

ABOUT CLECAT





Brussels based association, representing the interests of 19.000 companies in Freight Forwarding, Logistics and Customs Services.

Multinational, medium and small freight forwarders and Customs agents are all within its membership.

European Freight Forwarders:

- Clear around 80% of all goods in Europe
- ✓ Handle the majority of cargo transport by road, rail, air, and maritime transport.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF CLECAT?



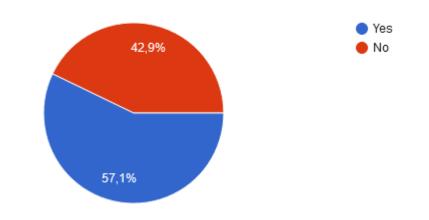
- Cooperation and information exchange with DG TAXUD
- Representation in meeting and workshops organised by DG TAXUD
- Participation in relevant expert groups
- Regular discussions and information sharing with members
- Support and consult members on readiness (members survey on preparedness for Release 2)
- Establish cooperation with the private sector



CLECAT SURVEY: READINESS OF FORWARDERS



Do you receive information from sources other than CLECAT?



Access to information

 Information from CLECAT, but limited information/ communication from NAs, which is a big concern

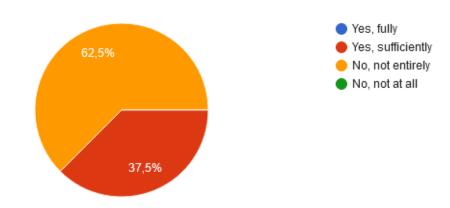
Usefulness

- Information from DG TAXUD is useful, but sometimes too technical and difficult to understand for some EOs (especially SMEs)
- Complementary high-level, easy to understand information is necessary to increase awareness

CLECAT SURVEY: READINESS OF FORWARDERS



Do you believe you are sufficiently informed on ICS2?



Conclusion

- Members still not fully aware of operational processes
 - Private sector implications regarding referrals
 - Multiple- and full filing arrangements with carriers
 - Impact on other Customs procedures (AN, PN, TS...)
 - Clear roadmap at national level is often missing
- → Need to increase efforts to secure practical preparedness companies need to be contacted directly, e.g. national information campaigns



GLOBAL TRADE: NEED TO INCREASE AWARENESS



CLECAT highlights the need to boost information campaign at international level

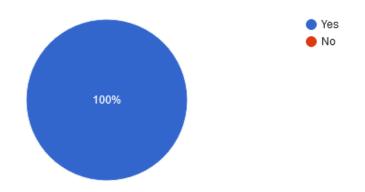
- Increased communication through international associations, NGOs and GOs
- Regional workshops with EOs in the EU
- Easy-to-understand high-level information on ICS2 and its impact
- Increased involvement within WCO and international trade associations to launch and promote information campaign
- Direct communication from DG TAXUD and NAs towards associations and EOs to forward to customers, especially on accuracy of the data and HS codes



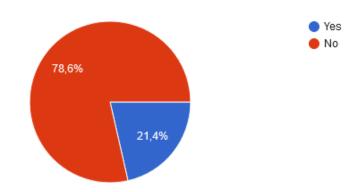
STATE OF PREPARATIONS



Have you started preparations (Associations)?



Do you believe you are fully prepared (FFs)?



- Multinational companies have started preparations on their own preparations
 - Due to available capacities and resources
 - Direct support by DG TAXUD information, shared by CLECAT
- However, SME forwarders are facing issues due to limited resources and insufficient guidance at national level
 - Need to further build knowledge and capacity
 - → Role for Member States to play



ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING PREPARATIONS



Preparations include:

- Analysis of documentation and submission of open issues and questions to CLECAT
- Assessment of changes to be implemented and adjustments of processes and systems
- Investments in IT, human resources and training

