles

- (1) Establish or Maintain PCA 7.5.1
- (2) Using Risk Management 7.5.2 & 7.5.4

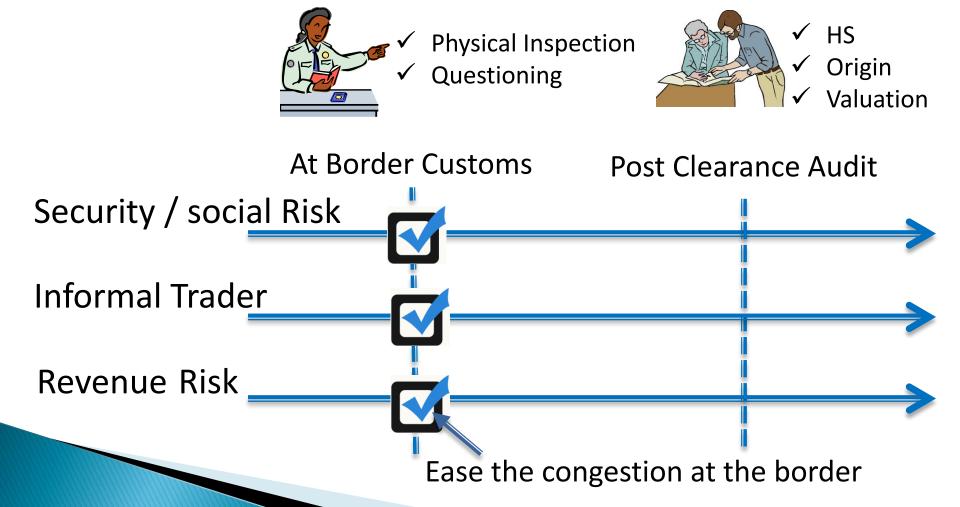
For selection and feedback

- (3) In a transparent manner- 7.5.2
- (4) Information can be used for future actions 7.5.3

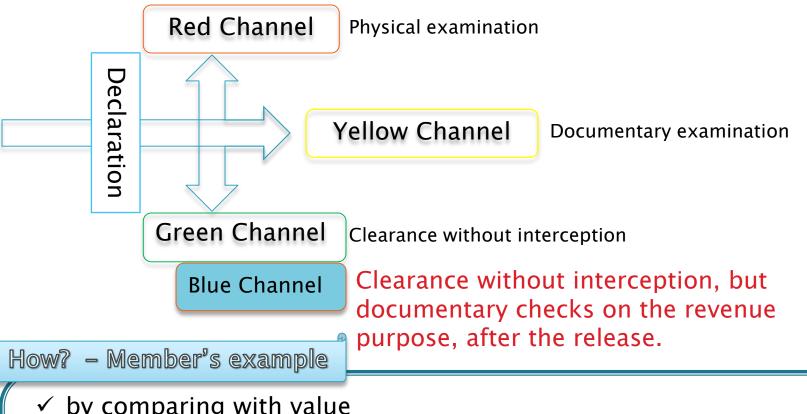


4. Objectives of PCA

a) Trade Facilitation



Example: PCA by ASYCUDA



- ✓ by comparing with value database to see if the value need to be further examined
- ✓ by checking already submitted documents or request additional docs



b) To verify the declarations

[example] WTO Valuation Agreement

- > Price actually paid or payable for the goods plus :
 - Selling Commissions
 - "Assists"
 - Dutiable Royalties etc.
 - * Unless
 - there is no sale, or
 - transaction value cannot be confirmed





c) To verify Customs procedures

- > Checks on procedure for duty exemption scheme
- > Audit on strategic goods (i.e. dual use goods)



d) Verification of compliance

- Measure the compliance level,
- > Lead the traders,
- > Educate the trader, and
- Build a mutual trust.

As a result, revenue can be recovered but ultimate goal is to reduce the recovery at PCA and collect the right amount at the border.



e)To fight against fraud?

