

# 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 of 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

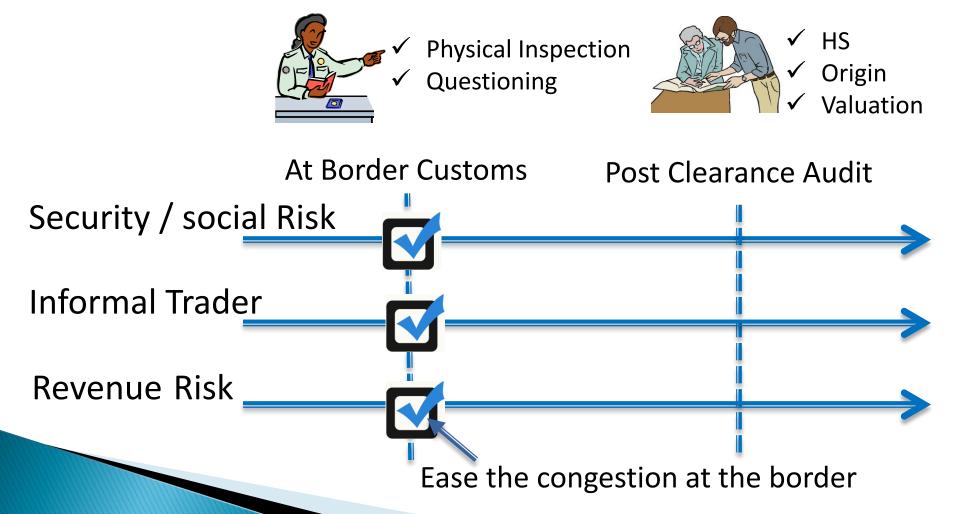
For selection and feedback

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



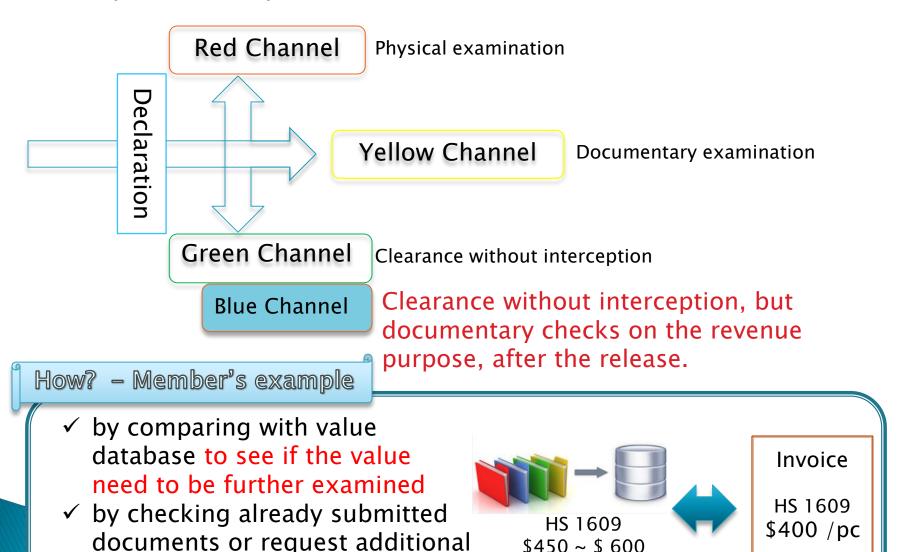
# 4. Objectives of PCA

# a) Trade Facilitation



#### Example: PCA by ASYCUDA

docs



# b) To verify the declarations

[example] WTO Valuation Agreement

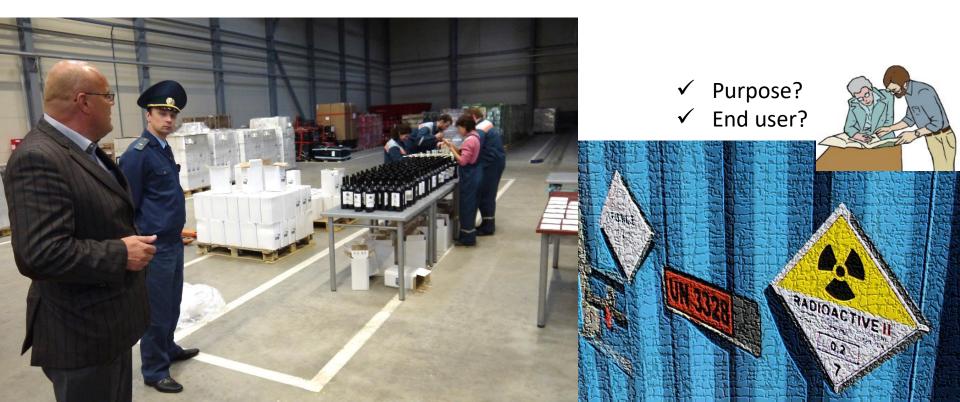
- > Price actually paid or payable for the goods plus :
  - Selling Commissions
  - "Assists"
  - Dutiable Royalties etc.
    - \* Unless
    - there is no sale, or
    - transaction value cannot be confirmed





# 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

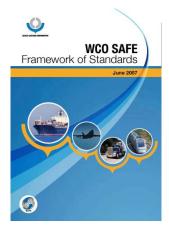
- 6. Information Exchange,
   Access and Confidentiality
- 7. Cargo Security and Conveyance Security
- 8. Premises Security
- 9. Personnel Security
- ▶ 10. Trading Partner Security
- 11. Crisis Management and Incident Recovery
- 12. Measurement, Analysis and Improvement

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

**AEO** 

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