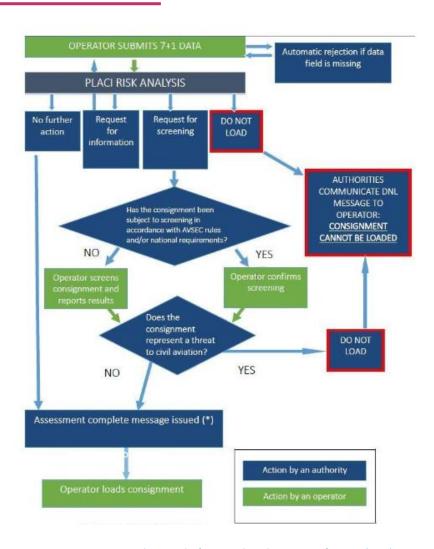
Issues encountered:

- Technical and operational issues relating to:
 - Unclear specifications from airlines
 - Procedural constraints & operational feasibility of certain processes
 - Electronic exchange of data between the parties involved (NAs, carriers and ground handling agents)
 - National development and planning



PRIVATE SECTOR PLACI INFORMATION EXCHANGE





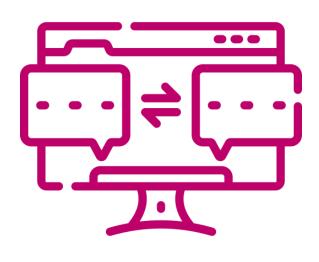
Relevant Process Aspects

- Multiple filing real-time updates for all EOs involved are needed
 - How to ensure that the parties have all available information?
 - How to introduce status updates following referrals?
- Security status of the goods secured or unsecured?
- Type of security regime secure supply chain regime or 100% screening?
- Freight Forwarder's security status Regulated Agent or not?



PRIVATE SECTOR PLACI INFORMATION EXCHANGE





Information Exchange

- Fully digital
- Two-way messaging
- Based on data sovereignty and need-to-know principle
- Security information at HAWB-level
- Utilisation of Unique-ID allowing the linking of submitted information down to piece-level
- Global standard for code composition (e.g. RFI, RFS, DNL)

SCREENING OPTIONS FOR FFs



Screening options		Conditions
1.	The freight forwarder screens the cargo himself	These situations presuppose the existence of a Secure Supply Chain Regime , and the freight forwarder's Regulated Agent status
2.	The freight forwarder sub-contracts the screening of the cargo	
3.	The freight forwarder tenders the cargo to the airline unscreened	 The country in which the cargo is secured does not have a secure supply chain regime, but instead requires 100% screening of the cargo to be carried out by a governmental body, the airline, or a groundhandling agent. In these countries, the freight forwarder does not have the legal competence to screen cargo and assign a security status. The country in which the cargo is secured does have a secure supply chain regime, but the freight forwarder is not a regulated agent The country in which the cargo is secured does have a secure supply chain regime, the freight forwarder is a regulated agent, but does not have the capacity to do so (technical/physical/practical impossibility) The country in which the cargo is secured does have a secure supply chain regime, the freight forwarder is a regulated agent, but prefers for whatever reason to tender the cargo unscreened to the airline

QUESTIONS?