1. Information from Customs / business rivals / open resources



2. Visit company



After confirming the fraudulent activities, audit is conducted to collect the evidence.

5. Difference between AEO audit and PCA

- Direction/ Purpose
 - AEO Audit or validation: verify that the applicant meets, and the AEO continues to meet, the requirements of the scope of authorization.



 PCA: audit to check the trader's books, records and systems of internal control to measure and improve compliance



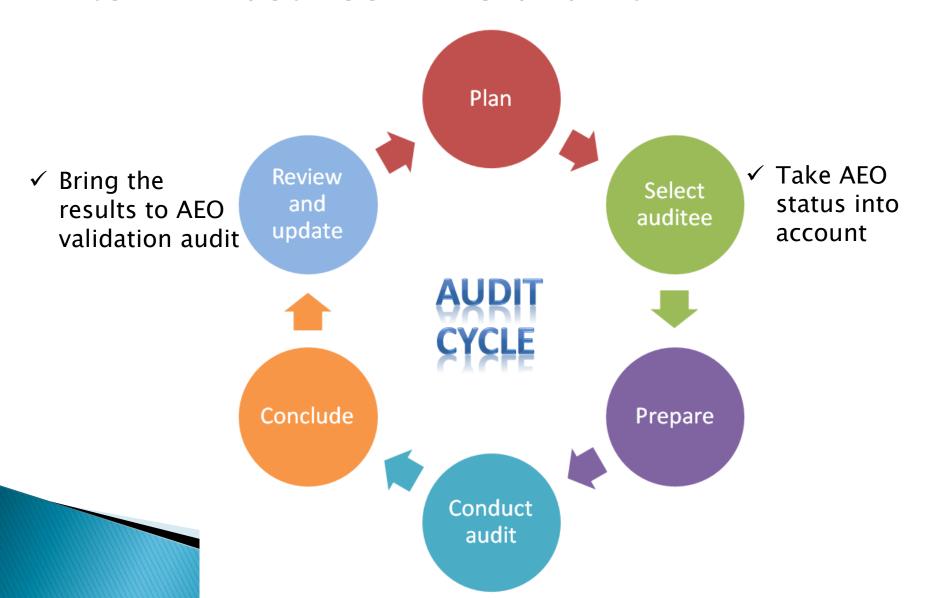
Difference between AEO and PCA

- What to audit (Scope)
 - AEO
 - Company's compliance assurance system
 - Security requirements
 - Financial status
 - PCA
 - Contracts to reveal the transaction
 - Accounting books and records to check the payment
 - Catalogues for classification etc.

Target traders for audit (in terms of number of auditees)



Inter-link between AEO and PCA



6. Customs AEO Validator Guide

Provides Validation Testing Techniques

- 1. Demonstrated Compliance with Customs requirements and other related laws and regulations
- 2. Satisfactory system for management of commercial records
- 3. Financial Viability
- 4. Consultation, Co-operation and Communication
- 5. Education, Training and Awareness

- 6. Information Exchange,
 Access and Confidentiality
- 7. Cargo Security and Conveyance Security
- 8. Premises Security
- 9. Personnel Security
- ▶ 10. Trading Partner Security
- 11. Crisis Management and Incident Recovery
- 12. Measurement, Analysis and Improvement

7. WCO's PCA Tools and Instruments

- PCA Guidelines
- PCA Diagnostic Tools
- PCA Implementation Guidance
- How to audit typology

8. WCO's AEO Tools and Instruments

- AEO Implementation Guidance
- AEO Compendium 2017 edition
- Model AEO Appeal Procedures
- AEO Benefits: Contribution from the WCO Private Sector
 Consultative Group
- The Authorized Economic Operator and the Small and Medium Enterprise
- Mutual Recognition Arrangement/Agreement Guidelines
- AEO Template
 - **AEQ** Validator Guide



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- 5) Difference between AEO Audit and PCA
- 6) AEO Validator Guide
- 7) WCO Tools on PCA & WCO Tools of

AEO

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