SCENARIO 1: MAIN ASPECTS

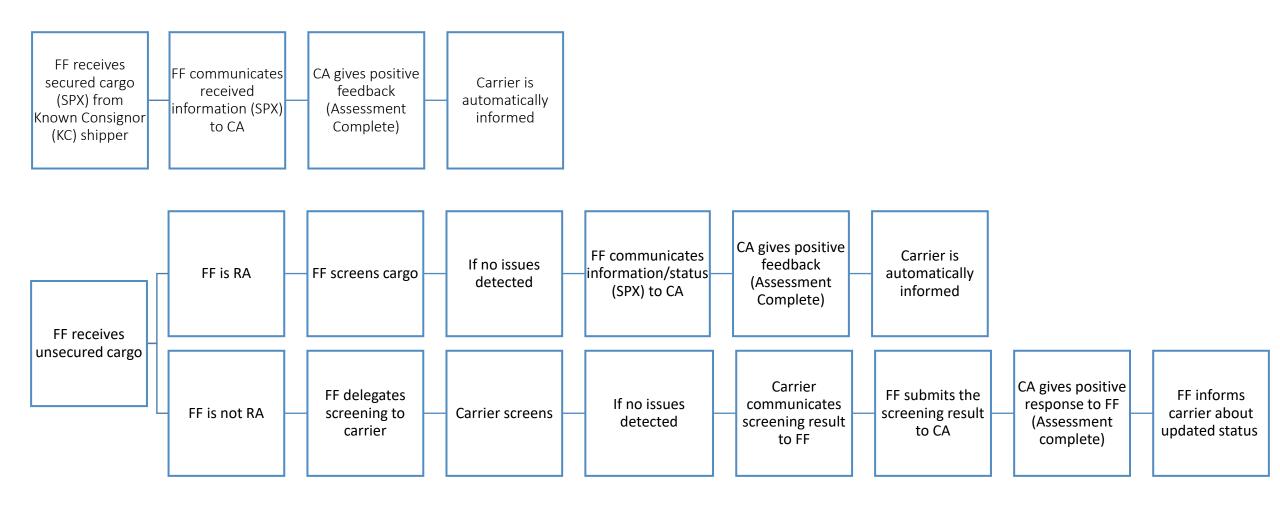


 Freight forwarder, making use of multiple filing, receives secured cargo, communicates the security status via PLACI, and receives a positive response from the Customs Authority

- Possible issues:
 - FF receives **unsecured cargo** and is not a RA or cannot screen & secure the cargo for another reason (e.g. no secure SC regime, no capacity, etc.)
- Required process:
 - Status update to inform the carrier about the FF's filing and possibility to request screening by carrier

SCENARIO 1: PROCESS VISUALISATION





SCENARIO 2: MAIN ASPECTS

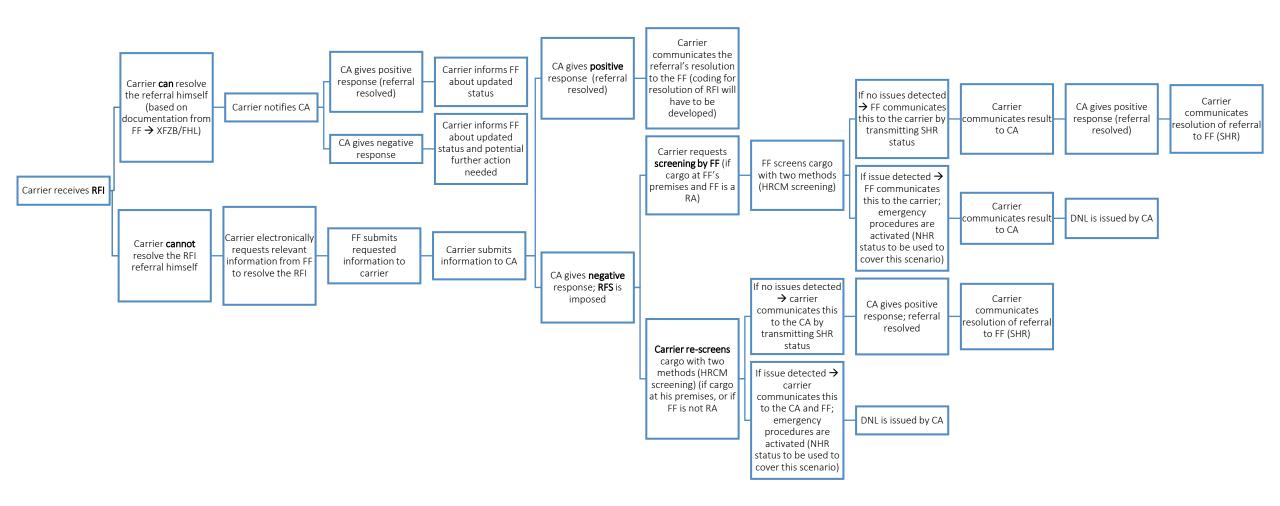


 Carrier receives a RFI referral when filing PLACI information and cannot resolve the issue himself

- Possible solutions
 - Carrier to request necessary information from FF to resolve referral
- Required Process
 - Carrier to submit a detailed request for the necessary information to the freight forwarder → strictly limited to the information requested by the Customs Authority that is necessary to resolve the referral and respecting the need-to-know principle
 - Electronic exchange of information, with possibility of linking at piece-level
 - Notification about updated status between the FF and carrier

SCENARIO 2: PROCESS VISUALISATION





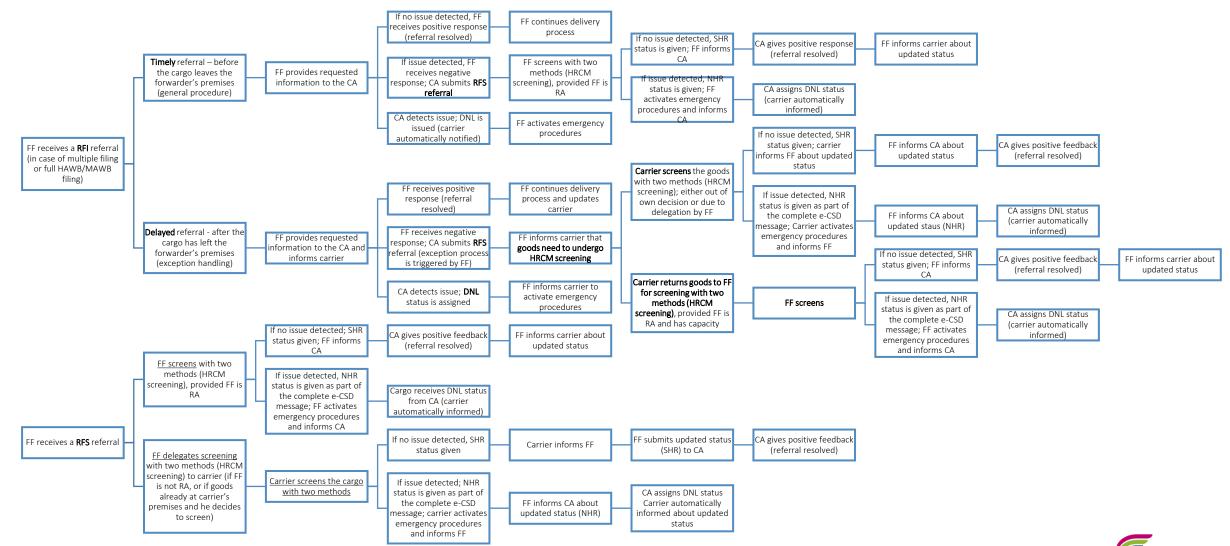
SCENARIO 3: MAIN ASPECTS



- FF making use of multiple filing receives a RFI or RFS referral
- Possible issues:
 - Referral might be delayed, i.e. after the cargo has left the FF's premises
 - FF might not be able or allowed to screen & secure cargo
- Required process
 - Electronic exchange between FF and carrier, with possibility of linking at piece-level
 - Notification about updated status between the FF and carrier
 - Introduction of emergency response process for DNL

SCENARIO 3: PROCESS VISUALISATION





SCENARIO 4: MAIN ASPECTS



 FF making use of multiple filing receives a RFS and needs to delegate the screening to the carrier

Possible issues

 FF might not be able to screen & secure the cargo due to the absence of a secure supply chain regime, the FF is not a RA, or another impossibility (e.g. physical, capacity-related)

Required process

- Cargo is tendered unscreened to the carrier
- Electronic exchange between FF and carrier, with possibility of linking at piece-level
- Notification about updated status between the FF and carrier

SCENARIO 4: PROCESS VISUALISATION



